Section 1

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain this morning; Monday colder, probably rain or snow.
Temperature yesterday: Max. 48, min. 32.
Full weather report—See Page 9, Part II.

Section 1

VOL. LXXII....No. 23,738. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1923. FIVE CENTS

SAYS SKIPWITH'S SON GUARDED VICTIMS ON MURDER TRUCK

Bastrop Witness Also Saw F. S. Smith, Vehicle's Owner, Among Kidnappers.

BURNETT AGAIN IDENTIFIED

Woman Names Him as Mob Member as He is Freed on $5,000 Bail.

PARKER DEAD IN KLAN ROW

Calhoun, Weeping, Testifies He Shot Friend After Quarrel in Seattle for Pistol.

Special to The New York Times.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 20.—The truck that carried Watt Daniel and Thomas F. Richards to their death was identified today at the open hearing and two of the black-hooded men who were on it were named as Oliver Skipwith, son of Captain Skipwith, Exalted Cyclops of the Morehouse Klan, and F. Smith Stevenson, owner of the truck, by a State witness, H. E. Blackburn.

He testified that on Aug. 16 he saw the motor truck, accompanied by two automobiles loaded with black-hooded men, pass his house, which is one block from the Bastrop Court House.

He saw on the Ford truck a man whom he recognized as Watt Daniel. He was not sure of the identity of the other victim.

"Are you positive of those men?" he was asked.

"I am this positive," he replied, "that if it had been my brother half an hour ago Skipwith and Stevenson would have been the first men . would save looked for."

Blackburn testified that he knew the truck, but that he failed to catch the State license number that night. A day or two later he sought the truck, found it, identified it by certain pronounced marks and put down the license number on a card. The number was 7607. He read it from a memorandum. A statement from the Motor Vehicle Bureau at Baton Rouge showed that the license was issued to F. Smith Stevenson of Bastrop.

Saw Burnett and "Smith."

Mrs. R. D. Carlisle, formerly a resident of Mer Rouge but now living in Bastrop, identified "Jeff" Burnett as a member of the black-hooded band and testified that she had recognized one other man, whose name she was not certain of, but who had met her in Bastrop at a later date and asked her if she had recognized him. Her little daughter and a woman acquaintance were with her at the time.

"I told him that I saw him with the masked men on August 24. He then told me not to tell on him—not to say anything about it. He pulled out a dollar and a half and told me to take it, but I refused the money. He then gave it to my baby.

"Do you know the man's name?" she was asked.

"I was told that his name was Smith by the woman who was with me. She knew the man's face and said he worked in a blacksmith shop near the depot. She had seen him there at work.

Mrs. Carlisle tonight in an interview admitted that there were others in the black-masked band that she recognized, but she refused to reveal the names because of her fear that the Ku Klux Klan would murder her and her babies if she connected others with the crimes perpetrated on the Mer Rouge-Bastrop road.

In addition to Burnett and the man called Smith, she described another kidnapper whose regalia was removed.

"This man's face was very plain and I know that I would know him if I saw him," she said. There were at least twenty men in the hooded mob and she would not deny that she knew several of them.

"I don't dare identify these men," she said. "What protection could the State afford me? Where would I and my children be after the Attorney General and his men and the State soldiers left Bastrop? I would fear for my life; I would fear that they would murder me and my children."

In view of the announcement that the Attorney General expects to end the open hearing either next Tuesday or Wednesday, it now is regarded as certain that the material gathered here merely will form the State's groundwork when it goes to cause before the Morehouse Parish Grand Jury.

The hearing was adjourned at noon until Monday, but during the morning session the Attorney General and his staff made progress. They began with Mrs. Carlisle, who revealed a startling disclosure of early in 1922 against persons whom the Klan marked for banishment from Morehouse Parish.

A copy of a letter, directed to several persons who had gotten the displeasure of the Klansmen, was identified by witnesses who had received it. This letter read:

"Dear Sir: This committee, after watching your mode of living and your utter disregard of the laws of our land, against the constitution and code of decency, and the peace and quietude of our community, have decided that your open violations of the law and your constant depredations upon the cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., of your neighbors, make you a most undesirable citizen.

"You will therefore accept this as a notice and a warning to you, that unless this period at the expiration of ten days from the time of receipt of same, leaves to return again.

"If you fail to obey this order you must stand the consequences.

"VIGILANCE COMMITTEE."

Among the witnesses who received this letter were E. C. Coleman, now of Bienville Parish, and Rod McGowan, Sulphur.

Continued on Page Twenty.

Prescription Sent by Radio Is Delivered in Ten Minutes

A telephone was used in Bayonne yesterday by a physician to order a prescription from a drug store. When Dr. Frederick C. Gray called at the home of Mrs. Marie Wendell he found her suffering from influenza, which showed signs of developing into pneumonia.

In an adjacent room the physician noticed Mrs. Wendell's son, Paul, 21, operating a radiophone. Dr. Gray asked the young man if any druggist in town had a radio outfit, and Paul remembered that of A. C. Huber Jr. at 300 Broadway. The druggist happened to be at his set, the prescription was relayed by radio, filled and delivered within ten minutes.

L. BAMBERGER GIVES $500,000 TO NEWARK

Head of Department Store Announces He Will Erect Home for Museum.

LEAVES ON 65 DAYS' CRUISE

Gift Assures Permanent Building for One of New Jersey's Finest Collections.

Before sailing on the White Star liner Homeric yesterday on a sixty-five days' cruise of the Mediterranean, Louis Bamberger, head of the L. Bamberger & Co. department store, Newark, gave $500,000 to the Newark Museum Association to enable it to erect a building in which to house the collection that is now kept in the Newark Public Library at Broad and Washington Streets. Mr. Bamberger is a trustee of the Museum Association, but his gift came as a surprise to the Board of Trustees.

The announcement was made at a meeting of the Executive Committee on Friday, at which Chester B. Hunt, President of the Museum Association, presided. The City of Newark gave $500,000 to the association and it purchased the old Morris L. Ward property facing Washington Park. The problem that has confronted the trustees has been how to obtain funds with which to erect a suitable museum. Mr. Bamberger solved the problem.

"Now that the site is available, the pressing need of the association is a suitable building," Mr. Bamberger said. "My great interest in the Museum Association and the purposes for which it was originated, prompts me to make it, conditional only on satisfactory assurances of the favorable dedication of the site and the building to the museum's use, and on reasonable control over the expenditure I am willing to assume in the erection of the building.

"I do not propose to give to the Museum Association a sum of money. I propose to give a completed building suitable for its purposes, to be, with the tract of land whereon it stands, irrevocably dedicated to the museum use as long as the association continues to function as contemplated by its charter.

"In the first place I regard it as essential that ample room for future additions to the building shall be assured, and I am convinced that the area of the Ward property is none too large for reasonable provision for future expansion. I, therefore, think it advisable to require the subjection of the entire tract purchased by the city from the Ward estate to permanent occupation by the Museum Association.

"In the second place, I desire (subject, of course, to the approval of the plans by the Museum Association) to be in unrestricted control of the building operations until the building shall be completed and ready for occupancy.

"The conditions I have named seem to me reasonable, and I am ready, upon their acceptance, to at once undertake the perfecting of plans for a building to cost approximately $500,000, and, upon approval by the association, to promptly begin and prosecute with all reasonable speed the erection of the building in accordance therewith.

In his reply to Mr. Bamberger, acceptance, Mr. Hunt said:

"The Trustees accept your munificent gift, looking upon it as a great benefaction.

Continued on Page Sixteen.

DR. GRANT TO REPLY TO BISHOP'S DEMAND IN SERMON TODAY

Will Explain His Belief for the Benefit of Dr. Manning and Other Critics, Friends Say.

AND STATE HIS VIEWS ANEW

Conservative Members of Vestry Reported to Have Taken Side Against Rector.

HE MAY CONTROL MAJORITY

Clergyman Might Welcome Trial for Heresy and Pose as a Martyr, Ex-Vestryman Asserts.

Dr. Percy Stickney Grant's reply to the letter of Bishop William T. Manning, who asked the rector of the Church of the Ascension to resent, resign or stand trial for heresy for his alleged denial of the divine power of Christ, probably will be made from the pulpit this morning, when Dr. Grant preaches on "A Constructive Program" at the 11 o'clock service.

While the rector remained at home all day yesterday, refusing to see reporters, who received word that "Dr. Grant begs to be excused today," friends said that the rector would "satisfactorily explain" his indicated beliefs for the benefit of his Bishop and others of his critics. This explanation, they said, would set at rest any doubt as to the rector's orthodoxy.

Last night, after Bishop Manning's letter had been discussed privately by members of the vestry of the Church of the Ascension, it was reported that the conservative members of this body sided with the Bishop against the rector and would endorse any action taken by Dr. Manning. It was pointed out, however, that when Harold A. Content, George Gordon Battle and other members of the vestry recently resigned because of controversy with the rector, Dr. Grant practically got control of the vestry, and doubt was expressed as to whether a majority of the vestrymen would disapprove his views.

Might Welcome a Trial.

A former member of the vestry said: "I know Dr. Grant very well and rather feel that he will explain further. Many of us who know him feel that he wishes to be martyred, put out of the Church, sacrificed, so to speak, for his belief in free speech and radical church methods. He probably would welcome a trial for heresy because it would give him an opportunity for further promulgation of his views.

"There has been something more than a rumor that he wishes to have an opportunity to have his church methods tested without the hampering control of authority. We may be doing him a very great injustice, but his own utterances have led us to this belief."

There was no meeting of the vestry yesterday and no indication that a meeting would be called at which the vestrymen might express their views publicly regarding the rector's sermon. The vestrymen have remained silent all week, even after Dr. Grant's declaration of last Monday that he intended this Sunday to "amplify" the sermon in which he said that few educated Christians believed that Jesus had the power of God and cast doubt upon the miraculous of the sacraments and church conservation.

The views of Elbridge Gerry Snow, Senior Warden of the Church of the Ascension, could not be obtained yesterday. Mr. Snow is well advanced in years and has not taken an active part in the affairs of the church for some time. Louis G. Myers, the Junior Warden, was not to be found yesterday, but members of the vestry who are familiar with his views reported that he doubtless was in disagreement with Dr. Grant's utterances. Mr. Myers, it was explained, might be classed as a "conservative" member of the vestry and "high church."

"I think the case of Dr. Grant in approaching the inevitable end," was the

Continued on Page Three.

W. H. Anderson Removes Son From Wesleyan; Denies He Was Intoxicated or Under a Cloud

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 20.—A new policy was adopted at Wesleyan College just before the Christmas recess whereby the control of drinking among the students was placed with the undergraduates. An undergraduate committee of seven was approved by President A. K. Robinson to carry out this policy.

It is now announced that William H. Anderson, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in the State of New York, came to the college recently and withdrew his son, Frederick Orwell Anderson, of the Class of '24. It is said that young Anderson will not return to the college.

Professor Charles R. Hoover of the Wesleyan faculty, admitted today that young Anderson had left the college but could not say that they left.

When asked why young Anderson had left without appearing before the faculty or Undergraduate Committee, Professor Hoover said:

"I guess he read the handwriting on the wall."

The young man was a member of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

The new policy regarding drinking here was largely the result of work by Professor Hoover, Vice President of the college, after a conference of the Board of Trustees. Complaint of by the Faculty, and it was thought wise to attempt an experiment in the hope that a similar tradition might be established by putting the responsibility in charge of their own discipline. The scheme adopted by more than a two-thirds majority of the college body, provides that every student shall abstain from drinking during the college year, not only in Middletown, but also when representing the university in any capacity away from Middletown. Violations are reported by any member of the college community to a committee of seven upper class men, and appropriate penalties are provided.

William H. Anderson, interviewed by telephone at his home in Yonkers last night, denied the following statement:

"The statement that Mr. Anderson's son was intoxicated is absolutely false. I happen to be up in that vicinity frequently. The president of Professor Hoover is exceedingly unfortunate in that it gives an absolutely wrong impression. He knows, or ought to know, that even if these charges were true there was no danger of expulsion or even discipline.

"The fact is, that without any consultation with the Faculty at all, I withdrew him from college and he has an official certificate that his character and conduct are satisfactory and that he is honorably dismissed at his own request.

"Professor Hoover knew of the facts when the President asked to verify the report. The President received my notice of withdrawal, did write me to the effect that if I was willing they would like to have him return next semester.

"It is true that Mr. Hoover stated that I had made a mistake in not having consulted with him in that connection, and I therefore had himself upon to explain.

Rippel's Vienna Villa Robbed While He and Wife Visit Here

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—Andreas Rippel's villa in the suburbs of Vienna has been burglarized and all valuables removed, with considerable damage.

Rippel and his wife are now in America.

POLICE HUNT THUGS IN FLEET OF AUTOS

Employ Every Car in the Department for Night Foray on Criminals.

ARMED WITH SHOTGUNS

Bronx Girl Robbed of $715 Payroll—Gunman Captured—Chinese Killed.

In an effort to check the recent epidemic of hold-ups in the city Police Commissioner Enright yesterday ordered that every automobile in the Police Department be turned over to the Detective Division for twenty-four hours, and that they be filled with detectives and sent scouring the city for bandits.

Inspector John D. Coughlin, head of the Detective Division, was ordered to act as commander of the field force seeking hold-up men, and arrangements were made to keep him in touch with Police Headquarters during every minute of the night so that he could send squads of detectives in automobiles to any place where a hold-up was reported.

Chief Inspector Lahey was in command of the unusual police enterprise and Deputy Chief Inspector Carmelite F. Calvalaro, who is in charge of the force at night, was instructed to report to the chief immediately from headquarters reports crimes of violence. Inspector Coughlin, it was learned, used Commissioner Enright's car in checking up the activities of the groups of sleuths seeking robbers. During the night he frequently called up Inspector Coughlin, and was informed of arrests that had been made by the detectives under him.

Cops Carry Shotguns.

It was said that in almost every car used by the detectives was at least one shotgun for use by marksmen among them in the event of an automobile pursuit after robbers. The fact that Commissioner Enright has resorted to such drastic means of coping with hold-up men was taken to mean that he feared another crime wave.

A similar order was issued by him last Winter when the crime wave got the upper hand of the police. Yesterday's order was understood to have improved considerably on the original crime dragnet, however. In that Inspector Coughlin was ordered to take active command of the sleuths seeking hold-up men.

It was said that many recent hold-ups by bands of criminals had convinced Commissioner Enright that he had better issue yesterday's order as these crimes were becoming more daring in their character. Detectives with much knowledge of hold-up men were said to have failed to identify many of the robbers who took part in the recent hold-ups through descriptions furnished by victims, and it was the belief of high police officials, it was asserted, that bands of out-of-town criminals had come here to reap a harvest.

Detectives were ordered to visit restaurants and farmer saloons in which hold-up men were known to congregate and not only to gather in suspects, but to make a thorough search for violations of the State Prohibition law. Detective Sergeants James J. Cowan and Thomas Cavanagh of the Ralph Avenue Station, in Brooklyn, descended on the restaurant of Pasquale Esposito at 3 Truxton Street, where they arrested the proprietor and two other men for having pistols. They also arrested Barbara Wilson, 20 years old, of 121 Chauncey Avenue, whom they found in the place, and locked her up on a vagrancy charge. They will be arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court this morning. The detectives said that when they entered the place in the evening they were attacked by a large dog which had been released from the kitchen. Cowan had to shoot and kill the animal before they could search their prisoners.

ROBS GIRL OF $715.

Thug Strikes Her With His Fist and Takes Payroll.

Another hold-up took place in the city yesterday, when a robber attacked a girl in front of her place of employment in the Bronx and escaped in an automobile with a payroll amounting to $715. The report of this robbery followed the announcement of the police that they had captured one of the three bandits who on Friday shot two employes of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company in an attempt to get away with a $2,300 payroll in one of its plants. The police also stated that they had obtained descriptions of three of the four men who at about the same time held up a saloon in a brickyard at Tremont and Street and the East River and killed an 8-year-old girl while escaping in a stolen automobile with an $800 payroll. Their informant, they said, was the chauffeur of the machine, who met them hold up less than half an hour before the holdup of the laundry.

Miss Dorothy Schwartz, 21 years old, of 200 Brook Avenue was the victim of yesterday's robbery. She was attacked by an unknown man in front of the office of the Automatic Wire Goods Manufacturing Company at 108 Canal Place as she was leaving with the payroll, which she had just obtained from the Twenty-third Ward Bank at Third Avenue and Fifth Street, three blocks away. The robber knocked her down when she attempted to save the payroll, which she carried under her arm.

Continued on Page Twenty-three.

FRENCH ARREST MORE RUHR MINE HEADS, BANKERS, RAIL MEN; SOME MINERS QUIT; POINCARE AIMS AT NEW GERMAN TREATY

EXPECT TO FORCE CUNO OUT

French Look Forward to Reparations Settlement With New Chancellor.

SEE NO CHANCE FOR FAILURE

Whole Nation Aroused and Solidly Behind Poincare in the Ruhr Adventure.

NOT COUNTING THE COST

Considerations of a Ruined Germany Have No Weight in France.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—No battle of the World War created in Paris a more burning interest than does the Ruhr operation. There is little else in the papers, and on the streets, in the cafés and everywhere else it is the one topic of conversation; and from it all one gains the impression that France is the only country where there is not a considerable belief that Poincaré's undertaking may fail. If there is any considerable number of Frenchmen who are in doubt, they keep quiet about it.

France is confident, almost too confident, for here is a confidence which seems to go too far in belittling the difficulties before her.

But there is no getting away from the fact that the French feel certain they will get the best of this new kind of war. They don't see how they can lose, or rather they don't see how Germany can win. They tell you Germany cannot possibly send an army against them which can whip Degoutte's army and that any military resistance is doubtful before-hand to be a fiasco.

As for non-military resistance, the French argue that if the worst comes, if all the mines are closed, France loses 15,000,000 tons of coal annually and Germany 100,000,000 tons. If all the factories close, they recall, it is Germany which consumes and exports to countries other than France practically all of these factory products. If half a million workers go on strike and riot, France can put in half a million soldiers to keep them down.

The French tell you these things won't happen, but add that if they do it will be the fault of the German Government. In any case, your Frenchman today, regardless of what his attitude may be tomorrow, reminds one of a poker player watching the other fellows bet while he holds a royal flush.

Poincaré's Free Hand at Home.

Since France has her hot whole chain to reparations and even more on her move, and seems determined to go the limit, it is interesting to ask what could halt her. If conditions got immeasurably worse in the Ruhr and in Germany, what force could change Poincaré's determination? Without referring to outside influence—and moral suasion is not likely to do much this time—there seems little prospect of the Premier's being halted by anything inside France. No one here can question that he has 90 per cent. of public opinion back of him. Aside from that one would naturally turn to political considerations and business considerations.

Turn to the Chamber and you find a body composed of 62 per cent. of former army officers and strongly Nationalist, except for the inconsiderable Communist and Extreme Socialist factions. Such a Chamber is likely to follow Poincaré as long as he wishes to carry out his experiment. He has opposition, it is true, but it is on other counts than his Ruhr policy. In the present state of public opinion neither Briand nor Viviani, his most powerful political opponents, whatever their personal opinion about the Ruhr effort, could oppose him with any chance of success. Whatever may be the situation at some future day, M. Poincaré need not worry about the Chamber now.

Steel Industry's Interests.

Turn to business interests. The ordinary commerce between France and Germany has been low for a long time. One big business interest concerned deeply in the Comité des Forges, an organization which controls France's steel industry. It is true that this interest, with the great Lorraine iron ore deposits, wants a working arrangement with the German interests controlling the Ruhr coal. They have for a long time sought it, but have never gotten what they regarded as a fair offer from Stinnes & Co. Sharing with other Frenchmen the belief that Germany will have to come to terms, they probably look with a kindly eye on the efforts of French soldiers holding the coal they want, trending to get a better deal when the day of reckoning comes.

Money appears to be about the only force in the world where any one believes Germany can be coerced. Even Poincaré off his perch. No one here knows anything about France's budget will take the Cuno crisis as a serious factor in the French political situation. Instead, the French front seems today firm.

American readers in trying to estimate French opinion must bear forgot that a combination which carries great

Continued on Page Two.

Railroad Men Block Coal Shipments to France; General Strike in State Mines Set for Monday

By CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ESSEN, Jan. 20.—The Ruhr coal war shows signs of breaking out along the railroad lines. One has the feeling that it will take French bayonets to keep the Ruhr coal moving toward France and that against the possible scientific sabotage of the German railroaders even these may prove insufficient in all cases.

It was claimed by the Germans today that of the coal shipments seized and rerouted by the French in the last three days not a single carload of coal had got out of the Ruhr. One concrete case was cited by the Germans of seventy-one cars of coal seized and rerouted by the French to a new destination at Wettan which the German railroaders effectively stopped in the Ruhr territory.

These rerouting and stoppages are mere preliminary skirmishes on a possible railroad battlefront. The French made an important move over night by placing control groups in the railroad traffic offices at all the important points in the Ruhr. These French traffic control groups consist of a French officer, a technical official with a technical personnel, and a body of soldiers. There are two groups in Essen, two in Dortmund, two in Duisburg, one in Recklinghausen and one in Bochum.

The extent of the French traffic control system is further indicated by the fact that mixed military and technical control commissions were established at the railroad stations at Duisburg, Muelheim-Styrum, Essen, Gelsenkirchen, Langendreer, Dortmund, Recklinghausen, Dortmund, and further control posts at the stations at Spellen, Friedrichsfeld, Dorsten, Sinsen, Dalheim, Derne, Scharnhorst, Hoerne, Loethinghausen, Witten, Herbede, Hattingen and Kuperdreh.

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Associated Press).—A general strike in the State-owned mines throughout the area occupied by the French has been called for Monday, says a Central News dispatch from Berlin.

MAGNATES SENT TO MAYENCE

Thyssen and Others Will Go to Trial There on Monday.

ALL ESSEN BANKS CLOSE

But Private Bankers in Duesseldorf Decide to Reopen and Resume Business.

PARIS SENDS RAILROAD MEN

100,000 Tons of Coal Seized to Date and 10,000,000,000 Marks Confiscated.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 20.—Fritz Thyssen and five other coal magnates of the Ruhr were arrested this morning in Essen by the French military authorities, brought to Duesseldorf in closed automobiles under escort and sent to Mayence by special military train for trial before a military court.

The names of the other five men are Kustenhoeffer, Spendler, Tennebaum, Kanert and Kasten. They are all owners of or big factors in the coal mines and most of them dollar millionaires. Stinnes and several other magnates have interests in the mines of which some of these men are directors, and by their action the French have laid a forcible hand on the real advocates of resistance to the fulfilment of the Treaty of Versailles.

The charge which has been made against the prisoners after a judicial inquiry as to its legality is that they have violated the orders of the occupation which under the Treaty of Versailles have a right in International law to administer the district.

Cologne Loyalty of French Action.

The arrested men have chosen as their defender, Dr. Grimm, an advocate of Essen, who will contest the legality of the French action and of French jurisdiction in a country which is not at war with Germany. Today he indicated that his line of defense would be that Poincaré writs and authority did not legally carry in the Ruhr and that his clients were bound to obey the orders of their own Government, which had forbidden them to deliver coal.

Whatever his arguments may be, it is probable that the military court will take less account of the international law issue than of the simple fact that these men refused to carry out the orders of the commander of the district, and their condemnation is inevitable. It is, however, unlikely that they will be imprisoned, as the whole French policy is against raising animosity among the people, and they will prefer to inflict heavy fines on these rich men rather than give them an opportunity to pose as incarcerated martyrs.

Other persons arrested in the last twenty-four hours have been Herr Reifken, President of the State mines of the district; Herr Abrens, his legal adviser, and the Postmaster at Essen, with whom the French declare there has been trouble owing to his refusal to obey orders.

Attitude of the Workers.

Between French and German accounts of the attitude of the workers in the district there has been great discrepancy. The French declare that work is going on as usual, but the Germans assert that there are strikes at Muelheim, Gelsenkirchen and Recklinghausen, where the men yesterday passed resolutions that they would not work under the bayonets and machine guns of the French.

Everything that can be done by the French to avoid a conflict with the workers is being done. An order has been issued from Berlin to the railroad workers not to work on deflected trains of coal, and not to give their help to the French. In face of this the French authorities have contented themselves today with stopping four trainloads of coal and several barges, but have not given any orders that they should be sent elsewhere. They have simply indicated the destination to which they desire the coal to be sent and have left fulfilment of the order to the railroad authorities.

If there is refusal, then probably there will be arrests in the same way as has been done with the coal owners and postal officials. The policy is, however, to avoid a clash if possible.

The establishment of customs collection and a system of export licenses was begun today, but it is yet too early to say what results are likely to be established. French officials regard it as the easiest part of their task. They are trying hard to the German officials, who are overseeing all that is being done in the Ruhr district, which is under martial law, operation will be almost the same except that its observance will if anything be more strictly enforced.

It is doubtful if the French find in law their greatest ally at least on occasion. It is described as a violation of German jurisdiction by professors, but it is defended as strictly in accordance with the provisions of the peace treaty.

In this business, as in all that they are attempting, the French are doing the greatest possible damage to the prosperity of the people in the Rhineland and of the Ruhr.

In Duesseldorf the newspapers declare that the attitude of the French is very much more conciliatory than it was even a few days ago.

During this afternoon General Degoutte, Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces on the Rhine, who is in charge of military operations in the Ruhr, [illegible]

Continued on Page Two.

RUSSIANS SEE GAIN IN RUHR INVASION

Bolsheviki Look for Strengthening of Communist Cause From French Action.

PLEASED BY BERLIN'S STAND

But Confident Present Bourgeois Leadership Will Eventually Pass to Proletariat.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Jan. 20.—Since Nero fiddled while Rome burned there has been nothing in history to compare with the present situation of the Soviet Government watching (as it thinks) Europe plunge headlong to disaster. But whereas Nero had nothing to gain and much to lose by Rome's destruction, the Bolsheviki have nothing to lose and much to gain from a European conflagration.

Reports that the French have arrested leading industrial magnates of the Ruhr and that the Workers' Councils have threatened a general strike unless they are released, have produced a great impression in Moscow, which even after yesterday's publication of a defiant communiqué by the German Embassy still doubted whether Germany would not weaken at the eleventh hour.

"Now," they say here, "it looks as though the die had been definitely cast. The French cannot yield, and if the strike really begins, friction which neither side can control is inevitable."

It is a Marxist axiom that the blood of one workman or one policeman—which in this case is the same as a soldier's—is more effective leaven for Revolution than a thousand speeches or pamphlets. If serious trouble occurs in the Ruhr between the French and the workmen it is thought here inevitable that the Left Wing or Communist element among the latter will gain control of the movement, they are more numerous or stronger, but because they alone have fixed aims, policy and a comprehensive program.

When the French first entered the Ruhr the Russians were rather slaughtered as to a general resistance by Germany. "The Communists," said the Russians, "would fight, but they are a relatively small minority, and certain to be opposed by the elements of the Right. The latter—Ludendorff & Co.—are strongest Nationalist, but their resistance will be negatived by opposition on the Left. The majority of the German people, which is neither Right nor Left, but, generally speaking, anti-French, would probably support a strong Nationalist government, but only if it should get control. But it will not; as the result will be a weak Centre once more destined to yield."

Now, however, somewhat unexpectedly the Centre Government has shown itself more weak than the Russians expected. Some here have thought that the French have pushed it to the point where even a cornered rat shows fight, others that the Government and its adherents who control it, have received assurances of the support from Dodend and elsewhere, which encourage them to resistance.

"Very good," say the Russians. "Let the Centre hold the flag of German defiance to France-Belgium aggression. But what will happen? That does not depend on the present German Bourgeois Government, but on the German Social Democratic Party with its 6,000,000 organized and well disciplined workers. Which side will they take?

The action of the Workmen's Councils in the Ruhr shows that they also received far defiance. But their leaders are neither Communists nor Nationalists. "Therefore,"—and this is the most important point in the whole situation—"the mass of these 6,000,000 workers must directly but surely swing toward the Left. If their leaders do not dare lead them, the masses will have to choose between Hitler and the Communists. As workers, they cannot hesitate long in the honour of the choice. As workers, there is no obstacle—except their leaders, whom at present they still obey—to their joining the latter."

In other words, the Russian reading of the present position of Germany is as follows:

"We think Germany intends to resist France. The only form that resistance can effectively take is a strike, which means a workers' movement, and if any workers' movement the Left must in the long run take control."

BOYCOTT OF FRENCH SPREADS IN GERMANY

Berlin Hotels Begin Turning Away French Travelers and Cutting Off French Products.

BOYCOTT SIGNS IN STORES

Wine Dealers Expect to Make Protest Felt in French Parliament by Stopping All Orders.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Boycott everything that is French, is the watchword being passed among all classes in Germany today. The boycott of French travelers began at the large hotels this morning, when the night trains arrived from Paris. Every suspicious applicant for rooms was questioned concerning his nationality by clerks of the fashionable hotels, and quite a number of weary wanderers had to continue their search for a temporary home, and possibly found it in the less pretentious caravansaries near the railway stations, where this morning at least they were still welcome if they looked as though they had a fat wad of French banknotes in their pockets.

Simultaneously with the decision to boycott French travelers the proprietors and managers of the Berlin hotels last night also were pledged to strike all French wines and delicatessen dishes from their bills of fare. By lunchtime most of the larger hotels in Berlin had fulfilled this pledge, but in some hotel bars French wines and cognacs were still sold.

The proprietors of saloons and bars decided they would follow the example of the hotelkeepers if the Government's new rules regulating the sale of alcoholic drinks in these places were not altogether destructive. As, however, 11 P. M., which is the new closing hour beginning Monday, will indeed be regarded as "altogether destructive" by the saloonkeepers and dance hall owners it is quite possible their patriotism may be somewhat weakened.

Boycott Signs in Shops.

Following a decision of the Chamber of Retailers that French goods be not sold many stores were displaying signs today proclaiming "No French goods sold here and no French customers wanted." In some cases Belgians are included.

In the fashionable barber shops and perfumery stores, especially in the western parts of the city, where rich Russian émigrés live, there are still enormous quantities of French perfumes and other toilet articles on sale. Like some prominent hotelkeepers, the most conspicuous of these dealers in French odors received notice this morning (probably from National Socialist sources) that their stores would be blown up with dynamite unless all French goods were removed.

The wine merchants were asked this morning by the Hotel Proprietors' Association to follow suit and stop buying or selling French wines until the French evacuate the Ruhr district. In all probability the Wine Dealers' Association, which meets this evening, will act accordingly, hoping thereby to bring pressure on the French wine trade, which is said to have much influence in the French Parliament.

The League of German Actors today published a strong appeal to the public and theatrical managers, asking them to boycott French theatrical performances. The appeal calls attention to the fact that Germany is simply "inundated with sensitive, superficial and valueless art imported from France at the cost of the more valuable German theatrical productions. We, the Chairmen of the local branch associations of all Germany

Continued on Page Two.

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[illegible] Deputies Applaud Departure.

General Degoutte added a few words of his personal regret at the departure of the American troops from Coblenz.

"It is with deep regret," he said "that I will see them go. General Allen has been during their past year under my command, and I have always found in him a most loyal collaborator, who never ceased to be a friend. During the war I had the honor and pleasure to command some of your magnificent battalions, and there was always a fine and friendly rivalry which between our troops and yours, which particular as we have always can never be forgotten.

"I shall do my utmost to be present the ceremony when the flag is lowered and your troops leave. We parted the same friendly way we came together. Our hearts should be filled as when the French guards left the district, but on this occasion even a little more pomp will be added. If my duties have prevent my being present, I shall be represented by the commander of my staff, who has already been Chief of Staff, who has already been in Coblenz. And I shall certainly be in the occasion go by, if I cannot be present, without writing to General Allen and the troops my warm thanks for all that they have done, both in the war and since, and my best wishes for their safe return to their country."

Rush Directors Arrested.

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 20 (Associated Press).—The Directors of the Reichsbank branches in Gladbach, Leichlingen and Duesseldorf were arrested here this afternoon by order of the French.

A police march without from the Directors of the Reichsbank branch here to report the bank's doors was followed by a visit to General Degoutte, the French Commander-in-Chief in the Rhineland, to whom the Deputy General Degoutte informed the bank officials of the prohibition immediately the Directors arrived.

The bank will remain closed as long as there is a single French soldier in around the province.

General Degoutte, in addition, held the Directors personally responsible and informed them that the military authorities would be forced to use other than the bank had required for business.

A majority of the private banks, which were closed yesterday, were doing business this morning. Their managers said they would continue to do so until the supply of marks is exhausted.

With eighteen of their leading compatriots on the way to jail at Wesel, the Germans are beginning to realize that the French are in earnest in carrying out their separation policy in the Ruhr Valley. Despite the certainty that there is no hope of the retention of the Germans to revoke from their program of non-co-operation and passive resistance to the occupational authorities.

The men in custody include State officials, magnates, industrial leaders and capitalists. The authorities, it is understood, will not be severe, as they are to be treated as political prisoners and allowed to obtain food from outside, together with their favorite brand of cheer, one bottle for each meal.

Reports of the trial of the prisoners differed little there, and all appeared in a serious and determined mood when they reached Duesseldorf in motor cars from Essen today—that is, all except Mr. Jolly Fritz Thyssen, who came in a sedan, his prosperity smile and his lofty good humor undiminished. Thyssen is the eldest head of the great industrial family of his father, August Thyssen, which is the huge Stinnes industrial group. Not one representative of the workingmen has been involved by the occupation authorities thus far, but the order and real trade confidence is felt by the French today, are stalled in various siding in the Ruhr Valley, the railway men refusing to move them toward France.

The French claim that the railway men have not "refused" to work for the Ruhr, because they have not been requested to do so, but the Germans say the occupational authorities refrained from this request only because it would mean certain refusal.

The French are redoubling Germans engineers and firemen in the Ruhr and Rhine to be transported by the French, but they admit there is danger of serious complaints on the Ruhr railroad system should the confiscatory measures and the trains remain stalled.

Every railroad station on the lines running out of the Ruhr has been occupied by the military. The passengers are all trains are required to produce their passports. Their permits, especially directed against hoarding transgressors, is intended to prevent agitators from outside entering the region in an effort to foment trouble on the Sunday Ruhr.

The whole effort appears to be an economic fight to the finish, for both sides are the daily expected to work days without compensation from the government. "We can live six months without Ruhr coal," one of the highest officials of the French mission said today. "It remains to be seen how long Germany can dispense with it."

Despite sympathy everybody, in Duesseldorf at least, is with the prisoners. The cells are filled and the various places of entertainment are doing a booming business, with a large majority of the patrons of German nationality.

The only real threats in among the Germans, so far as evident, thought, range to five fifty comfortable.

RAILROAD AND POSTAL CHIEFS ARE ARRESTED

Coal Magnates Arrive in Over Limousines, but Leave Dramatically in Military Cars.

By CYRIL BROWN.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ESSEN, Jan. 20.—The French are redoubling to put the screws on. This was the day's principal development in the Ruhr black gloss sector. The French are beginning to deal against the so-

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PASSIVE RESISTANCE MEETS FRENCH MOVES

Protest Strikes, or Threats of Strikes, Follow Arrest of German Officials.

ESSEN, Jan. 20 (Associated Press).—A game game is being played by the French and Germans along the valleys of the Ruhr and the Rhine. For every turn whereby the French and Belgian occupation forces register a tactical or military advantage the German authorities carry out a new form of passive resistance.

The day was hectic with a succession of threats of high German officials, and penal officials, quickly followed with doubtful penalties by private and other employers, whose hands are tied by Berlin's instructions to aid in no way the invaders.

The Workers' Council discussed with Lord Mayor Luther the advisability of calling out some 1,000 postal, telegraph and telephone workers. As a question, this is still being considered, and it will not be determined until tomorrow. A large part of the funds at the various places where Ruhrites were arrested, imprisoned should immediately with protest strikes or similar obstructions on the part of any of the French. The French are ready for additional troops to guard the cities.

The people of Essen awoke this morning to find all the private banks in the city closed because a patrol had been placed over the Reichsbank, which is the property of the Reichsbank, and the employees at their desks. Reichsbank is one of several concerns, there are twenty large private banks in Essen.

Closed Banks Worry Business.

Business men anticipated a serious stoppage of trade in view the suspension of lighting conditions over the coming week.

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SENATORS' FEELING ON BOYDEN GROWS

Increasing Signs of Recall Move Coincide With Rumors of European Appeal to Hughes.

BUT SECRETARY IS SILENT

Harding's Troubles With Observers, Harvey, &c., Touched On by Harrison in Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Evidences accumulated today that there would be an explosion in the Senate next week over the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States.

Dissatisfaction among Senators is widespread. The Irreconcilables, most of them Republicans, are determined to have a show-down, about to hasten the moment to have the Government cut loose from participation in European affairs. They have the sympathy of League of Nations Democrats, who hold that we should differ profoundly with the League of Nations participation, but is dismayed by them as likely to bring more harm than good.

It is a bitter situation, of which the Administration is not unfamiliar. But it is holding to Boyden, the unofficial liaison man with the Republican Committee, and has shown a disposition to render any effort to compel his withdrawal. The present policy is to keep him with the committee at all hazards.

It is recalled that the Administration took up as it appreciated the French invasion of the Ruhr and disposed as it apparently was in itself, our troops from the Rhine, did not act until after the Senate offered a resolution calling for the recall of the Boyden appointment. The resolution is known that. The resolution is based that by failing to order our forces out until after the Senate acted, it failed to give Europe and France particularly, the impression that the withdrawal was in any sense against the exception of the Ruhr Valley.

Criticisms of Official Delays.

Another criticism that is heard is that it was not until after the Senate had discussed at length Senator Borah's resolution for an economic conference to be called by the United States did the Administration let it be known that it had been engaged for some time in conversations designed to settle the reparations problem through the appointment of a commission of experts on which American financial interests would be represented. By this delay in disclosing the authority the Government, it is argued, was put in the position of having had its hands forced by Mr. Borah, which the Administration would have obtained for itself, if it had been more nimble.

The present situation revolves around the desire of many Senators to have Mr. Harding relieved of his dealing with the Reparation Commission. If the Senate should declare for his recall and the Administration should then recall Mr. Boyden, there would be none of the Senate's anxiety concerning a rebuff to the Administration to take an important step in connection with our European affairs.

The opposition to this being created and the Administration has been unable to shake the story of public opinion over the conduct of our foreign relations until the Senate has lifted the curtain behind which the Administration should have been able to pass. Every act, it is asserted, has been designed to the authority under the Senate's disapproval of the conduct of the management of affairs by the Administration.

Blame Secrecy for Doubt.

In the Senate disclosures today that contact of the Administration with reference to Europe was the principal topic of conversation, and many intimations of a coming explosion were heard. It was said that the irreconcilable group were resolved would have plenty of support from Senators of all shades of opinion, including Democrats as well as Republicans and mild-conservatives and Republicans.

Many of the present difficulties in which Senators see the United States involved by international relations are laid at the door of secrecy. They believe that the Government would be in a better position to make a case with the country if it disclosed in some manner what it was doing or anything to be in prepared to be of help to the Government of Harvey.

A Republican Senator took a different view, saying:

"The trouble with Mr. Hughes is that he has entirely too much work to do. One of his primary activities was in letting Mr. Fletcher go to Belgium instead of Mr. Hughes. Mr. Fletcher, because of his long service in the diplomatic corps and State Department during the war, was further with many of these foreign problems and would have relieved Mr. Hughes of a great deal of the burden of work. As things are, Mr. Hughes has to do it all himself, and the result is that he is overloaded with too much work at a time when a phenomenal situation must be faced."

Reasons of New European Appeals.

While there are growing indications, therefore, of an early outburst in the Senate, there are also signs of activity in connection for an important move by the United States Government in conversations with the European leaders. Reports from the Continent have been circulated to the effect that the Government would be approached by some of the nations most concerned, probably Italy and Belgium, with a view to obtaining the good offices or mediatory influence, were in circulation today, but brought no response from Government officials. The reference of these officials, it is understood, was due to the feeling that the attribution to them of such a calling indicate that consent would be dangerous.

In declining to discuss reports from London that Italy and Belgium had asked the British Government to intervene in behalf of Germany in the reparations problem, the suggestion that the American Government might have been approached on the subject of mediation State Department officials stated that as the United States is not a party to the Treaty of Versailles, and the subject of reparations is treated in a different manner in our separate treaty with Germany.

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GREATER TENSION FELT AT LAUSANNE

Turks Accuse British of Declining to Let League Settle Mosul Dispute.

REPATRIATION HITS A SNAG

Greeks Say Turks' New Plan Expels 1,300,000 Greeks and Only 200,000 Turks.

LAUSANNE, Jan. 20 (Associated Press).—As the Near East conference approaches what is expected to be its final chapter, all kinds of reports and counter-reports are in circulation, indicating an increase in the general tension.

The Turks made it known today that the British delegation had refused to entertain a suggestion that the Mosul dispute be left to the League of Nations. The British rebutted with the remark that the Turks had never advanced such a suggestion to the British.

As Lord Curzon has acknowledged that the private discussions between England and Turkey concerning the Mosul oil district have failed, and the whole problem of this covered territory will be thrashed out in a meeting of the full conference on Tuesday, the forthcoming week promises to be, as one delegate put it, "active and decisive."

Lord Curzon, in his note to Ismet Pasha yesterday suggesting the adjournment of discussing the Mosul matter officially in the conference, also recommended taking up the whole question of the southern frontiers of Turkey, including the Syrian.

This has apparently caused some surprise in French circles, as the Turco-Syrian frontier was defined in the Franco-Turkish accord signed at Angora. British spokesmen said today that it was hoped that Lord Curzon's reference would not be misunderstood, as Great Britain was not only not opposed to the present Syrian boundary, but believed it should be incorporated in a general treaty.

The conference today struck a snag on one of the questions which every one had thought close to satisfactory settlement—that of the proposed compulsory exchange of minority populations between Greece and Turkey.

Dimitrios Caklamanos, Greek Minister to Great Britain, took the floor at this morning's session and suggested on behalf of his country that the compulsory transfer be abandoned, and that provision for inter-migration be provided for in the treaty now under negotiation. Further discussion of the question was adjourned until Monday.

The sub-commission on exchange of population, before which M. Caklamanos made his statement, failed to agree on three points: First, settlement on the Greek side of the Persian of Western Thrace; second, exclusion of the Greeks in Eastern Thrace from the general exchange plan, and, third, abrogation of the Greek law of expropriation of Turkish property in Greece, by which the Turks say discrimination is practised against their people.

After the meeting the Greek delegation issued a statement declaring that Greek acceptance of the River Maritza as the frontier of Western Thrace would mean that an additional 112,000 Moslems would be transferred to much poorer community in Greece. It would also mean that only about 200,000 Turkish Moslems would be obliged to move to Turkey, whereas the Greek refugees whom the Athens Government would have to find room for would number about 1,300,000.

"This is unfair," said the statement, "and Greece stands ready to renounce all compulsory exchanges."

The Russian delegation today made another protest to the President of the conference that it had not yet received a copy of the proposed Russian plan for the Straits. The Soviet Foreign Minister, Georgy Tchitcherin, defends a copy immediately and declares that the Russians must have three days to study it before its discussion in plenary session.

After a hasty consultation tonight, the Allies decided to accede to the latest Russian demand that the Russian delegation be furnished with a copy of the draft of the projected Straits treaty. The opinion is growing among the Allied delegates that the interests of Russia have been kept too much in the dark on the Straits negotiations, and that their latest protest is particularly well founded.

A meeting of the Straits Commission will be held next week, and the Russians will receive a copy of the Straits convention beforehand. It is stated that an agreement has been reached with the Turks except on one point. The Turks insist on the right to maintain a small garrison at Gallipoli, but it is understood that the English delegates are opposed to this.

The Anglo-Italian representatives have issued a long indictment of Persia, accusing that country of torturing and massacring Assyro-Chaldeans, and indicting that Persia should be invited to the conference to justify her acts. Persia recently protested because she had not been invited to send delegates to the conference.

Indications reached Lausanne tonight that the English newspapers had reports that in the event of a rupture of the Lausanne conference the United States and Turkey would negotiate a separate treaty immediately. Ambassador Child's comment on this to the British correspondents was that there was no more foundation of Angora's making a separate treaty than of any other nation's doing so.

It is learned here that the American position concerning a special convention with the Ottoman Government remains unchanged, that the United States will not sign a Lausanne treaty if one is negotiated; is carrying on no peace parleys with Turkey during the present conference, and is taking no

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MISS MORGAN FOR FRANCE.

We Do Not Understand What Reparations Mean, She Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—"France has done the only thing she could under the circumstances," said Miss Anne Morgan in a speech here on the country's action of the Ruhr region. Miss Morgan, who is Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Committee for Devastated France, is in Baltimore to make two addresses tomorrow.

"In reality," Miss Morgan continued, "the responsibility for the situation rests on us. Had the United States finished the task which it started by entering the war in 1917, the present condition would not have arisen. It is not easy to make a war, but it is often more difficult to make a peace.

"Germany is in the Ruhr situation will have no effect on the work of the American committee, Miss Morgan stated.

"America always relies on the terms reparations and indemnities, she said. "On the one hand, reparation has been laid down by the Allies, the victors, in the treaty. It does not mean a definite sum of money. He gets none of the money which the Government may get through indemnities. The money is not of primary importance to him. That is a political question and one for the Government to solve. The matter of reparations is different, for it means his very life.

"That's why Germany is being invaded. And we in the United States should be able to realize this, though we do not seem to be able to, for we really live a life sufficiently free from politics."

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BOYCOTT OF FRENCH SPREADS IN GERMANY

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

assembled in Berlin, report that "Significant managers will immediately take measures to remedy this."

Aids Evolution of Students.

Students of technical and veterinary high schools at Berlin have passed resolutions asking their respective rectors to exclude any Frenchmen, Belgians or Lithuanians from lectures at these institutions.

The Federal Committee for German Agriculture addressed its hundred thousand members all over Germany yesterday with a strong appeal for the maintenance of the boycott of the French occupied by the French Army. Various agricultural societies represented by a committee will organize a collection on a large scale, which all agriculturists are to contribute monthly.

The Protestant League of Female Youth of Germany, backed a membership of nearly 300,000, has addressed the following appeal to the girls of the Ruhr district:

"We great girls, however grave the consequences may seem, you will, if necessary, and you will, that you have to do, be ready to do your duty as members of all Christ's spiritual to be good Germans."

Minister of the Interior Jarres, of the Rhine and of the Ruhr Coal Syndicate from Essen and of the Ruhr Railroads in Essen, are refused by the authorities to leave the country.

A strike of the railroad men, who are in the employ of the Ruhr, is threatening off of the supply of power from Berlin into the zone of occupation.

These measures, added to the general hostile the French have met in the Ruhr, are causing the situation critical from an economic standpoint.

While the occupation authorities continue to deny that they are holding prisoners in the Ruhr, there are numerous demonstrations in the Rhine, Essen and Westphalia districts numerous.

The French-Belgian program in the Ruhr contemplates the collection of 30,000,000 marks monthly from the mines and other industries. It was stated today that the collection is already under way, but is thoroughly in operation at all the mines.

The two months of 10 per cent. of salaries on all coal of iron, and the increased rents of the mines have been placed in the hands of the French Commission of Reparations. The Reparations Commission, in the Ruhr, is the Reparations Commission, in the Ruhr, is the Reparations Commission, in the Ruhr, is the

EUROPE NEAR CHAOS, SAYS SIR ROBT. HORNE

France's Action in the Ruhr May Wreck Civilization, Ex-Chancellor Asserts.

SEES NO GOOD IN FORCE

Seizure of Materials Needed for Germany's Trade Harmful, He Declares.

FINDS THE SAME VIEW HERE

Common Sense and Sagacity of America May Yet Save Situation, His Belief.

A collapse of European civilization such as the world has never known may be the result of France's action in the Ruhr, said Sir Robert Horne, former Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in an address yesterday at a luncheon of the English-Speaking Union. The luncheon at the Hotel Astor was held in honor of the Right Hon. Viscount Burnham, C. B., and Lady Burnham.

Expressing his personal view of the present situation, Sir Robert pointed out that what was necessary was to make Germany explicitly believe Germany was a country safe for them. No confidence in Germany could be created, he said, "if you begin to seize by force any of the material upon which Germany depends to carry on her trade."

"Now that is my point of view," he continued, "and I am glad to say that point of view is shared in this great country of practical people. We may both be wrong. I hope we are wrong. But if we are right you are going to see very soon in Europe a collapse of the organization of civilized society on that continent such as the world has never known."

Sir Robert also referred to the debt refunding conference at Washington and felt certain that they had "advanced the solution of this matter greatly while I am convinced that what is now taking place can only involve a temporary delay in arriving at a final decision."

Plea For Friendship.

The speaker made a plea for Anglo-American friendship. He spoke of the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament and said that as a result of the meeting the names of Arthur Balfour and Mr. Hughes have "been written indelibly in one of the most glorious pages of history." He went on with Lord Burnham, the previous speaker, that the great thing at the present time was to get the matter of the debt settled so that both the United States and Great Britain could apply themselves to greater tasks.

"I am confident," he continued, "that the taxpayers of such a settlement are so vast that it would be tragic if the present opportunity were lost. Finally to bring these two great peoples together upon a question which is undoubtedly a disturbing element at the present time.

"After remarking that a friendship between England and the United States at the present time could exercise a great influence in the world, Sir Robert said that "there never was a time in the history of the world when such a force was more necessary than today," and at no time has a watching angel ever seen the world more confused and more troubled.

"Perhaps on this side of the water you do not realize as politically as we do what the condition of Europe at the present time is. The devastation of war still lies like a blight over extensive tracts of land and Death claim by and the spirit of war still is abroad, millions of people who today seem to have no idea except of putting everything to the test of force.

"Great questions which are before the Powers profound and, indeed, the most that human civilization has ever had to perform, are in the balance, and if Russia, which used to provide Europe with a large part of its food supply, Russia, we have seen a disaster, now we know it only as a desert. Austria, the great empire, lately in bankruptcy and bankruptcy, and Germany, which was unequaled by war, are entirely unable to provide themselves with the ordinary means of subsistence.

England's Burden.

"Incidentally England, as a result in the failure of the purchasing power of her customers, is today carrying almost an intolerable burden of unemployment, a burden which crushes her resources to the utmost and almost breaks the back of the State and now we know that France and Germany are in collision again and the end of this operation no man can foretell. There are some of us who, while we are without sympathy of what is going on at the present time in the way of a solution, are greatly fearful that the results will be worse than even the condition which previously existed.

"I have always sympathized with France and her sufferings. I have never had any sympathy for Germany, because we have never felt as now it is clearly beyond all doubt, to anybody who has studied the subject that at least in the carrying out of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles Germany took many and devious ways for avoiding her obligations, and I think she is doing nothing self-forcing most bitterly for the methods which she adopted.

One of the great complaints made against Germany was that she was sending her capital out of Germany and avoiding her obligations. Undoubtedly that was true. The difficulty is to keep German capital in Germany. You can only obtain anything from Germany if you allow her to trade. If she trades to the utmost capacity she may derive a modified by which the capital comes out of Germany if she wants to pay it out or keep her capital abroad if she failing to have it there.

"The only way you can keep capital in Germany is by making the German conditions such that Germany is a country safe for the capitalist to live in, and in order to do that you must create confidence in Germany. You can create no confidence whatever, but only disgust and aggravation, if you begin to seize by force any of the material upon which Germany depends to carry on her trade.

May Be Saved by America.

"I have always looked in the end to the situation being saved by the common sense and the wisdom and the sagacity of this great country. You live far away from the seat of this disease which I have been describing. You are able to take a more detached view than we are and your influence is overpowering.

"It may be from the United States there may come some fresh blood to deal with these great problems which are affecting the human race at the present time. I do not know whether or not, we are in this great English-speaking Union can contribute our part and do much to insure that our two mighty peoples twin these problems in the same way in harmony. In the realm of thought and action English-speaking America and British spirit of the hope will still shine like a star for the distressed peoples of the world."

Lord Burnham, introduced by Paul D. Cravath, spoke of the hospitality he had met in America and expressed the hope that the spirit of the English-Speaking Union, in a broad sense, he said, referring to the conference with the London Daily Telegraph, he was informed he confirm that

BRITISH SEE EUROPE NEARER THE ABYSS

Officials Believe Ruhr Seizure Has Done France No Good, While Dangers Multiply.

BUT REFUSE TO INTERVENE

Italian Ambassador Finds No Encouragement for Mediation—Labor for League Action.

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Associated Press).—Two days' military occupation of the Ruhr for the avowed purpose of forcing Germany to pay long delayed reparations finds Europe dangerously near a social, economic and industrial chaos, over the edge of which France and Belgium, with their burden of war mortgages, already may have dragged, according to the view held in British official circles.

Bold John Bull sits far to one side, impassive and almost unapproachable by the fourth member of the disrupted allied family, Italy, whose earnest efforts to bring about Franco-German mediation were a feature of today's developments in the European situation as viewed from London.

The Italian Ambassador, who has just returned from Rome, has approached official circles here and broached the question of mediation, which, if the British initiated it, might terminate the virtual state of war in the Rhineland, but the Baldwin ministry has received no encouragement.

This move is the latest evidence that the British Government is convinced of the wisdom of the course it has taken in refusing to be associated in any way with the French determination to enforce the terms of the Versailles Treaty at the point of the bayonet, without giving the Germans another chance to pay after financial reforms had been instituted by Germany.

No Benefit From Seizure.

British officials assert that every end the Franco-Belgians have played in the Ruhr has been a losing one, pointing out that the results thus far have been entirely negative, the only benefit being to Great Britain in increased coal orders from Germany. At the same time it is admitted that there is still "a very remote possibility" that the French may be right, for it is remembered that Premier Poincaré predicted that it possibly would be weeks before profitable results of the occupation policy were evident.

To British observers the problem of the Rhineland, shorn of defaults, sanctions and treaty technicalities, finally resolves itself into one of foreign domination of people who give every indication of resistance. Great Britain professes to have learned well the lesson of Ireland, and believes that the Allies therefore should have profited by the post-war disasters in Russia and Asia Minor and in the great recent events at Mosul, where a supposedly unarmed population overthrew a foreign administration which was considered opportune.

The position of the British Government has been most difficult since the Rhineland occupation began. The policy of disassociation has been followed closely. However, there has been great care on the part of official circles to emphasize the hope of mediation and conciliation. Yesterday, for instance, the Lord Mayor, who represents the French or Belgian sympathizers, and the slightest intimation of sympathy for the Germans, when refused to comply with the French demands has been treated in Parliament and only likely to end in further complication.

Meanwhile, increasing pessimism and concern on the part of France and Belgium and the admonitions from British official circles have caused hesitation, and such fear there is further evidence of German opposition.

Bonar Law Unbeguiled.

Fortunately for the peace of mind of Bonar Law's Government, the Parliamentary vacation enables the Ministers to view the progress of the occupation without being subjected to criticism and questioning from the floor of the House of Commons.

Political opinion believes that should the House of Commons be called upon today to vote on the large question of British policy there would be fewer than a dozen votes in opposition, but that Labor would demand even further disassociation and the immediate withdrawal of the British troops from Cologne.

With the opportunity of launching the question in Parliament, Labor is turning its efforts to the only other source of hope, the League of Nations, and a national campaign, which starts tomorrow with a thousand meetings throughout the country, will concentrate its efforts to get the question before the meeting of the Council of the League, probably Thursday, Jan. 31, at Geneva.

A joint meeting of the General Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party Executive will be held on Jan. 24, and efforts are being made to get them to join in the campaign of the Independent Labor Party to have the League consider the whole subject.

In the opinion of the Government officials the League would be futile.

Home Paper Points "Worse Evils."

ROME, Jan. 20.—"Worse evils may be avoided in the interest of all if America and England consent to use their influence in favor of the Italian efforts at

DR. GRANT TO REPLY IN SERMON TODAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

comment of the Rev. Gustav A. Carlstrom, rector of the Church of the Holy Rood in Fort Washington Avenue, yesterday. "I wonder if he really plans to amplify his sermon of last Sunday, as he is reported to have announced. I think it is time for him to elaborate. I don't think he ever did that. Dr. Grant will answer without a struggle. But do I think that Bishop Manning will stand for any trifling now at all.

Bishop Manning, who had received no answer to his letter demanding that Dr. Grant publicly correct the impression given by his recent sermon, will state that he does accept the faith of the Church as set forth in the Creed, declined yesterday to comment on the statement of Dr. Manning left yesterday afternoon for New Haven, Conn., where he will remain until Wednesday.

So far as could be learned in Episcopal circles here yesterday no definite charge of heresy had been lodged against Dr. Grant by any prelate. Dr. Carlstrom, who is half Monday said that he would join any other prelate who wished to make the charge. In speaking, he said that the number of doctrinal authorities had not proceeded beyond the stage of discussion among prelates up to Friday, when Bishop Manning dispatched his letter.

Two professors of the Episcopal Church have made a formal charge of heresy to the Bishop and the latter stated yesterday that heresy really has been presented before by other men of the Episcopal bench, stated that the Bishop has spoken a board which answer with the charge of the defendant, as set forth in the Episcopal Church, yesterday, called the Sermon case of Dr. Charles A. Briggs, a noted theologian, who was tried for heresy more than thirty years ago. Following the attack against him and against Union Theological Seminary the Presbyterian Church lost both man and institution.

Dr. Briggs's Trial.

Dr. Briggs, after trial for heresy before the General Assembly in Detroit, was convicted and suspended from the Presbyterian ministry. Union Seminary withdrew from its connection with the Presbyterian denomination and set itself up as a university of theology dedicated to no sect at all.

The accusation against Dr. Briggs was that he sought a breaking away from the century-old lines of Presbyterian thought.

"Which will you believe—Christ or Briggs?" was the cry raised at the trial. Dr. Briggs's avowed position was that of a theologian who owed little for doctrinal lines and who sought wherever and whenever he could to emphasize the rock-bottom reality of the Christian faith underlying all denominations. It was in that spirit that he presented himself for ordination as a preacher of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He wanted to preach again, but his old church was closed to him, so he accepted the outstretched hand of the late Bishop Potter. He entered the Episcopal ministry in 1899.

"Who is Our Saviour—Christ, Dr. Grant, or Dr. Grant?" is the topic of the sermon to be preached this evening by the Chaplain Darlington, followed by Dr. John Ward Stimson, Dr. Fosdick, A number of other preachers will preach on the Dr. Grant controversy. Others will make reference to the topic in their sermons. But the Episcopal Church Congress, which is holding its annual session here, will be the topic this morning of the Rev. William T. Walsh, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Central Avenue and West 141st Street.

LITTLE LITHUANIA APPEALS TO HARDING

Asks the President to Aid in Freeing Memel From Control of the Allies.

WILL ANNEX THE DISTRICT

Every Family in the Territory Needs Help Because of the Drop in German Money.

Copyright, 1923, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

HEIDEKRUG, Memel District, Jan. 20.—The first meeting of the Government of "Little Lithuania" was held here tonight at a movie theatre. A resolution was passed and sent to President Harding and the American Government to support and aid the Memel population to free the district from allied control. The little Government also unanimously voted to annex the district to Lithuania and appeal to Kovno for financial and military aid.

About 300 delegates were at the meeting of the "Parliament," mostly peasants. They were elected from thirty-six Memel villages. The majority of the delegates were Lithuanian-Americans. The meeting closed with three cheers for President Harding, three for America and three for Lithuania.

The officials of the little Government will arrive in Memel tomorrow and establish themselves in the city.

At present the French are comfortably settled in a neutral zone. But the members of the police force which has occupied with the French in controlling the district have had their pay dropped to such little value that they are almost in rags. Their situation is critical. They do not know where their next meal is coming from.

The inhabitants of Memel view the advance of the city tomorrow with all joy. Every family here is having difficulty in doing business with German currency. Every family in Memel needs help. The Lithuanians are having a currency called "lit" produced about the American system of dollars and cents and backed by $10,000,000 in American money.

The decision of the status of Memel awaits the arrival of a commission from the Council of Ambassadors in Paris. At present the Lithuanians are not negotiating with the allied representatives. Unofficially, diplomats say Memel must remain in the hands of the Allies, because it would be a loss of prestige to the French in Germany should they permit themselves to be ousted from Memel with the Ruhr occupation proceeding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Lithuanian Legation here is in receipt of official advices from the home Government that diplomatic relations have been broken off by Germany as a protest against the seizure of Memel by Lithuanian irregular forces. The German Government, it is said, has broken off negotiations for the conclusion of a commercial treaty and has instructed the newly appointed Minister to Lithuania not to present his credentials.

The text of the communication received by the Legation from Kovno follows:

"The German Foreign Office has notified a vigorous note to the Lithuanian Minister of the Seizure of Memel and its seizure by armed forces under Vitius Gaigalaitas.

"The note broke off negotiations for an commercial treaty between Germany and Lithuania, which had reached an advanced stage, and notified Lithuania that the new German Minister to Lithuania, S. Gaaitanen, just arrival in Kovno, has been instructed not to present his credentials.

"Life in Memel has entered into normal regularity. A Council is being organized, consisting of representatives of the people, and a congress has been called into being to declare the decisions of the people of Memel. A very large labor demonstration was held in Kovno yesterday in sympathy with the immigrants at Memel and celebrating their victory."

Attaches of the Lithuanian Legation have pointed to the reported action of the German Government in breaking off diplomatic relations as a refutation of statements that "Prussian junkers" were at the bottom of the seizure of Memel. They declared that German opposition to Lithuania's capture of Memel was primarily based upon the hope that at some future time the district might be given to Poland as a corridor to the sea, in exchange for the return to Germany of the Danzig area.

Dr. Gaigalaitas, the leader of the Memel insurgents, was born in that district and was a member of the Prussian Landtag from 1909 to 1918, when he was forced to flee to Russia because of his activities in behalf of Lithuanian independence.

KOVNO, Lithuania, Jan. 20.—It is announced that M. Smetana, former President of the Lithuanian Republic, has been appointed by the Government to represent it in the negotiations with the allied powers concerning the disposition of the Memel territory.

Estate Sells First Ave. Holding.

The estate of Andrew Koch, represented by Burger & Burger, attorneys, sold premises 455 First Avenue to Cleo Parsons for investment. The buildings had been in the same family for over fifty-five years. The premises are occupied by two buildings, one a five-story structure and the other a three-story structure, and are in the vicinity of the Cornell Medical School. The New York Avenue Realty Company was the broker in the transaction.

ESCAPED MURDERER REPORTED IN MEXICO

Dr. A. H. de Mayan, Said to Have Escaped From Sing Sing, Is Unknown There.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO City, Jan. 20.—El Mundo reports the escape of Dr. A. H. de Mayan, a Filipino, said to be wanted in New York on an escaped convict from Sing Sing, where he was under sentence for murder.

According to El Mundo de Mayan was known as an international crook, and is said to have headed a band of crooks in Mexico City. He posed in the United States as an interpreter for President Obregon. A curious part of the story that de Mayan lived two years in Mexico City under his own name. He formerly resided in Los Angeles. He speaks nine languages.

Posing as a Japanese doctor, he is said to have swindled the Japanese Ambassador to Mexico of several thousand dollars.

At Sing Sing Prison it was said last night that no such name as de Mayan was known.

STARTS NEW STAR CHARTS.

Harvard Observatory Will Extend the Henry Draper Catalogue.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 20.—Extension of the Henry Draper catalogue, a compilation of the spectra of 225,000 stars in every part of the sky, has been started at the Harvard College Observatory. The work up to the present has extended over many years as a part of the observatory's fundamental task of surveying and mapping the heavens. Since the work of compilation was first undertaken improved methods have made it possible to obtain the spectra of fainter stars.

The new plan is to go for a second time over certain portions of the sky, adding the spectra of other stars than those already included. The work is beginning with a part of the Northern Milky Way.

The extent to which this new survey supplements the original one is illustrated by the fact that on one photographic plate which covers a small part of the milky way, the spectra of 140 stars are shown, only 16 of which were included in the Henry Draper catalogue.

As the spectrum of a star shows of what materials it is composed, such a catalogue is of fundamental importance to astronomers, and the Draper catalogue is constantly used for reference in observatories.

The extensions to the catalogue will appear at intervals in periodical form. This New work will be in the hands of Miss Annie J. Cannon of the Harvard Observatory staff, who has had charge of the classifications of stars from the Henry Draper catalogue from the outset.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED

Sales Manager

One of the largest textile concerns in America, near Chicago, is seeking the services of a sales manager who has had actual experience as a sales director, who understands advertising and who is familiar with the textile field. The product is nationally advertised and has complete distribution. This is a big, responsible and important position in which you will work directly with the owners of the business. Prefer man not over forty. If you desire, preliminary negotiations may be opened through a friend. In writing please give a complete outline of your past experience.

address
S 465 Times

BACK AGAIN
NEW NATURAL EUROPEAN TABLE WATER FROM CARLSBAD
MATTONI
(GIESHUEBLER)
PACKED IN CARBO GREYHOUND
Distributed by
WM. H. MILLER & CO., Inc.
11 Broadway New York

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HELP YOUR BUSINESS

The occupation of the Ruhr district by France will have a definite effect upon business conditions in this country. What is France taking over and what will be the business result? THE ANNALIST for January 22 sums up the facts and interprets them for business and financial executives. By mail or at news stands 15 cents.—Adv.

ANNUAL SALE

An I. Miller Sale, comprising as it does the newest and finest of footwear, is looked upon by the women of New York as an event of great importance.

The present Sale upholds the I. Miller tradition for superior values and entrancing styles.

$7.85 $9.85 $12.85

I. MILLER
Fifth Avenue at 46th Street
15 West 42nd Street
1554 Broadway Hudson Terminal
Open until 9 P. M. Entrance: Fulton Street
Brooklyn Shop
498 Fulton Street, Corner of Bond

THE Gossard CORSETS
"They Lace in Front"
ANNUAL JANUARY
Corset Sale
1/3 or MORE OFF Regular Prices

Gossard Front Laced Corsets are recognized by the best dressed women the world over as the standard by which all others are judged.

We carry the largest stock in New York (over 50 different models) from which to choose. They include styles for every type of figure and represent the newest models of the season.

Nearly all models are included in this sale. Each pair is fitted by an experienced corsetiere. Every corset clean and fresh.

While they last, these Corsets will be sold at the following large reductions from Regular Prices:

$2.00 Corsets	$1.50	$8.50 Corsets	$5.00
3.50 Corsets	2.50	12.50 Corsets	7.50
5.00 Corsets	3.50	15.00 Corsets	10.00

This is our only sale. Our usual stock is being offered in nearly every model, representing a very definite and considerable saving at these special sale prices.

OLMSTEAD CORSET CO.
179 Madison Ave., at 34th St.
Parlor Floor—Telephone Murray Hill 2084.

Redfern Corset Shop
570 FIFTH AVENUE
JUST ABOVE 46TH STREET

As a Special Feature of the January Clearance Sale, we are Offering a new

BROCADE WRAP-AROUND
$8.75

This extremely handsome Wrap-around has two panels of silk surgical elastic which expand just enough to take the place of boning, but not enough to destroy the lovely straight lines. All sizes.

This special low price for the duration of the sale only.

CLEARANCE OF REDFERN CORSETS
$4.75

There are still a number of fashionable models at this sale price, there are interesting reductions on corsettes and brassieres, and a discount of twenty per cent. on all *hosiery.

No C. O. D.'s No Credits. No Exchanges.

*ALL OUR SILK HOSIERY GUARANTEED

January Sale of
MOSSE LINENS

DURING the coming week, we have arranged for a very special offering of

Decorative Linens
such as
Centerpieces Luncheon Sets
Scarfs Tea Cloths, etc.

A discount of at least 20% on any part of our stock of decorative linens. On odd pieces or sets the reductions will be considerably greater.

MOSSE
INCORPORATED
730 FIFTH AVENUE N.Y.
AT FIFTY SEVENTH STREET
LINENS

PREDICTS BONUS PASSAGE.

Owsley Addresses Disabled Veterans in Pennsylvania Hospital.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Jan. 20.—Alvin M. Owsley, National Commander of the American Legion, visited the battlefield of Gettysburg and the national cemetery today. At a luncheon in his honor the legion chief predicted that "the adjusted compensation bill will be passed by Congress in the near future."

Later Commander Owsley, accompanied by T. J. Healey, Pennsylvania State Commander, visited the veterans' hospital at Mont Alto, where 200 disabled former service men are patients.

"The fight for the disabled ex-service men will not be ended until your men have been taken care of," Mr. Healey told, "so declared in an address at the hospital.

"WALKER" NOW AUTOMATIC.

In Third Machine-Switching Exchange in City.

"Walker," the third of a series of machine-switching telephone central offices which the New York Telephone Company is installing, was placed in operation last night at 26 Walker Street. This office serves a portion of the downtown wholesale district. Transfer of 2,200 telephone offices from the manual switchboard to the new equipment required only a few minutes.

The machine-switching type of central office operation here has been completely successful. Pennsylvania, the first of these exchanges, has been in operation since October, while the second office, "Andover," was placed in service in December. These exchanges now serve about 20,000 telephones.

JAVA HEARS DUTCH RADIO.

Powerful Station Completed in Holland Sends 7,500 Miles.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 20.—Holland no longer will be entirely cut off from the Dutch East Indies possessions, America and the whole outside world in the eventuality of war, as she was during the recent World War, for the powerful receiving and transmitting wireless telegraph station created by the Netherlands Government at Kootwijk especially for communication with the colonies now is completed and has been clearly heard in Java, a distance of 7,500 miles, as also in America.

This station is equipped with German apparatus, and is said to have the same capacity as the Long Island station. It will be used also for American traffic part of the day, as it is supposed that, owing to Greenwich conditions, it will be impossible to communicate with the East Indies' colonies during the whole twenty-four hours.

$165,000,000 IN BACK TAXES.

Revenue Bureau Reports Receipts for Half Year Exceeded Expectations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The tribute by the Internal Revenue Bureau to collect back taxes brought nearly $165,000,000 in income and profits taxes into the Treasury in the first half of the fiscal year 1923-24, according to estimates made today by Commissioner Blair. If the rate is maintained, collections for the fiscal year will far exceed the estimate of $300,000,000 made last June, Mr. Blair said.

Collections for the quarter ending Sept. 30 approximated more than $[illegible], according to the bureau's records, as compared with nearly $[illegible] in the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1922.

These receipts, it was explained, are in addition to current taxes, and these have saved the Treasury balances in recent months beyond estimates of normal collections.

Indications from receipts for the first two weeks in January were that the collections of back taxes in this quarter would entirely any previous record. The officials it was declared, that the quarterly total of $[illegible], which the Commissioner had expected to collect, already had been passed.

SCORE TRUTH IN FABRIC BILL.

Clothing Designers Vote Unanimously That It Would Hurt Profession.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 20.—Men active for the Summer of 1923 will be distinctively of the sport nature, with the Norfolk type of style predominating. Novelty effects for street wear will also have their call, the International Association of Clothing Designers in their annual convention learned today at their concluding session.

A resolution urging the defeat of the "truth in fabric" bill now pending before Congress was adopted by unanimous vote of the association. The resolution claims that the measure would benefit the large wool growers, would be an aid to fakers, and be a detriment to the tailoring profession in general.

Frank Bingham, Baltimore, was elected President of the association. Other officers are: F. A. Kloff, Chicago, and George Batson, New York, Vice Presidents; Henry Rothwell, New York, Treasurer, and H. K. Burton, New York, Secretary.

BRITISH SEE EUROPE NEARER THE ABYSS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

GERMAN WEALTH IN RUHR.

French Figures on the Output of the District.

A study of the resources and productive capacity of the Ruhr district of Germany has been compiled by M. Dorlac, President of the Finance Commission of the French Chamber of Deputies, and the Baldwin Trust Company yesterday received from the French Information Service a summary of the facts and figures.

"M. Dorlac states that since the loss of the Saar and the Polish part of Upper Silesia, Germany's whole production of coal practically is concentrated in the Ruhr district," says the Baldwin Trust Company's report. "At the present time it is at the rate of 140,000,000 tons annually, out of the total annual production of 148,000,000. In the metallurgical industries the Ruhr is equally important, having the loss of Alsace and Lorraine has reduced Germany's production of pig iron to 11,000,000 tons a year, of which 9,000,000 tons comes from blast furnaces situated in the Ruhr.

"Figures quoted by M. Dorlac indicate that the whole of Prussia's greater productive capacity is concentrated in the Ruhr, which is, in fact, Prussia itself, the rest of it a small French department." The following figures show total French production with that of the German industries in the Hugo Stinnes group alone:

	French Production.	Stinnes Production.
Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coke	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, inc. Lignite	[illegible] to [illegible]	[illegible]
Lignite	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pig iron	[illegible] to [illegible]	[illegible]
Steel	[illegible] to [illegible]	[illegible]

"France production, 1,000,000 tons.

"Mr. Dorlac emphasizes the fact that Germany's entire wealth and economic power is centred in her industrial organization. This enabled her before the war to buy annually nearly 1,000,000,000 marks' worth of foodstuffs and raw materials, which were converted by means of the highest and most scientific development of her own agricultural resources.

BLAMES AMERICAN POLICY.

Senator-Elect Robinson Says We Could Make Peace in Europe.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—Charging that the crisis in Franco-German relations is the ultimate result of the refusal of Congress in 1919 to support President Wilson's European policy, Senator-elect Sam Robinson, of Indiana, speaking here tonight, declared others of the Ruhr region by France threatens to "turn the world from ways of peace to the trenches of war."

"The United States could make a friendly move to aid in solving the reparations question, it would have contributed wonderfully in helping to clear up this vexatious problem," the speaker declared.

"Unfortunately other nations are looking to America for leadership. They are not begging us for money," he said in something, "but they do want us to consult with them and assist them in reconciling their differences. Our world, already spoke, under prevailing conditions, could become a pestiferous, disease and pestilence of bloodshed everywhere. How long can we justify our silence?"

Senator-elect Robinson was the chief speaker at the fortieth annual dinner of the Duckworth Democratic Club, held here tonight.

PAPER SUPPLY IN ALASKA.

Sherman Rogers Finds Enough Pulp for Half Our Needs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the very near future southeastern Alaska spruce forests will be supplying from 30 to 50 per cent. of the news print used in the United States, Sherman Rogers of New York, declared in an address tonight before Army and Navy Club members discussing a recent trip there.

"Natural," he said, "are found throughout the entire section and there is abundant waterpower to develop the pulp industry of the territory to such an extent as to stabilize American pulp prices indefinitely and at the same time to pour millions into the United States Treasury without reducing the timber supply.

"Alaskan timber grows from two to three times as rapid as the timber in the forested States of the Union, due to the heavy rainfall, and with the territory restricted in effect all cutting timber will be left, resulting in complete reforestation every fifty years.

"The timbered areas of Alaska are within forty-eight hours by freight or steamship from Seattle and the freight rates will enable Alaska competition in the world's markets.

Alaska, Mr. Rogers said, needs a governing board empowered to settle Alaskan affairs in Alaska," adding, however, that the present human chiefs in Alaska are of the very highest type and are thoroughly efficient.

KILLED AS TRAIN HITS AUTO.

Two Other Occupants of Closed Car Are Only Slightly Hurt.

Edward Thompson of Hornestown, N. J., was killed instantly yesterday at the Lawnhurst crossing of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, about a mile north of Lakewood, when the closed automobile he was driving was hit by a freight train. Nathan Matthews and George Singer of New Egypt, the other occupants of the car, escaped with slight injuries. Thompson, who was employed at a mill hand, is survived by a wife and a son.

The men were on their way to Asbury Park. Matthews and Singer said that Thompson did not see the approaching train. There are no gates at the crossing, which is supposed to be guarded by an electric bell signal in the daytime and by a light at night.

SPANISH GOLD IN CRUISER.

Wreckers Find Coins on Old Warship That Fought in 1898.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 20.—The old cruiser Yorktown, one of the vessels of the United States Navy that saw service in the Spanish war, has yielded a small fortune in Spanish gold coins to the crew that is wrecking it at the Crowley Shipyards here. It was learned today.

Spanish gold pieces, estimated to be worth $1,000 to $1,500 in all, have been found by the wreckers in drain pipes. It is taken for granted that the coins were the property of the vessel. It is believed the gold pieces belonged to members of the Yorktown's crew during the Spanish war and had been hidden.

TWO DEAD IN PLANE CRASH.

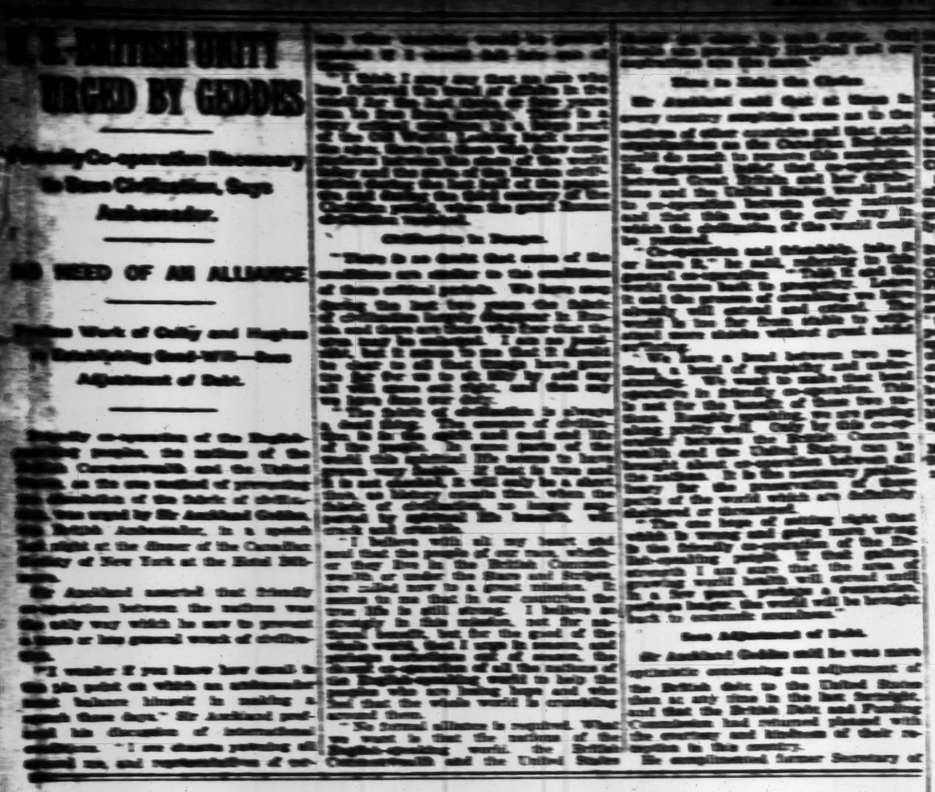
Aviator and Passenger Fall 2,000 Feet Into San Francisco Bay.

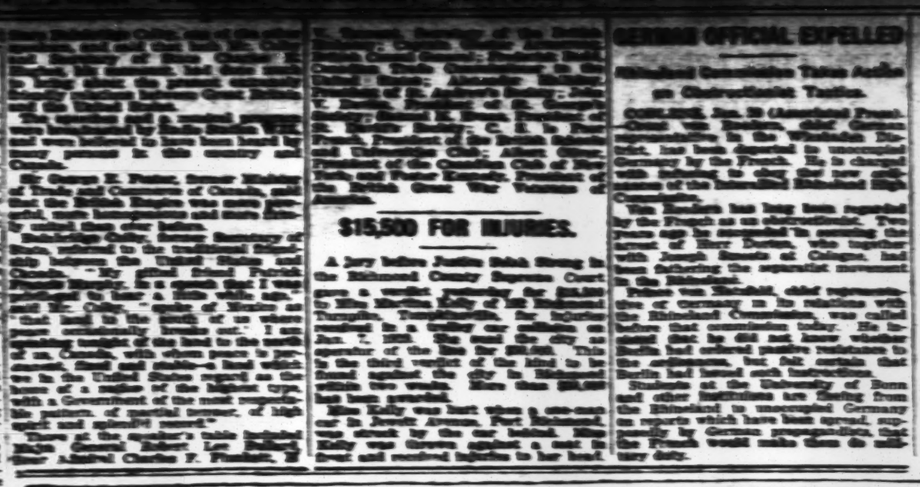
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—E. C. Davis, an airplane pilot, and an unidentified passenger in a commercial airplane were killed late this afternoon when the machine plunged 2,000 feet into San Francisco Bay, near the Presidio Military Reservation.

The airplane had taken off a short time earlier from a point near the transport docks at Fort Mason.

Rome Bank Robbers Get $400,000.

ROME, Jan. 20.—Robbers broke into the private bank of Sebagni & Co. here early this morning and escaped with 4,000,000 lire (nearly $400,000) in cash and securities. The bank occupies a former church, hidden among tenement houses.





Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Clearance Sale—Monday

Women's High-Grade Cloth Coats with Fur

Winter Coats with Smart Furs

Beaver, squirrel, caracul or fox fur collars. Fashionable models—successful winter fabrics.

Prices before reduction $89.50 to $98.50 **68.00**

Coats or Wraps—Mostly one of a kind

With fine furs; for daytime or evening wear. Including imported models; all of high grade winter fabrics or velvet.

Prices before reduction $125.00 to $245.00 **95.00**

WOMEN'S WRAP SHOP—*Fourth Floor*

Clearance Sale—Monday

Women's Daytime, Dinner or Evening Gowns

Including Paris Made Beaded Velvet Gowns

37.00

Formerly $59.50 to $98.50

Smart gowns for every occasion in black and all the colors fashionable women are wearing.

WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP—*Third Floor*

Clearance Sale—Monday

Women's High-Grade Fur Coats

Caracul Fur Coats

Smart straight line coats, Jenny sleeves, fox collars and cuffs; 48 in. long.

Price before reduction $395.00 **250.00**

Hudson Seal Fur Wrap-Coats

Collars and cuffs of Kolinsky, skunk or self fur; 47 in. long.

Prices before reduction $495.00 to $750.00 **395.00**

WOMEN'S FUR SHOP—*Fourth Floor*

All Sales Final

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO

A STORE OF INDIVIDUAL SHOPS — FIFTH AVENUE, 37TH AND 38TH STREETS, NEW YORK

THE WRAP-AROUND FASHION WITH THE BOW SASH . . .

For Madame

WRAP-AROUND GOWNS WITH THE BOW SASH

29.50 to 155.00

Fashions:

EMBROIDERED WRAP-AROUND GOWNS
WRAP-AROUND COAT FROCKS
WRAP-AROUND AFTERNOON GOWNS
WRAP-AROUND DINNER GOWNS

Fabrics:

EMBROIDERED SILKS
PRINTED SILK CRÊPES
TWILL CORD
RODIER OR INDIA PRINTED COTTONS

GOWN SHOP FOR MADAME—*Third Floor*

For Mademoiselle

WRAP-AROUND FROCKS WITH THE BOW SASH

24.50 to 125.00

Fashions:

EMBROIDERED WRAP-AROUND FROCKS
WRAP-AROUND COAT FROCKS
WRAP-AROUND TEA FROCKS
WRAP-AROUND DANCE FROCKS

Fabrics:

PRINTED SILK CRÊPES
TWILL CORD
EMBROIDERED SILKS
IMPORTED EMBROIDERED COTTONS

FROCK SHOP FOR MADEMOISELLE—*Second Floor*

Just Arrived from Paris for Southern Resorts

A SMALL COLLECTION OF PARIS GOWNS

Including all the most successful models being worn now by the smart Parisienne on the RIVIERA

For Madame

WRAP-AROUND SUITS TWO OR THREE PIECE COSTUME MODELS.

58.00 to 195.00

Fashions:

EGYPTIAN EMBROIDERED
SOUTACHE BRAIDED
VERMICELLI EMBROIDERED

Fabrics:

TRAVERSINE — TWILL CORD
JULINA — PIQUETTE
KASHA — CAMELSHIRE

SUIT SHOP FOR MADAME—*First Floor*

For Mademoiselle

WRAP-AROUND SUITS TWO OR THREE PIECE COSTUME MODELS

59.50 to 195.00

Fashions:

RUSSIAN EMBROIDERED
PLAIDED WITH STITCHING
SOUTACHE BRAIDED

Fabrics:

ENGLISH TEDDY CLOTH — TWILL CORD
PIQUETTE — CHERUIT TWILL
VELVEY — CAMEL'S HAIR

SUIT SHOP FOR MADEMOISELLE—*Second Floor*

In the Rotogravure section this new wrap-around fashion is pictured in coats and blouses

Franklin Simon & Co.

1902 · FIFTH AVENUE'S FIRST FASHION SHOP · 1923

ULSTER MORE IRISH DAY DEATH PENALTY

Five More Executed Here Have for Having Arms and Two for Train Wrecking.

TOTAL SINCE NOV. 17 IS 45

Sidney Youth Kills One of Four Masked Men Robbing His Father, Only to Find He Was His Brother.

DUBLIN, Jan. 30 (Associated Press).—Five condemned men entered and in Ireland today. Four persons were put to death at Tullow, five at Athlone and Sligo at Limerick. These bring the total executions since last Nov. 17 to forty-five.

At Tullow James Daly of Kilkenny, John Clifford of Cobbledick, Michael Brennan of Ballymacelligott and James Walsh of Gortatrout, County Kerry, were executed for possessing arms and ammunition.

At Athlone Thomas Hughes, Michael Walsh, Herbert Collins, Patrick Joyce and Patrick Burke were executed for the same crime.

At Limerick, Cornelius McMahon and Patrick Brennan were put to death for their part in the wrecking of a train near Limerick and Bruff on Jan. 16, 1923, by the explosion of an infernal machine.

Michael Green discovered today a dead comrade that had been hanging from a gallows beam. Sixty Republican prisoners who being held by the Free State, Saturday, were released. Implements for escapades and a variety of other articles were discovered in their cells.

It is rumored that four men condemned to death at Tralee before Christmas and whose sentences were deferred, are still in Portugal, their lives not appearing in order's list.

Sidney Daly, 17 years old, a student, was killed by his masked father, who discovered the boy was one of the masked men robbing his father's house. The father, Patrick Daly, is a farmer in the Great Northern Railway is greatly upset.

BELFAST, Jan. 30 (Associated Press).—The history of the civil strife in Ireland has brought forth a tragedy which for the bitter irony surpasses an incident reported from Sligo today.

A young man and a friend of his of the same age in Portadown, were going to pay a visit. The young man's father lives in Sligo. The young men were masked and armed with revolvers. They were stopped by their masked father, who demanded all on part of his life. Young Daly, who discovered the robbery and the disguise, shot his father.

As the boy was leaving the house, one of the house guard ran after him and struck him, killing him instantly. Subsequent his companions fled. Before dying the man, the members of the family discovered that the dead bandit was the father's second son.

SENDING ENGINEERS TO BAKU

Dorsdall Corporation Will Have No Backing From Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Dorsdall Corporation, which is understood to be sending a group of engineers to Baku to begin oil operations in the Baku region under a concession from the Soviet Government, will do so of its own risk, so far as the United States Government is concerned.

It was learned officially today that the Administration has neither approved nor disapproved the concession in question and that, since it had not recognized the Soviet Government, it could not support the Dorsdall venture diplomatically in case of a controversy. It was made, however, clear in view the rationale of some country with which the United States had relations, involved in a dispute with the Soviet Government, the Washington Government might support the American diplomatically. The position of the Government with regard to the concession by Americans involving certain parts of Russia is that, since the Soviet has never been recognized as the successor of the Czarist regime, the title of the Soviets to the former crown lands might be open to dispute.

A contributed similar case is that of the Japanese concession in Northern Sakhalin, the concession which is obtained from the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia. It was learned officially today that the Soviet Government, at first had formally approved the Sakhalin and other American concessions granted by the Far Eastern Republic. The Japanese Government, however, is now occupying the whole of Sakhalin and has indicated its intention of annexing to the northern half of Sakhalin, but with reservations for the rights of Japanese subjects. The Sakhalin and other American concessions in the northern part of the island have not been recognized by the Japanese Government.

AID GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.

Typographical Officials Seek Wage in Pay for Them.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.—Charles P. Howard, Vice President of the International Typographical Union, will appear before the Committee on Printing of the House of Representatives in Washington next Monday to urge that action be taken to increase the wage of workers in the Government Printing Office. It was announced at headquarters of the union here today.

The hearing was arranged, Mr. Howard said, after a personal statement that the Harding Cabinet will be unofficially represented at it and possibly a recommendation would not be passed at this session of Congress.

"Government officials have intimated a disposition to be interested in efficiency," Mr. Howard said. "Both economical and efficiency conditions in the shop would be enhanced by the Harding Cabinet by our organization."

It was stated at headquarters that a bill is pending in the House to increase the pay of Government printers to $1.00 an hour.

OPPOSE GAS CUT-OFF.

Harlem Property Owners' Association Protests to Hylan.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association sent a letter yesterday to Mayor John F. Hylan protesting against the contemplated gas cut-off ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen last Tuesday. The complainants claim that the ordinance will prevent the Boys of Firemen and Sailors, and protests that should a fire occur during the night and this antiquated gas cut-off act, the entire homes would be thrown into darkness and a panic created thereby.

"We agree with the views expressed by the various newspapers that this is a crude ordinance. The latter stated, and we high-minded, self-respecting and honest citizens, much as you, have proved themselves to be in this regard, will [illegible] the enactment of this legislation. We trust that you will not give the public a chance to suspect that you are in any way public by this publication."

Woman, Saved in Coal Boat Fire, Dies.

Stella McGuire, 40 years old, who was rescued from a fire on the coal boat Gaskerest, moored at Pier 32, early Friday and taken to Bellevue Hospital, died yesterday from the effects of injuries she inhaled. Charles Ahern, 23 years old, who was rescued with the young girl, is in a critical condition at Bellevue Hospital.

LATE WORK FOR TRUSTEES.

Ring Ring Motor Cars Prohibited to Midnight Only After Dark.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Within [illegible] hours of their ring extended to Saturday, the phenomenal privilege of driving outside the prison walls this afternoon, and not only would the work of [illegible] be [illegible] the work of [illegible].

Instructions issued at noon today, but the number of [illegible] was [illegible] by the time [illegible] had [illegible] by John J. Bonfield, chief [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] hour of the day have been [illegible].

BRONX TO HONOR OWSLEY.

Borough Presidents Fall 4 Legion Day to Welcome Commander.

Borough President Henry Bruckner of the Bronx issued a proclamation yesterday setting aside Monday, Feb. 4, as Owsley Legion Day, in honor of the commander-elect of the Bronx, National Commander of the American Legion, on his first official visit to this State.

An official reception is planned, in which the Grand Master and other officials will be asked to [illegible]. The program for the event will be made public Wednesday night by the committee in charge.

To Protect Government Records.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Another step toward construction of a national archives building here to protect valuable Government records was taken today by the Senate, in adopting an amendment to the Independent Offices appropriation bill appropriating $100,000 for the work. A similar amount for the work is included in the bill as it was passed by the House.

DETROIT EMPLOYS 300,000.

This Is Said to Be More Than at Any Other Time in History of City.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Jan. 30.—More persons are employed in Detroit today than ever before in the history, according to figures given out by the Employers Association. The unemployed have vanished to the extent that only a few hundred are left of the 100,000 who were jobless a year ago. The employed now number 300,000.

The unemployed are chiefly in the Ford River Rouge plant, the only one in which a strike prevails, and in the factories of the Dodge Brothers, Hudson, Packard and other motor car plants, which are busy. Ford is operating his River Rouge plant with 50,000 men, and Dodge Brothers 25,000 men, and Packard 15,000 men.

The increase in employment is the Ford River Rouge plant is ascribed to the fact that Ford is producing a certain number of cars daily, and the number of men employed is determined by the number of cars he wishes to produce. Ford is producing 4,000 cars daily, and has 50,000 men employed. The increase in employment in the Ford Company of a few weeks ago was due to the opening of the Detroit Ford Railway Warehouse, Detroit and other lines, which had been closed for about a month. Ford is now producing 4,000 cars a day, and has 50,000 men employed by the Ford Industries, it is said.

A. B. ROSSDALE TO SPEAK.

Will Discuss "Investigation" Before the Community Open Forum Today.

The Community Open Forum, recently established under the auspices of Temple Israel, Grand Concourse and Burnside Avenue, Bronx, announces that its speaker this morning will be Congressman Albert H. Rossdale, who representing the Twenty-third Congressional District in which Temple Israel is located.

Mr. Rossdale's topic will be "Investigations." Following the address, questions will be invited to present questions to the speaker from the floor. The Forum, which is non-sectarian, is free to the public.

ROLLS ROYCE

No Rolls-Royce has ever worn out

The experience of the man who has driven many cars provides the best background for consideration of the Rolls-Royce.... With ownership of a Rolls-Royce he begins to take for granted a service that formerly was beyond his understanding. Petty inconveniences, which he previously considered unavoidable, are entirely eliminated.... In the operation and the maintenance of his car he learns that perfect building guarantees economy.... To the experienced motorist the prominence of the Rolls-Royce lies, not so much in its reputation for distinguished elegance, but in its proved value as an investment in transportation.

The four-five phaeton, $10,900

ROLLS-ROYCE, New York Branch, 10 Fifth Avenue

ROLLS-ROYCE

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Pre-Inventory Clearance

HANDMADE NIGHTGOWNS

1.95 — *Regularly 3.95*
2.95 — *Regularly 4.95*

Of fine batiste, entirely hand-made and daintily hand-embroidered—round, square or V-neck models; some with strap shoulders.

ODD NEGLIGEES

15.00 — *Formerly up to 39.00*
25.00 — *Formerly up to 95.00*

Negligees and tea gowns of crepe Georgette, meteor, chiffon; also a few velvets.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

1. All sales are final.
2. Bonwit Teller & Co. regular stock.
3. Reductions are extraordinary.
4. All quantities limited.
5. Size ranges are incomplete.
6. Many one-of-a-kind assortments.

The Annual January Pre-Inventory Sale of Winter Apparel

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

25 Imported Utility Coats 20.00
Formerly up to 79.50
Of brushed tweeds or smart mixtures for travel or motor wear. Brown, tan or gray tones.

35 Coats, Capes, Wraps 84.00
Formerly up to 135.00
Of precious, tyrona and geruna, handsomely trimmed with black mole, platinum wolf or badger.

30 Coats, Wraps, Capes 50.00
Formerly up to 95.00
Excellent models of high quality fabrics, all trimmed with the fashionable furs.

18 Coats, Wraps, Capes 100.00
Formerly up to 225.00
Reproductions of imported models of richest soft surface fabrics with most fashionable furs.

22 Duvetyn Daycoats and Velvet Evening Wraps 164.00
Formerly up to 295.00
Highest type duvetyn daycoats with black mole, fitch, fox or monkey fur, some with fur collars and borders. Also exquisite silk velvet evening wraps with large collars of platinum fox fur.

46 WOMEN'S ALL-OCCASION GOWNS

38.00 — *Formerly up to 95.00*
58.00 — *Formerly up to 145.00*
74.00 — *Formerly up to 275.00*

One or two of a kind in various silk fabrics or velvet for afternoon. Also evening gowns of silk fabrics, silk velvet, crystallized net or pailletted gowns.

52 FUR TRIMMED COSTUME SUITS

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES—*Reduced From Higher Prices*

44.00
64.00

Two or three-piece models of soft, rich fabrics trimmed in various manners with the season's fashionable furs, some smartly embroidered, decorative crepe silk bodices.

MISSES' APPAREL

28 Coats With or Without Fur 38.00
Formerly up to 69.50
Of arabella or lorella with large draped self collars; others collared with fur.

25 Fur Trimmed Coats 64.00
Formerly up to 125.00
Smart youthful types of parachine or arabella with various fur collars; a few velvet evening wraps.

36 Fine Fur Trimmed Coats 78.00
Formerly up to 135.00
Coats of richest fabrics, handsomely trimmed with caracul, squirrel, beaver, badger or mole; a few velvet evening wraps.

24 High Class Coats 115.00
Formerly up to 195.00
Handsome coats of beautiful fabrics, lavishly trimmed with caracul, fox, mole, beaver or lit fur; also fur trimmed evening wraps.

18 Highest Type Coats 145.00
Formerly up to 250.00
Reproductions of most exclusive imported models of richest fabrics trimmed with fashionable youthful furs.

22 Silk or Velvet Frocks 34.00
Formerly up to 95.00
Afternoon frocks of crepe silks, chiffon or twill. Afternoon or evening frocks of silk velvet.

28 Afternoon or Eve. Frocks 64.00
Formerly up to 150.00
Afternoon frocks of silk velvet, crepe silks or other materials. Also evening frocks of velvet or other fabrics.

32 Handsome Frocks 74.00
Formerly up to 175.00
Afternoon or evening frocks, including chiffon velvet, chiffon, crepe Roma.

WOOL SWEATERS

100 Wool Sweaters 5.00
Formerly up to 15.00
White, striped or colored effects in slip-on or Tuxedo models.

65 Wool Sweaters 6.75
Formerly up to 15.00
Slip-on types of soft yarns in various weaves and colors.

75 Wool Sweaters 12.50
Formerly up to 25.00
Slip-on or Tuxedo models of Iceland wool, light or dark colors.

"BONTELL" CORSETS AND BRASSIERES

200 "Bontell" Corsets 9.75
Formerly up to 18.00
"Derby" wrap-around corsets of broche and elastic; back lace models of broche with wide elastic top; and other styles.

300 Brassieres 1.50 to 2.95
Formerly up to 4.50
Pure linen brassieres, hand drawn or hand embroidered and lace trimmed; all-over lace brassieres; also of silk broche with diaphragm hold-backs.

150 "Bontell" Corsets 14.50
Formerly up to 27.50
"Derby" 16-inch length wrap-around corsets of broche and surgical elastic; broche corsets with wide elastic top; dainty French negligee corsets.

125 French Brassieres 3.95 to 9.00
Formerly up to 16.50
Handsome imported brassieres of double-faced satin in various combinations of lace, also net and satin.

PUMPS, OXFORDS AND SLIPPERS

For Women and Misses

5.00 *Formerly 9.75 to 12.00*

Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes collectively—walking and dress shoes of patent leather, tan or black calfskin; all white or white combination sports footwear; also evening slippers of metal cloth.

REAL FILET TRIMMED GLOVE SILK UNDERWEAR

VESTS 2.50 PANTIES 2.95 KNICKERS 3.50

SPORTS ATTIRE

18 Fur Trimmed Sports Frocks 38.00
Formerly up to 79.50
Fur trimmed frocks of diabure, trelaine, checked duvetyn; some without fur.

12 Fur Trimmed Suits 34.00
Formerly up to 78.00
Of imported tweeds in swagger models with large collars of sports furs.

16 Fur Trimmed Suits 44.00
Formerly up to 98.50
Suits of fine imported tweeds or overplaids with various fur collars.

10 Fur Trimmed Suits 64.00
Formerly up to 125.00
Of finest imported fabrics trimmed with pahmi, fitch or muskrat furs.

18 Short Sports Coats 24.00
Formerly up to 45.00
Fur collared skating jackets of tweed, also short tweed coats without fur.

22 Leather Trimmed Coats 38.00
Formerly up to 55.00
Imported motor coats of velour or tweed trimmed with leather.

14 Fur Trimmed Coats 58.00
Formerly up to 125.00
Motor or steamer coats of fleece cloth, camel's hair or tweed with large fur collars.

12 Finest Sporting Coats 88.00
Formerly up to 165.00
Exclusive models of highest type imported overplaids, cursine or Cumberland with sports furs.

Pre-Inventory Sale—FUR COATS AND WRAPS

Natural Muskrat Coats
Formerly 175.00 125.00
45 inch long model, shirred crush collar, wing sleeves.

Persian Lamb Coats
Formerly 350.00 245.00
40 inch long, full flare model, trimmed with skunk.

Hudson Seal Coats
Formerly 375.00 245.00
47 inch long model of dyed muskrat with self or skunk collar and cuffs.

Trimmed Caracul Coats
Formerly 375.00 245.00
46 inch long model, shawl collar and cuffs of skunk or kolinsky-squirrel.

Nutria Capes
Formerly 450.00 295.00
46 inch long circular model of good color, selected skins.

Scotch Mole Coats and Capes
Formerly 475.00 295.00
45 inch long coats and capes, in various styles.

Hudson Seal Capes
Formerly 475.00 350.00
47 and 45 inch long models of dyed muskrat skins, uneven hems, shawl or chin collars.

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Formerly 550.00 395.00
47 inch long models in various styles (dyed muskrat) trimmed with kolinsky or squirrel.

Black Moire Caracul Coats
Formerly 850.00 650.00
48 inch long models of selected skins, trimmed with fox or kolinsky-squirrel.

American Ermine Capes
Formerly 975.00 595.00
48 inch long evening wraps with large white fox or self collars.

Baby Caracul Coats and Capes
Formerly 1650.00 1150.00
Full length models, in various styles, trimmed with kolinsky, sable or fox.

Ermine, Broadtail or Mink Wraps
Sumptuous mantles of the most luxurious furs in models exclusive with this shop.
Reduced to Proportionately Low Prices.

CHARGES OF SPOILS STIR UP SENATORS

Warren Attacks Harding's Appointments and Regular Republicans Defend Him.

MORRIS CRITICAL OF PARTY

Also Protests on Civil Service—Says President Should Tell Reasons for Selections.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A three-hour wrangle was started in the Senate this afternoon when Senator Harrison of Mississippi tried to tie up the usual $25,000 Presidential traveling and entertainment expense fund until President Harding responded to the resolution passed last April, asking for the reasons for all appointments by executive order since the beginning of his Administration.

The proposal drew most of the Republican leaders into the debate in defense of the President, but was finally withdrawn after Chairman Warren of the Appropriations Committee had moved to lay it on the table.

In a speech Senator Harrison argued that as the President had ignored for nine months the resolution calling for information, he thought it proper that he should be denied the use of his traveling and entertainment fund until he responded to the resolution.

He criticized the President for waiving the civil service rules in making appointments under Executive order, mentioning specifically the appointment of Harry Cree to be Postmaster at Marion, Ohio, the President's home town, and cited many other instances of what he said were Executive appointments upon Congressional authority.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota, Chairman of the Civil Service Committee, declared that the President had the right to waive civil service regulations at will in the appointment of second, third and fourth class Postmasters, as the application of the civil service to these Postmasters was by Executive order. He added that all the information sought was to be found in the reports of the Civil Service Commission.

Lodge Bound to Defense.

Senator Harrison replied that the present Administration was only "pretending to hold civil service examinations for such Postmasters," and added that the President had not responded to the resolution because he "thinks the Senate has little and too precious to be heard."

This led Senator Lodge to say that President Wilson had not responded to some dozen resolutions passed by the Senate requiring Mexican relations, but Senator Harrison answered that that was in the field of international relations, where the President might use discretion.

Senator Warren called the language of the Harrison resolution objectionable as unmanly, "the language which might be used in addressing some inferior Government employe."

Senator Spenser Presidential appointment as Congressional authority made by Mr. Harding, while in the Senate, were cited by Senator Harrison with instances of what he said had been executive destruction since assumption of the Presidency.

Morris Critical of Harding.

During the debate Senator Norris had put on record letters that passed between himself and Postmaster General Hays and other officials of the Post Office Department relating to the civil service situation. Discussing the general subject raised by the Harrison proposal, he said:

"I think the Senate was well within its rights in calling on the President for this information. I think that when the President sets aside the regulations of the civil service he should tell the country the reason for such action, and when he refuses to answer a proper request for such information it seems to me no excuse can be given.

"The argument that it can be excused on the ground that the same rule of procedure prevailed during the Wilson or some other Administration is a poor one. It is no excuse to say to the other side 'You are just as black as we are.'

"When this Administration was sworn into power there followed a great deal of agitation on the part of the politicians who wanted the civil service broken. I was rather anxious for my party to keep its pledge, and I hoped that it would take no backward step. In my way of thinking the Post Office Department is a great business, and should be managed along strictly business lines. The handing out of Post Offices as political plums is a disgrace, and not an asset to any Administration.

Senator Norris read a letter which he wrote Postmaster General Hays, expressing the hope that the civil service law would be strictly adhered to. Mr. Hays replied confidentially. An other letter to the department, requesting information as to whether three candidates were named in accordance with the civil service regulations, brought the reply that the carrier was appointed from the eligibles in the list of applicants. These lists, it was said, were frequently submitted to Senators or Representatives for their approval. Senator Norris continued:

"I think the letter practically says we are going to put Republicans upon the rural delivery routes and turn all Post Offices whenever there is a Republican who has successfully passed the examination and was one of the three highest applicants. I do not think there can be any doubt of that.

Says Spoilsmen Name Postmasters.

"In other words we are putting up a pretense which is my judgment confuses us. It is worse than to throw off this mantle, which we profess to have about us, and come out in the open as to what we really are. We are permitting them not to spoilsmen, and politicians and we are permitting in some cases referees and in many other cases commissioners, who advise with the Congressmen and tell them who are Republicans and who are not, if they do not have, to make the appointments.

"I have talked just today with a member of the House of Representatives who has made known if not hundreds of recommendations for rural route appointments, one of our great States. I asked him, if he ever made a recommendation that was not followed by the Post Office Department, and he said 'never one.' So the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General's excuse was not very good when he said, 'Oh, we get recommendations and requests from Congressmen, but after all we appoint the man we think ought to have it.' Evidently he always thinks that was.

"What will this result in? It will result, under a Republican administration, in putting Republicans in office and under a Democratic administration in putting the Republicans out and putting Democrats in. We cannot do that if we believe in the civil service. In my judgment we cannot do that very well under this administration. Why should a member be allowed to name rural carriers in a whole Congressional district or in a whole State if it happens to be three men are Republican representatives in Congress? Why should the member of the House be allowed to name the rural carriers of his district and in the effort of the general prosperity

PREDICTS LOWER GASOLINE.

Kansas City Expert Says New Processes Will Cut Prices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Steps of lower gasoline prices through replacement of all oil refineries with the various processes used to convert crude oil into gasoline and other products was held out by Dr. Walter H. Cross, head of the Kansas City Bureau Investigation, in testimony today before the Senate oil investigating committee.

Dr. Cross, who holds a patent for one of the processes now in use, said the small independent refineries were at a great disadvantage in many cases because of their lack of the patented processes known as "cracking." Without these independents would be dependent on these processes, Dr. Cross said, competition would increase, and the oil trade would "develop to greater prices or lessen the consumption of crude oil."

TO REIMBURSE SUGAR REFI.

Frelinghuysen Offers Bill to Repay Losses Incurred in 1920.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Reparation of losses accruing to American importers from importation of Argentine sugar during the 1920 shortage, was proposed in a bill introduced today by Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey. The Secretary of Commerce, under the bill, would be empowered to determine such losses and pay them from funds of the United States Sugar Equalization Board.

A requirement of the bill is that the sugar must have been ordered by Government officials or used in the public interest during the sugar famine.

SEES TEST FOR AMERICA.

Amherst President Says Our Democracy is Only at Beginning.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20.—"America is actually a nothing mass of unrelated opinions, and for this reason our democracy is not successful, but only beginning," declared President Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst College in an address before the Barnard Club here today.

"In the field of democracy," he said, "America is attempting something never attempted before and seemingly impossible.

"The achievement, that of building a successful democracy without a 'privileged class,' he concluded, will be the greatest, if not the greatest, if the realization is possible. The chances for success, President Meiklejohn said, depend on every man's willingness to try to understand human life in its entirety.

TO PREVENT EXTRADITION.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Begun in Case of McArthur.

Habeas corpus proceedings to prevent Alexander McArthur, artist, now serving a three-month term in the workhouse for disorderly conduct, in Central Park, from being delivered to New Jersey authorities when his term ends, began yesterday when Supreme Court Justice Gingerich signed a writ returnable tomorrow morning. The case was argued in three months on Nov. 2, and the term will soon expire.

McArthur is wanted for squabbling over a marriage license in Cape Ann, N. J., in 1921. Officials refused to issue a license for him last January but after his acquaintance here he obtained the license that was issued. The officer, Emil E. Parks, said he his wife did it. It was believed that charges filed, would also a warrant for Mr. Parks's arrest if the case came before him.

Sale——Clearance

(Regular Semi-Annual)

Choice Stock of shoes for all year round. Exclusive Novelties included—offered at exceedingly low prices.

For Example—Street and Evening Shoes, also Slippers—including the popular Silver and Gold Brocade models. Regularly to $18.00

Very Special at $8.75

ALFRED A. KOHN

505 Fifth Avenue at 42nd

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Newly Received

Women's Footwear

Distinctive Models for the South and for Spring

CORRECT STYLES FOR EVERY OCCASION

WHITE KID FOR SPORTS, SUEDES, PATENT LEATHER AND SATIN FOR FORMAL WEAR. EVERY NEWLY APPROVED AND TASTEFUL ORIGINATION.

8.50 to 12.50

Evening Slippers of Paisley, Gold and Silver Brocade } 10.00

Also on Sale in Our Brooklyn and Newark Stores

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Important Sales Monday

Extraordinary Values

Silk Nightgowns

Superior Crepe de Chine in Flesh, Blue, Peach and Orchid. Models with and without sleeves, tailored or trimmed with lace.

5.00 Values **3.95**

Hand Made Underwear

Hand sewn Porto Rican and Philippine Gowns and Chemises in many styles, beautifully hand-embroidered.

Very Special **1.85**

Rosella **Pure Silk Hose**

Full-fashioned, pure thread silk, with mercerized heels and garter tops. Black and all street shades.

Very Special **1.55**

Women's Wool Hose

Varying styles with Clox and in Drop-stitch designs. In Black and popular Heather shades.

Remarkable Values **95c**

Brooklyn Pittsburgh Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Buffalo Newark Cleveland

CLEARANCE REDUCTIONS MONDAY

EFFECTING MOST EXTRAORDINARY ECONOMIES

Embracing the Entire Remaining Winter Stocks

About 60

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' COATS

Smartly Fur Trimmed

Regular Values to 125.00

78.00

A wide choice of fur and fabric in the season's most noteworthy styles.

About 75

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' COATS

For Formal and Sports Wear

Regular Values to 50.00

28.00

"Shagmoor" Greatcoats of wool. Mannish Tweeds. Coats of Normandy for general wear.

About 150

EVENING AND AFTERNOON GOWNS

For Women and Misses

Formerly Sold to 110.00

50.00

Expensive originations representing excellent style and developed in almost every approved fabric.

About 200

"TRICOSHAM" SILK DRESSES

For Women and Misses

Regular 35.00 Values

22.50

A beautiful silk knitted fabric in a wide assortment of fashions and many smart shades.

About 55

MISSES' COATS AND WRAPS

Attractive in Every Detail

Regular 85.00 Values

58.00

Luxurious as to fabric and fur and styled in fashion's best manner.

About 40

MISSES' FUR TRIMMED COATS

Rich and Luxurious Models

Regular 98.00 Values

68.00

The season's favored styles, furred with Beaver, Squirrel, Fox, Wolf and Caracul.

Women's Depts.—2nd Floor *Misses' Depts.—3rd Floor*

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Greatly Underpriced

Women's Beacon

Blanket Robes

Full Length Models

At the Low Price of

2.95

Satin bound collar, cuffs and pockets. Cord girdle. Shown in Floral, Indian and Chinese patterns.

Women's Corduroy Robes

Wide Wale Corduroy in full length models and Breakfast Coats, lined throughout. All desirable colors. } *Very Special* 3.95

ROBINSON

25 West 42nd Street

Midwinter Clearance Sale of Women's Choice Coats

The Golden Moment

TO those women who have waited for the biggest January bargains in Coats, our advice is: Buy Tomorrow—when we clear the remainder of our distinguished Winter collection at the merest fractions of original prices. If you have any special style or price in mind—come early!

Robinson

15 Coats now $85

35 Coats now $65

20 Coats now $55

18 Coats now $45

22 Coats now $35

16 Coats now $15

Former Prices 39.75 to 195.00

WEEKS SAYS HOUSE INSULTS HARBORD

Depriving General of Retired Pay Is Also an Insult to the Government, He Asserts.

SEES A HINT OF DISHONESTY

Secretary Resents Statement That Harbord Seeks Radio Business From Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary Weeks issued a statement today in which he told the House of Representatives, in depriving Major General James G. Harbord of retired pay, had insulted Gen. Harbord and the Government.

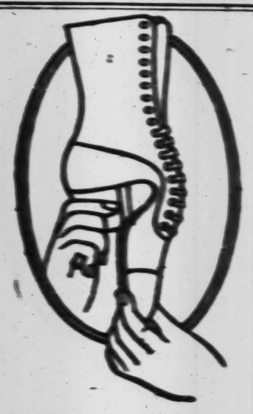
The mention of the Secretary of War's Radio statement was the action of the House in adopting an amendment to the annual Army Appropriation bill, providing that because General Harbord had taken the position of President of the Radio Corporation of America he should not receive the pay of a retired Major General. General Harbord was placed on the retired list recently at his own request in order that he might accept the direction of the Radio Corporation's affairs. At the time of his retirement, he was serving as deputy chief of the Army General Staff.

In commenting on the course of the House, Secretary Weeks says in his statement:

"The reason given for this action is that he (General Harbord) has been employed by the company for the purpose of obtaining more business from the Government than the company would otherwise hope to secure. This is an insult to General Harbord and to the Government itself.

"It is most regrettable from the standpoint of the War Department and the public service, says Secretary Weeks in his statement, "that the House of Representatives adopted an amendment to the Army bill, which, in effect, makes Gen. General Harbord, until recently Deputy Chief of Staff, take retired pay because he has become President of the Radio Corporation of America. The reason given for this action is that he has been employed by the company for the purpose of obtaining more business from the Government than the company would otherwise hope to secure. This is an insult to General Harbord and to the Government itself.

"For nearly forty years General Harbord has been faithfully and efficiently serving the Government, and regardless of what position he may occupy in civil life the best interests of his Government will be his chief concern. Any indication to the contrary reflects upon the person making it. As a matter of fact, the Government's business with the Radio Corporation is inconsequential. At the present time we have no contract with it, and, generally speaking, purchases of radio equipment, which are of small moment in total amount,



We Fit All Three Dimensions Instead of Two

Shoes should be fitted three ways—for feet differ in depth, as well as in length and width.

And there are several other points of difference that must be considered in fitting shoes properly. One foot may have a long arch and short toes, another a short arch and long toes. Or a foot may be wide at the ball and very narrow at the heel.

But long or short, wide or narrow, thick or thin, your feet can be fitted comfortably in the

Cantilever Shoe

Cantilever Shoe will feel comfortably on your feet the first time you wear them. The lightweight, soft leathers are useful. The flexible arches leave your feet free to exercise. There is no rigidity, to metal underneath your arches to restrict their movement.

Cantilevers give you sufficient toe room, yet are neat looking. Low, medium or Cuban heels. Buy a pair tomorrow. You will like them for their good looks and comfort.

Widths AAAA to E.

Black Kid $12
Brown Kid $13
Black Kid, Cloth Tops $11

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS
34 W. 40th St. (opp. Library), N. Y.
434 Fulton St. (near Schnaidt's), B'klyn
807 Broad St. (Second Floor), Newark

Also sold by
J. & J. Jacobson, Lexington Av., at 60th St.
I. B. Rice, 400 Columbus Av., at 81st St.
A. Jacobs, Fourth Ave., 1st 30th and 31st Sts.
C. A. Shoop, 304 East Fordham Rd., Bronx.
Rich Hillman, 1300 St. Nicholas Ave., Cor. 181st St.
Gold Rule Shop, 56 Jackson & 3001 St.

TROLLEY FARES REDUCED.

Connecticut Company Makes Voluntary Cut of 10 Per Cent.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—A voluntary ten per cent. fare reduction over lines of the Connecticut company, which became part of the trolley system in the State, effective April 1, was made today by the board of directors of the company. The cut, which will be in effect for one year, will reduce the fare from 10 cents to 9 cents in the cities and from 12 cents to 10 cents in the suburbs. The company's lines in Bridgeport, Ansonia, Derby and Shelton are not affected by the reduction, as they are operated under franchises which provide for the fare to be 5 cents. The company's lines in Stamford are also not affected by the reduction, as they are operated under a 5-cent fare franchise.

DIVORCES GOLF EXPERT.

Mrs. Rogers of Greenwich Says Husband Abused Her.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 20.—A decree for divorce was granted by Judge John W. Banks in the Superior Court, Bridgeport, yesterday to Frances Rogers of Greenwich, from her husband, Frank Rogers, who is a golf expert, and also also granted the custody of their children.

Mrs. Rogers told the Court that her husband, a professional golfer and author of numerous articles, came home, on the golf course one day in March, 1921, and after making a golf club, he was drunk, with the result that Mrs. Rogers said that he had struck her on the left side of the face, and then on the right, while she was down, and had to go to work to get enough money to keep up the family home.

Final Sale

All the remaining

No-two-alike Maxon-Model

GOWNS & WRAPS

—copies of which are normally priced elsewhere about $58 to $396

—now here—

$15 to $110

MAXON MODEL GOWNS
11 E. 36th St. - Heckscher Bldg.

THE HAND THAT RULES THE WORLD OF CHILDREN'S WEAR IS THE TRADEMARK OF THE

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

IT isn't decorative, that trademark, but it's valuable. It is known from pole to pole as the trade mark of the first and most famous institution for children's wear in the world. It is the most significant assurance of quality that can be affixed to any child's garment.

Clothing houses all over the world have asked for the agency of Liliputian Bazaar merchandise and the privilege of using the Liliputian Bazaar trademark. We could sell it to-morrow for a good-sized fortune.

But we prefer the good-will of nearly half-a-century. Not for many thousands we would relinquish that, or our pride in the Liliputian Bazaar's merchandise—in 1923 as in 1879 known as

The standard by which all other is judged

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street—N. Y.
Established 1879

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th St.—N. Y.
Established 1879

CLEARANCE—MONDAY

Fine FUR COATS CAPES *or* WRAPS

All from regular stock, all of carefully selected, superior quality pelts, all greatly reduced.

	Originally	Now
Marmot Coats	65.00	55.00
Black Pony Coats — Skunk dyed raccoon collar and cuffs	95.00	69.00
Marmot Coats — nutria trimmed	69.00	59.00
Natural Muskrat Coats	155.00	125.00
Hudson Seal Coats — (dyed muskrat)	295.00	195.00
Hudson Seal Coats — (dyed muskrat) skunk or squirrel trimmed	295.00 345.00	245.00
Black Caracul Coats — Skunk or black fox trimmed	350.00	245.00
Scotch Moleskin Coats — full length	395.00	295.00
Scotch Moleskin Capes — full length	385.00	295.00
Persian Lamb Coats — Kolinsky collar and cuffs	450.00	350.00
Natural Bk. Muskrat Coat	550.00	395.00
Natural Nutria Coat — full length	575.00	425.00
Kolinsky Wrap Coat — full length	650.00	495.00
Natural Mink Coat — full length	750.00	595.00

Fur Scarfs for Spring
SPECIALLY PRICED

Stone Marten	35.00	*Baum Marten*	45.00
Brown Fox	35.00	*2-skin Mink*	49.00

THIRD FLOOR

Reduce Your Double Chin

The Double Chin Strap will do it. It is scientifically made to hold the sagging chin muscles—which cause double chins—in place, and restore them to their normal values while you sleep. The Comfort band prevents the slipping off. Also cures with breathing. Worn individual to suit individual. Special size for children. Lasts for the month when washing. Price, complete, including measure of head and point of chin. By Mail, $5.

CORA M. DAVIS
Dept. T-3, 587 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Or at any of the stores below:
Arnold Constable & Co.
Altman & Co.—Three Stores.
Bloomingdale's.
Gidden, 1555 Br., at 4th Ave.
Gidden, 2 W. Columbus Av. & 76th.
Hearn, 4 Stores.
A. I. Namm & Son, Brooklyn.
Lincoln's Dept. Stores.
Long Dept. Co., 42d St. & B'way.
McCreery & Lord, 40th St. & B'way.
Macy's, 34 E. 42d St.
Schermerhorn, 70 East 42d St.
Siegel Dept. Co., 42d St. & B'way.
Stern Dept. Co., 42d St. & B'way.
Gimbel's, Pennsylvania Station.
Wanamaker's, 9th St. & B'way.
Bloomingdale's, 59th St. & B'way.
Bloomingdale's, 59th St. & B'way.
Bloomingdale's, 59

MUSSOLINI FORBIDS TENANTS' MEETING

It Had Been Called to Protest Against Repeal of Wartime Housing Laws.

HE FOUND THEM TOO SEVERE

Abrogated These Because He Felt They Were Preventing Building to Relieve the Shortage.

Cable, 300 to The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
ROME, Jan. 21.—One of Mussolini's first acts as Premier of Italy

ASTOR HAS INSTITUTE LEG.

Director Tells of Work Done for Crippled and Disabled Men.

Another map will have a hand in the affairs of Germany, but also has a hand, and it belongs to John Jacob Astor, recently returned to a seat in Parliament by the people of this district, the Colonel's parish, Dublin, Mr. Astor's birthplace.

Mr. T. C. Taylor, director of the Institute, said: "The public generally does not know of the place, which was established by the soldiers. This institute is a place where men who are out of hospitals or who have lost their arms or legs, blind or partially crippled, can come and learn a trade and be taught how to earn a living. Many men who are crippled or disabled have come to the Institute and learned a trade and are now earning their own living."

Women Heads Chamber of Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Miss Eva Terwilliger, who has been elected President of the Port Jervis Chamber of Commerce, is believed to be the first woman in the country to hold such an office. It is stated that she intends to make the Chamber of Commerce one of the foremost of its kind in the State.

Headquarters For The Famous NULIFE Corset

Bedell

New BEAUTY SHOP Specializing in Permanent Waving

SALE AT ALL THREE STORES

West 34th Street—Thru to 35th Street

NEWARK—Broad Corner West Park *BROOKLYN*—Fulton Near Hoyt

Interesting and Diversified Presentation

Spring Frocks of New Crepes

The Spring Mode Finds Expression In A Rainbow Of Brilliant Colorings and A Host of Fascinating Oriental Patterns

THERE is an alluring subtleness about the styles advanced for Spring that will delight those who seek to express their personality in exclusiveness and originality. And Bedell assortments are in widest diversity. Bright, jewel-like colors prevail, in bold Oriental, Russian and Slavonic patterns—styles range from charming simple conceits that depend upon their exotic colors and fabrics for distinction, to new 'kerchief and bouffant beruffled types.

Inexpensively Priced

$25 $35 $49.75

Replicas of *Doeullet Jean Patou Jenny Renee Lanvin*

Featuring Especially Flat Crepes—Paisley Crepes and 'Kerchief Frocks

DRESS SALON *Second Floor*

For Discriminate Choice

Paris-Inspired Felt Hats

For street and sportswear. For in-between times when you just don't know what to wear. Just the hat to smartly top off your costume.

Modestly Priced **$15**

MILLINERY SALON—*Main Floor*

As Paris decrees! As shown by Bedell! In spring's advance colorings, such as Berry, Almond, Oakwood, Fog, Fallow and Mephisto. All bright, festive shades are these. Chic shapes of fur felt adorned with Deauville sashes, wreaths and banks of flowers. Embroidery in raffia or contrasting yarn.

No connection with any other establishment in the world

WORTH

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET Fifth Avenue and Broadway

Extraordinary Clearance

Fur Trimmed Coats

With deep Collars and Cuffs of Caracul, Fox or Squirrel

Radically reduced to

55.00

New Spring Frocks

That bring with them a promise of Spring and Sunshine—Charmingly Simple — Values Extraordinary **25.00**

Here They Are!

Shoes—
Summers Shoes—
The strapped ones,
The buckled ones,
The gay oxfords and
The restrained opera pumps
In all materials and leathers,
Have all been reduced
From their prices
Which were as high as $20,
In a not-to-be-missed

Sale

$8.85 to $13.85

Come early!
You'll want
To see them all.
To choose
While the selection is large.
And then,
There are fascinating buckles
To be examined,
And shimmering pairs
Of chiffon Silk Stockings—
All at sale prices!

SOMMERS-INC.
27 W. 50TH STREET
New York City

Lehman / 682 MADISON AVE. At Sixty-Second St.

IMPORTERS

ELEVENTH ANNUAL

CLEARANCE

TO women who know the quality and distinctive individuality of Lehman Coats and Wraps this offering will be a sensation.

107 Fur Trimmed

CLOTH COATS & EVENING WRAPS

Formerly	$85 to 110	*NOW*	$35
"	125 to 165	"	$55
"	175 to 225	"	$65
"	195 to 350	"	$75 up

SOUTHERN WEAR
Included in this Sale
Cotton Frocks—Dinner & Evening Gowns—Street & Sport Dresses Coats & Hats

JURIST SEES PERIL IN ALIEN HORDES

Judge A. T. Clearwater Cites Martin Massacre as Result of Our Weak Policy.

HARRIS BAR ASSOCIATION

Prohibition Cases Have Only to Get Ready and Then Go Back—Democratic Workers' Party.

The Bronx members who died as an example of the results of admission policies in past years and as a result of admission and weak policy

Judge Clearwater continued:

"The here immigrant comes with the notion that if he works hard and is not too obnoxious, he may acquire enough to enable him to return to his native land to live in comfortable affluence."

After enumerating various classes of the immigrants from Southern Europe and Asia, Judge Clearwater said:

"Our immigrants come from the lowest Italians, Little Italies, Little Hungarys, Little Polandys, the members of which have eager to be made citizens of the United States, at the very moment of the immediate possession of the security for which our ancestors left their homes in the Old World, and which they came to America to enjoy.

"There are hundreds, thousands of them who are completely ignorant of the principles of our government, who have come here to escape the oppression of Europe, and who are ready to do anything to get ahead in the world

See page 19, section 1, for our advertisement of Persian and Chinese Rugs

Stern Brothers

WEST 42nd STREET (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) WEST 43rd STREET

Unrestricted Choice of Our Entire Stock is now offered in the

Semi-Annual Furniture Sale

At prices which represent a Substantial Saving on the Regular Value.

Complete Suites and Individual Pieces from America's foremost makers of dependable furniture.

10-pc. Tudor Walnut Dining Room Suite (as illustrated)—Buffet, 60 ins.; china cabinet, 43 ins.; enclosed server, 38 ins.; oblong table, 46x60 ins. Chair seats covered in tapestry $300

For Living Room and Library

3-pc. Overstuffed Suite covered in mohair combinations $225

3-pc. Suite with loose spring cushions covered in figured or plain mohair, or wool tapestry $365

Wing Arm Chair—Assorted covers, $45

Tudor Mahogany Library Tables . $48

For the Dining Room

10-pc. Solid Mahogany or Walnut Suite—Oblong table, enclosed china cabinet and server. Seats and backs of chairs covered in tapestry $375

Gothic Two-tone Walnut Dining Room Suite $750

Chippendale Mahogany Suite . . $495

FOR THE BEDROOM

4-pc. Mahogany Chamber Suite, . $265

4-pc. Sheraton Mahogany Suite, . $346

4-pc. Walnut Chamber Suite, . . $375

5-pc. Gray Enamel Chamber Suite $475

ODD VANITY CASES AT HALF PRICE

Louis XVI Chamber Suite (as illustrated)—French Walnut inlaid floral decorations. Very finest cabinet work and finish. Consists of twin beds, dresser, full vanity, chiffonobe, night stand, chair and bench. $900

With full size bed, $765

A Special Purchase enables us to offer

WOMEN'S

Beaver Collared Coats

At the Very Low Price of . $69.50

(Coats of precisely this same high character have sold this season in our regular stock from $110.00 to $125.00)

In the first place, these coats are fashioned along the lines most favored by this Winter's mode. And then there are the materials, soft deep fashions and lustrous, richly collared with beaver. Also some models collared with squirrel.

All are beautifully silk lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 42.

Stern Brothers

Women's and Misses'

Negligees and House Robes

At Greatly Reduced Prices:

$10.50 to 14.50

There is scarcely any type of negligee which isn't included in this assortment, all in the loveliest colorings, light or dark. Robes of taffeta warmly interlined with lamb's wool, two-toned satin breakfast coats in a charming variety, crepe de Chine or satin lounging robes—all are here. And all are offered at decided price advantages . . . . . SECOND FLOOR.

Stern Brothers

Polo Camel's Hair Coats

for Misses

Exceptionally Moderate in Price at

$25

For immediate wear, these jaunty top coats are exactly the thing one needs—they can be slipped on over a suit or frock, and are as good looking and youthful as can be, besides being just the right weight.

Belted, fare back models in solid color or in plaided effects, made of warm and durable pale camel's hair cloth. Sizes 14, 16, 18, and 20 years.

THIRD FLOOR.

Beauty at your Finger Tips—Expert Manicuring—In the Beauty Shop—Fourth Floor.

Stern Brothers

Women's Fine Quality Hosiery

At Substantial Savings on the Usual Value

Full Fashioned Silk Hosiery—Mercerized garter tops, heels, toes and soles. In black, cordovan, and grays.

$1.25 *pair*

Chiffon Silk Hosiery—Full fashioned, high spliced heels and toes. In black, gunmetal, and assorted colors.

$1.55 *pair*

All Silk Hosiery—Full fashioned, medium weight. High spliced heels and toes. In black and colors.

$1.75 *pair*

Fine Imported Ribbed Wool Hose—Embroidered clox (contrasting colors); biscuit, gray, champagne, black, and covert.

$2.25 *pair*

MAIN FLOOR.

Stern Brothers

Extraordinary Values in a Sale of

200 Women's Tweed Suits

Specially priced at **$28.00** (Suits that ordinarily would sell for $49.50)

Not only are these suits the best looking things of their kind, but they are fashioned of a quality of tweed *heavy enough for immediate use!* For street, shopping, and general town wear, they are ideal.

They are made expressly for Stern Brothers, and all are beautifully hand-tailored from Scotch, English, and American tweed mixtures.

Sizes 34 to 46.

Ten different models to select from, offering a variety of smart and jaunty effects in box coats, some in hip length. All have wrap-around skirts.

In all the new colorings with camel's hair tans, grays, and browns predominating. Lined with pussy willow, crepe de Chine, and peau de cygne.

Women's Suit Department Third Floor.

To Close Out—

95 Women's Dresses

including

Moire Silk & Chiffon Velvet Afternoon Gowns

Lace and Chiffon Dinner Gowns

Dresses in Poiret twill and various combinations.

$28

(Originally $49.50 and $65.00)

All are in this season's most distinctive styles—many enhanced by the clever use of ribbon in contrasting colors.

Stern Brothers

Exhibition and Sale of

Woolen Dress Fabrics

FOREIGN and AMERICAN

Wool Jersey Cloth (Tubular)—One of the season's most desirable weaves. A comprehensive assortment of street colors, evening shades, white, and black.

54 ins. wide **$1.75** per yard

Costume Serge—Fine quality. Navy blue and black. Sponged and shrunk. 54 ins. wide **$1.85**

Attention is directed to the display of New Woolen Fabrics for Spring in our Forty-second Street windows.

Stern Brothers

Cotton Dress Fabrics

5000 yards Imported Dress Ginghams

Specially Priced for Monday at

32 ins. wide **48c** per yard

Exceptionally fine quality plain checks, over-checks and other desirable color combinations or fancy effects.

Regularly 65c per yard

Permanent Hair Waving by Men Experts—In the Beauty Shop—Fourth Floor.

The JANUARY SALE of LINENS

Including the finest grades of celebrated Pure Irish Linens at most exceptional price concessions.

Featured Especially for Monday—Liddell's "Gold Medal" Pure Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths and Napkins:

2x2 yards,	2x2½ yards,	2x3 yards,
$6.75 to 9.50	$8.00 to 10.50	$9.85 to 14.00

NAPKINS to match, 22x22 inches, $8.25 to 12.00 doz.

PURE LINEN SHEETS and PILLOW CASES
Extra Fine Quality at ONE-THIRD LESS than Regular Prices:

22x36 in. Hemst'd Pillow Cases, pr. $2.75

72x96 in. Hemstitched Sheets, pr. 12.00

72x90 in. Hemstitched Sheets, pr. 13.00

90x90 in. Hemstitched Sheets, pr. 15.00

PURE IRISH LINEN SATIN DAMASK CLOTHS

72x72 ins.	72x90 ins.	72x108 ins.
$4.75	$5.90	$7.00

NAPKINS to match, 22x22 ins. Doz. $5.90

PURE IRISH LINEN SATIN TABLE DAMASK
70 inches wide . . . . . Per yard $1.75
NAPKINS to match, 22x22 inches. Doz. $5.90

PURE LINEN HUCK TOWELS — Hemstitched Regulation size. . . . . Doz. $4.95 and 6.75

WEBB'S DEW BLEACH HUCK TOWELS—Soft and absorbent. Excellent good wearing quality. Hemstitched, regulation size. . . . . Doz. $8.50

HEAVY TWILL KITCHEN TOWELS — Hemmed. Plain with border. Good quality. . . . . Doz. $4.75

IRISH ALL LINEN CRASH TOWELING—Suitable for dish, hand, and roller towels. . Yard 24c

ALL LINEN GUEST TOWELS—Hemmed. Suitable for Doctor and Dentists' use. . . Dozen $2.75

COTTON GUEST TOWELS—Hemmed. Suitable for Doctors and Dentists use. . . Dozen 85c

IRISH ALL LINEN CHECK GLASS TOWELING—Extra weight. . . . . Yard 30c

Dimity Bedspreads—Hemmed ends. Each $1.75, 2.25

Clearance

Silver Plated Tea Sets, $9.94

Formerly [illegible]

Ten pcs. covered sugar bowl, cream pitcher and creamer, all heavily plated. Special holder with cream pitcher and gold lined. Bright finish.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.

Herald Square New York

Clearance

Stainless Steel Carving Sets

$4.96

Originally $5.94

3-piece sets, stag handles with 8-in. blades of stainless steel that resist acid or vegetable acids will not affect.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

Pre-Inventory Clearance Sales

Exceptional Values Throughout the Entire Store

Clearance

Winter Gloves

Women's Fleece Lined Suede Gloves, $1.88 pair
Formerly $2.19 pair
Full pique seam, two clasp, Paris point back. Gray and brown.

Women's Pull-on White Glace Gloves, $2.19 pair
Formerly $3.69 pair
In smart style, some natural chamois trimmed, others brown glace trimmed. Paris point, full pique seam, heavily embroidered backs.

Men's Imported Scotch Gloves, 94c pair
Formerly $1.19 pair
Heavy quality, leather bound, one clasp. Trim looking gloves in Oxford and leather.

Children's Imported Scotch Wool Gloves, 44c pair
Formerly 59c pair
With ribbed wrist. Warm gloves in Oxford and leather shades.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street, Broadway.

Clearance

Imported High Grade

Seamless AXMINSTER RUGS

Products of a well-known British mill; woven on a Jacquard loom. The pile is exceptionally long, with a twist in the yarn that insures excellent service.

Sizes	Original Prices	Clearance Prices
9 ft. x 9 ft.	$56.25	$39.75
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	65.25	48.75
9 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in.	84.25	63.25
10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft.	87.25	65.50
12 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in.	114.00	86.50
12 ft. x 15 ft.	128.00	97.50

CARPETS

Tapestry Brussels, Axminsters, Velvet and Wiltons. In solid colors and figured effects. Many of the patterns are in such quantities that large size rooms may be covered.

Carpets	Original Prices	Clearance Prices
Wiltons	$4.96 per yd.	$3.24 per yd.
Imported Axminsters	5.44 per yd.	3.64 per yd.
Domestic Axminsters	2.94 per yd.	1.94 per yd.
Velvets	2.84 per yd.	1.88 per yd.
Tapestry Brussels	1.74 per yd.	89c per yd.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Front.

Clearance

Women's and Misses'

Sweaters and Scarfs

$2.89
Originally $3.89 to $7.44
313 Scarfs
Of pure angora, wool mohair, camel's hair and silk mixtures, brushed and unbrushed. In attractive bright plaids, stripes and plain colors. Various widths.

$4.64
Originally $6.94 to $10.74
210 Slipovers
Of pure silk, worsted, mohair and fiber, in plain colors and novelty combinations. There are many of navy, buff, brown and black in the group.
Not every size in every style or color.

$6.94
Originally $10.74 to $16.74
198 Slipons and Tuxedos
Of pure silk, pure fiber, and silk mixtures, in black, navy, buff, brown, jade, orchid, peach and Copenhagen.
Not every size in every style or color.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Front.

Clearance

All Wool Plaid Blankets

$7.94 pair

Former price $9.94

Constructed of high grade selected wool, giving that desirable soft finish—they are not to be compared with cheaper, scratchy wool blankets. Block plaids of blue, rose, pink, lavender, gray, or tan with white. Ends are bound with a three-inch satinette ribbon.
Two sizes—single and double bed size.

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled.

Macy's—Basement, 34th Street, East.

Clearance

Imported and Domestic

Silk and Cotton Blouses

In Regular and Extra Sizes

96 Extra Size Blouses, $2.74 to $7.74
Formerly $4.69 to $10.74
Beaded and embroidered models, notable for style, quality and workmanship.

102 Imported Blouses, $9.74
Formerly $14.74
Exquisite silk overblouses beautifully beaded and embroidered. Regular Sizes.

26 Imported Blouses, $22.74
Formerly $28.75 and $30.75
Entirely hand-made, many of them hand-embroidered and beaded.

292 Odd Blouses, $1.88
Originally $3.74 to $7.74
The group includes dimities, tailored silk and domestic blouses in odd lots and broken sizes.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Front.

Clearance

Silk and Velvet

REMNANTS

An assortment of silk and velvet fabrics in remnant lengths suitable for blouses, skirts, and trimmings.

Crepes de Chine	*Printed Crepes*	*Taffetas*
Novelty Silks	*Georgettes*	*Velvets*
Foulards	*Satins*	*Other Weaves*

Fine blacks in many of the above weaves.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street, Center.

Clearance

Original Oil Paintings

At ½ the Original Prices

$49,000 worth of imported oil paintings, purchased direct from artist studios in Holland, England, France and Italy—reduced to sell for $24,500

Individually framed

		Originally	Sale
Sheep	W. Steelink	$839.00	$419.00
Figures and Landscape	Yosef King	629.00	314.00
Child's Head	Martin Kavel	577.00	288.00
Mother and Child	B. de Hoog	497.00	248.00
Figures	E. Costa	419.00	209.00
Figures	C. Geiger	624.00	312.00
Sheep	W. H. Gore	418.00	209.00
Figures	A. Hyner	1575.00	787.00
Cardinals	V. M. Milton	540.00	270.00
Sheep	L. Lenz	366.00	183.00
Figures	C. Spikoff	314.00	157.00
Cattle	H. Feidler	393.00	196.00
Sheep	R. Watson	314.00	157.00
Figures	Dr. Andreis	472.00	236.00
Child's Head	E. Cohnee	445.00	222.00
Cattle	E. L. Hirschfeld	471.00	235.00

Also
About 200 Other Paintings in the Clearance
Priced as low as **$39.12** *Originally $78.25*

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th Street.

Clearance

Table Linens and Towels

Pure Linen Table Damask, $1.69 yard
Formerly $2.29 yard
A sturdy silver-bleached quality in four attractive designs. 68 inches wide.

Hemstitched Damask Table Cloths, $3.49 each
Formerly $4.29 each
Of pure linen damask in a number of attractive designs, 60x60 inches.

Turkish Baby Bath Sheets, 49c each
Formerly 79c each
A fine quality, soft and absorbent, with pink and blue borders.

Turkish Bath Towels, 98c each
Formerly $1.19 each
Large heavy towels with a nest basket or lily design, in pink, blue, gold or lavender. Monogram space.

Turkish Bath Mats, $1.98 each
In two colors: pink or blue. *Formerly $2.29 each.*

Macy's—Second Floor, Center, East.

Clearance

Men's Silk Shirts

$3.94

Originally $5.69

Jacquards and broadcloth silk shirts in stripes and self figures. Silks of excellent quality, including white silk.
Sizes 14 to 15½.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street.

Clearance

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Bleached Muslin

Single Size Bed Sheets, 74c
54x90, hemmed ends.

Large Size Single Sheets or Twin Bed Size.
63x90, $1.04 63x99, $1.14

Three-Quarter Bed Sheets
72x90, $1.14 72x99, $1.24

Full Size Sheets
81x90, $1.19 81x99, $1.34
81x108, $1.44

Extra Large Size Sheets
90x99, $1.44 90x108, $1.59

Pillow Cases
42x36, 28c 50x36, 34c
45x36, 31c 54x36, 39c

Macy's—Basement, 34th Street, East.

Clearance

Misses' Frocks

For Evening Wear

Taffeta, Crepe Satin, Chiffon Velvet, Chiffon, Georgette, Metal Cloth

12 Dresses at $17.74
45 Dresses at $24.74
Originally $33.75 to $89.75
11 Dresses at $33.75
Originally $44.75 to $74.75
9 Dresses at $44.75 to $69.75
Originally $89.75 to $130.00
Sizes 14, 16, 18
Not All Sizes in Each Style

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, East.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURS

Coats

Fur	Length Inches	Originally	Now
Black Caracul (Chinese kid)	45	$329.00 to 449.00	$249.00
Tan Caracul (Chinese kid)	40	289.00 to 339.00	199.00
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat)	45 to 47	489.00 to 549.00	349.00
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat)	40	349.00 to 549.00	289.00
Ermine	45	1049.00	549.00

Only one and two of a kind. Many others not mentioned.

Neckwear

Fur	Originally	Now
Hudson Bay Sable (2-skin)	$98.75	$69.75
Skunk Cape	124.00	89.75
Brown Marten (2-skin)	74.75	49.75
Skunk Stole	69.75	49.75
Mink (2-skin)	38.75	24.75
Skunk Scarf	22.74	13.74
Fox	58.75	44.75

Macy's—Fur Dept., Third Floor, 34th Street, West.

Coats

Fur	Length Inches	Originally	Now
Raccoon	45	$319.00	$249.00
Near Seal (dyed coney)	40 and 45	179.00 to 198.00	119.00
Near Seal (dyed coney)	40 and 45	219.00 to 298.00	149.00
Nutria (natural)	48	489.00	289.00
Nutria (taupe)	45	339.00	219.00
Kolinsky	50	649.00	569.00

All the coats are trimmed with self or contrasting furs.

Clearance

150 Women's Suits

Plain and Fur Trimmed

$28.75 to $44.75

Originally $44.75 to $74.75

Developed in the wanted soft pile fabrics, and featuring the season's smartest models. All jackets warmly interlined.

Incomplete Size Range.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, West.

For the Macy Grocery Advertisement See Page 22.

Saks & Company *Specialists in Apparel* : Broadway at 34th Street **Saks & Company**

Sales of Marked Importance Will Be a Feature at Saks To-morrow

A Sale of Smartly Beaded

Crepe de Chine Dinner Frocks

FOR WOMEN

—they follow exactly the lines and beading of a costly French original

Special 45.00

WHEN it comes to simplicity, Paris walks off with the honors, for only she seems able to endow that simplicity with tremendous chic. These lovely dinner frocks of crepe de Chine are no exception, for they possess dash and a subtle sophistication that is decidedly French. Cascade draperies relieve their straight lines, while a draped cap over the arms turns into drapery, too. In black with jade, Copenhagen or crystal beads; or Lanvin green with crystal beads. Sizes 34 to 44.

"Printed Silks" says Paris—

Frocks in a most diversified collection embodying all the new printed silks—

From 25.00 to 125.00 *Fourth Floor*

A Sale of

Pumps & Oxfords

for Women and Misses

at 8.50

The critical person cannot overlook this opportunity to acquire several pairs of sports or street footwear at this special price. They range in sizes from 2½ to 8, and in widths from AA to D.

Our strap pumps, for instance, fastening smartly over a slender ankle. In patent leather, black Russia, tan Russia combining two shades. Wing tips and welted soles. *Oxfords*, too, for service; Scotch grain, tan or black. Wing tips and flat heels. Two styles *pictured*.

Second Floor

Greatly Reduced

For Immediate Clearance

Misses' Coats

A Sales Opportunity We Cannot Hope to Duplicate

IN preparing this unusual offering of misses' coats, we made no reservations. Here is the finest, the most exclusive, of our mid-season stock. Both in workmanship and beauty of fabric, every coat meets the exacting standards maintained by Saks and Company *always!*

127 Coats for street or sports wear.
Formerly 29.75 and 39.75 . . . . *Now* **20.00**

132 Coats for street and sports wear.
Formerly 45.00 and 55.00 . . . . *Now* **25.00**

87 Coats for street and sports wear.
Formerly 65.00 and 75.00 . . . . *Now* **39.50**

Also a luxurious assortment of coats slightly more elaborate in character, collared with the finest and silkiest pelts.
Formerly 89.50 and 98.50 . . . . *Now* **69.50**

Many coats, wraps and capes of soft and velvety Winter fabrics, handsomely fur-trimmed, for dress wear.
Formerly 110.00 to 139.00 . . . . *Now* **89.50**

Second Floor

Girls' Coats

in a January Sale

At 16.75

Formerly 25.00 and 29.75

If your own sub-debutante needs a coat for the rest of the season, these will supply her wants. Chinchilla, polaire, mixtures—all of the finest quality and tailored to the Saks' standard. Some are fur-trimmed. Sizes 6 to 16.

At 25.00

Formerly 39.75 and 45.00

Coats of lovely materials, to serve long and well, panvelaine, medalure, Stevens' bolivia; lavish fur trimmings on most of them. Sizes 6 to 16. One is *pictured*. *Second Floor*

Crepe de Chine

Overblouses

—Wearing a Monogram Design—

Monday at 12.75

Not long ago somebody in Paris began embroidering Chinese symbols on blouses—at the price of three ordinary frocks. These new overblouses wear hand-embroidered monogram in plain or contrasting colors.

Crepe de Chine of exquisite quality, tucked around the convertible collar, cuffs and hip-band, to insure success. *Third Floor*

A January Sale of

WOMEN'S COATS

At Radically Reduced Prices

A COLLECTION of women's wraps, coats and capes that include every favored style for dress, sports, street and travel wear. Materials are marvella, gerona, fashona, panvelaine, Alonzo, velverette, broadcloth, Normandy, Minerva and Baffin seal, seal plush and Arcadian Lamb cloths. Those that use furs choose Viatka or gray squirrel, kit fox, sable dyed or natural fitch, wolf, black fox, beaver, black caracul, skunk and skunk opossum.

Coats and Wraps	Formerly 39.50 to 49.50	*Now* 29.50
Coats and Wraps	Formerly 49.50 to 55.00	*Now* 38.00
Coats and Wraps	Formerly 59.50 to 69.50	*Now* 48.00
Coats, Wraps and Capes	Formerly 69.50 to 79.50	*Now* 58.00
Coats, Wraps and Capes	Formerly 79.50 to 89.50	*Now* 68.00
Coats, Wraps and Capes	Formerly 89.50 to 98.50	*Now* 75.00
Coats, Wraps and Capes	Formerly 110.00 to 125.00	*Now* 95.00
Coats, Wraps and Capes	Formerly 145.00 to 165.00	*Now* 110.00
Coats, Wraps and Capes	Formerly 175.00 to 198.50	*Now* 135.00
Coats, Wraps and Capes	Formerly 198.50 to 235.00	*Now* 155.00

Fourth Floor

A Sale of Sweaters

for Women and Misses

Special at 9.75

These sweaters are really combinations of sweater and blouse—for they're woven of the finest mohair and fibre silk, with a wide, smartly fitting band about the hips that gives them the appearance of a blouse.

One uses them with pleated skirts of silk or wool for sports or general wear. The deep V-neck is finished with silk band, and the cuffs are trigly tailored In all the favored colors for Spring.

Third Floor

Smartest Fur Wraps and Coats

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Hudson Seal Coats *(Seal Dyed Muskrat)* with skunk or self collar and cuffs.
Formerly 295.00 . *Now* **195.00**

Hudson Seal Coats *(Seal Dyed Muskrat)* with skunk or beaver collar and cuffs.
Formerly 350.00 to 395.00 . *Now* **275.00**

Hudson Seal Coats *(Seal Dyed Muskrat)*
Formerly 425.00 to 450.00 . *Now* **335.00**

Hudson Seal Coats *(Seal Dyed Muskrat)*
Formerly 495.00 . . . . *Now* **375.00**

Hudson Seal Coats *(Seal Dyed Muskrat)*
Formerly 695.00 . . . . *Now* **425.00**

Caracul Wraps *(Chinese Kid)*
Formerly 985.00 . . . . *Now* **487.50**

Caracul *(Chinese Kid)* **Capes, platinum dyed.**
Formerly 275.00 . . . . *Now* **195.00**

Sixth Floor

Mole Capes, full length
Formerly 395.00 . *Now* **295.00**

Japanese Mink Wraps
Formerly 975.00 . . *Now* **487.50**

Persian Lamb Coats
Formerly 1050.00 . . . *Now* **525.00**

Persian Lamb Wraps
Formerly 395.00 . . . . *Now* **195.00**

Leopard Cat Sports Coats in a very youthful model
Formerly 185.00 . . . . *Now* **92.50**

Leopard Cat Coats in full length model
Formerly 365.00 . . . . *Now* **182.50**

Natural Muskrat Coats for sports or general wear
Formerly 165.00 . . . . *Now* **110.00**

Sixth Floor

TO HAVE NEW BANK

Franklin National to Cater to Hudson Street Produce District.

ARTHUR P. SMITH PRESIDENT

Meet to Be Held in a Five-Year Voting Trust to Insure Institutional Independence.

TO HOLD ALLEGED MANIAC

All purchases charged this month will appear on March 1st statement.

HENNING

Custom Made
Boot Shop

575-577 Madison Ave. at 57th St.
FITTED By CRAFTSMEN
NEW YORK

JANUARY SALE

Every Shoe a Henning creation in every detail with a Henning assurance to satisfy.

Early Morning Shopping is Advised.

Formerly $16 to $24

Reduced to **$12.75**

FAWN SUEDE
GREY SUEDE
BROWN SUEDE
BLACK RUSSIA

In styles and creations of the present mode.

Evening Slippers

Afternoon Sandal and Strap Slippers

Grey Brown and Fawn Suede for Afternoon Patent Leather and Black and Tans

White Slippers

Formerly $16 to $20

Reduced to **$9.75**

WALKING
AFTERNOON
AND
MORNING MODELS

Styles that are at present in vogue.

January Pre-Inventory

Sale of Gloves

For Men and Women

MARK CROSS LONDON

An event which thousands look forward to with regularity, and look back upon with satisfaction.

Discontinued lines at prices far below cost. From 50c to 3.50 per pair

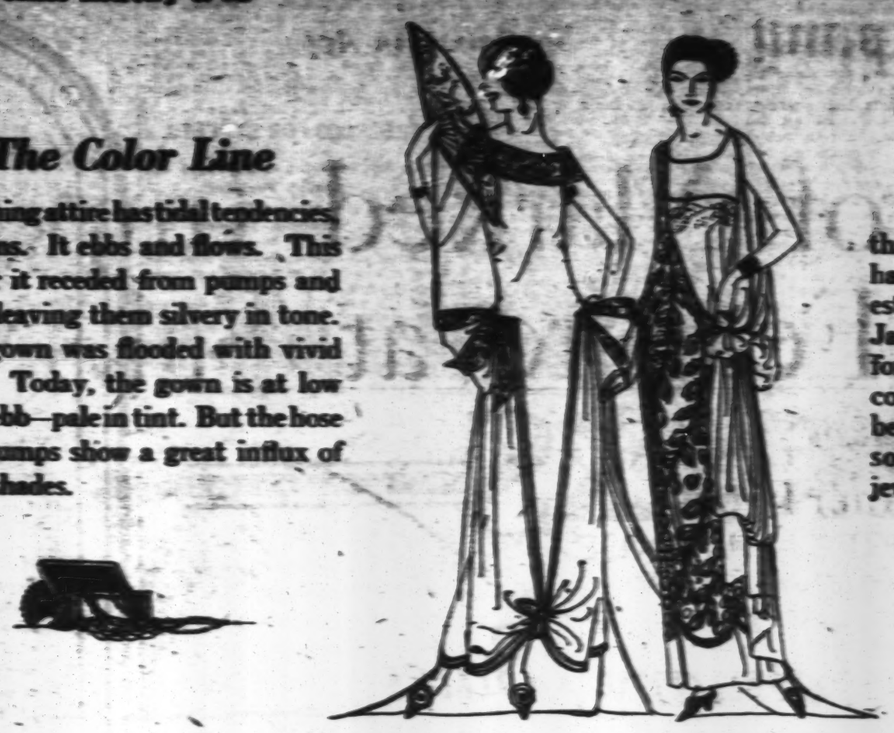
All styles and lengths and all true Mark Cross quality.

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Store
NEW YORK
Fifth Avenue at 45th Street — Madison Throughout the World — 713 Broadway Near 4th Street
BOSTON 145 Tremont St. — LONDON 84 Regent Street

James McCreery & Co.

The Color Line

in evening attire has tidal tendencies, it seems. It ebbs and flows. This winter it receded from pumps and hose, leaving them silvery in tone. The gown was flooded with vivid hues. Today, the gown is at low color ebb—pale in tint. But the hose and pumps show a great influx of high shades.



In McCreery Evening Attire

this latest downward trend of color has been closely followed. The newest frocks appear in Orchid, Peach; Jade, Rose, or just pure White. To form the proper and harmonious contrast, hose and footwear may be tinted to order. Other accessories such as headbands, fans, jewelry, etc., also match.

"McCreery Silks"*

Famous Over Half a Century — *"The Original Silk Shop"*

All the most favored weaves are now in our stocks in complete assortments. Silks of rare beauty and quality now widely in vogue at the fashionable resorts, are here for your selection. New French Printed Chale, one of the many new things shown, inspires novel dress creations. For the debutante dances now in progress, there are Crepes, Chiffons, Voiles and Glace Gros de Londre. And last, but not least, Black Silks include all that is best in weave and quality.

Canton Crepe
Flat Crepe and Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide, yard 3.50

Printed Crepe
An excellent quality in the new spring styles, 40 inches wide, yard 2.95

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

[Second Floor]

Real Hand-Made

Filet and Irish Crochet Laces

This is an important sale of fine laces for every purpose. There are laces for Lingerie, for Spring and Summer frocks, for little folks' dresses and for Household Linens. The quality in every instance is unimpeachable—the prices way below regular. Those who have shopped will know.

Filet Edges and Insertions:
- ¾ to 1¼ inches beautiful edges and insertions... yard 38c
- ¾-inch Heart and Cross Stitch Designs ..... yard 15c

Extra Quality Rose and Leaf Design Edges and Insertions. yard 48c
- 1½ to 2 inches ..... yard 68c
- 2¼ to 3 inches ..... yard 95c
- 3½ to 4½ inches... yard 1.35

Irish Edges and Insertions:
- 1 inch ..... yard 38c
- 1¼ to 1½ inches... yard 1.18
- 1½ to 2 inches ..... yard 1.38

Extra fine quality Irish Crochet Picot ..... yard 20c

Exceptional Quality Filet Picot. dozen yards 1.50

[Main Floor]

January Sale of
Imported Linen

Handkerchiefs

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, ¼ inch hem: Regular size. dozen 6.50
Formerly 12.00

Same in large size. dozen 6.00
Formerly 9.00

Regular size, foreign beautiful. *Formerly 6.00* dozen 4.20

Women's hand-made Handkerchiefs with colored drawn thread and dainty embroidered designs. *Formerly 75c and 1.00* each 50c

Solid Colored Two-tone effects, ¼ and ½-inch hem Handkerchiefs. *Formerly 50c* 25c

[Main Floor]

Announcing

A Special Spring Showing of

Woolens and Wash Fabrics

The fabrics which have won for themselves the greatest favor in fashionable circles here in the South, and abroad on the Riviera, will be displayed on the Second Floor beginning tomorrow. They reveal the mode for this Spring. New colors, new designs, new weaves and new adaptations of staple fabrics make this exhibition an alluring inspiration for your spring wardrobe. You cannot really plan, without seeing it.

Cotton Goods

Imported Crepes
Of silk and cotton in new shades embroidered with Ratine dots and stripes, yard 95c

St. Gaul Swiss
The fabric so much in demand for Southern wear, in light and dark backgrounds and exquisite shades, yard 95c

Tissue Wash Fabrics
of the very finest quality in beautiful check and stripe effects, yard 65c

[Second Floor]

Woolens

Suede Cloth
A soft velvety pile fabric for Frocks, Suits and Wraps in the new colors, 58 inches wide, yard 6.95

Tubular Jersey
A complete assortment of colors; also black. 54 inches wide, yard 1.75

Crepes and Eponge
New Spring colors, also combination checks and stripes. Ideal for light-weight dresses, yard 2.25

A Sale of Glove Silk Underwear

3.50 Glove Silk Vests

Special **1.95**

These vests are made of fine Glove Silk in plain or fancy weaves, bodice style in Pink, Orchid, Black, Maize, Nile, White, Sky Blue, Peach, and five pastel shades piped with contrasting colors.

4.35 Glove Silk Bloomers and Step-Ins

Special **2.65**

A splendid variety of colored bloomers to match the 1.95 vests. They are cut full, and well reinforced; plain and fancy weaves.

All sizes may be obtained in both vests and bloomers but not in every style.

All Sales Final

[Third Floor]

Fur Prices are down

Marmot Coats, self trimmed, 40 inches long.
Formerly 125.00 — 85.00

Natural Muskrat Coats, 40 inches long, self trimmed or with Raccoon collar and cuffs, soft dark skins.
Formerly 195.00 — 145.00

French Seal (dyed Coney) Coats, 40 inches long, self trimmed.
Formerly 225.00 — 165.00

French Seal (dyed Coney) Coats, 40 inches long, skunk collar and cuffs. Formerly 255.00 — 195.00

Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat) Coats, 48 inches long, self trimmed, selected skins. Richly lined.
Formerly 385.00 — 325.00

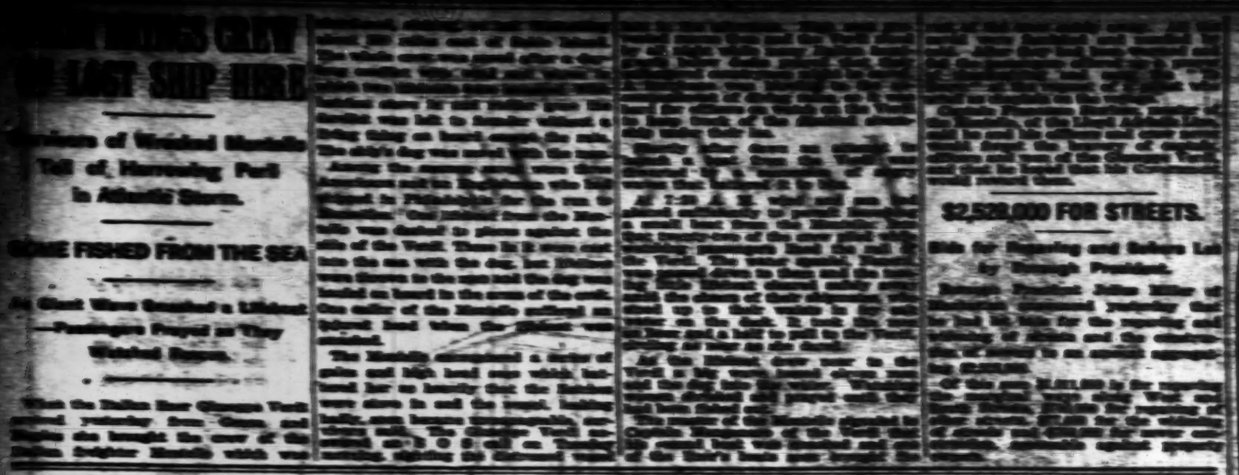
Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat) Coats, 40 inches long, self trimmed, soft lustrous pelts.
Formerly 295.00 — 235.00

[Fourth Floor]

Telephone: Fitz Roy 3400

James McCreery & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE — 34TH STREET



The Shops of Original Modes

RUSSEKS

FIFTH AVENUE
Between 34th & 35th Streets

Final January Sales

DRESSES · COATS · SUITS · FURS

BEGINNING THE LAST WEEK OF CLEARANCE OF DESIRABLE MODES SO DRASTICALLY LOWERED IN PRICE AS TO HAVE NO RELATION TO ACTUAL COST OF PRODUCTION

RICHLY FUR-TRIMMED COATS & WRAPS

GERONA
MARVELLA
MARCOVA
TARQUINA
ARABELLA

Final Sale Price
$69.50
Values to 135.00

CARACUL
SQUIRREL
BEAVER
WOLF . FOX
MONKEY

INDIVIDUAL MODEL COATS & WRAPS

A GROUP OF ONLY 25 MODELS

Final Sale Price
$115.00
Values to 250.00

RICHLY FUR TRIMMED

28 MODEL EVENING WRAPS

BROCADED METALS & CHIFFON VELVETS

Final Sale Price
$85.00
Values to 175.00

TRIMMED WITH FOX WOLF AND MONKEY

The January Sale of Fine Furs

Extraordinary Values and Savings of $45.00 to $1500.

$350.	DARK RACCOON COATS	$225.
3000.	HUDSON BAY SABLE COATS	1495.
2100.	BROADTAIL WRAPS (With Chinchilla Collars)	1050.
950.	AMERICAN ERMINE WRAPS	495.
1200.	MINK COATS & WRAPS (Exceptional Value)	595.
1050.	KOLINSKY COATS & WRAP	585.
950.	ALASKA SEAL COATS	495.
650.	HUDSON SEAL COATS (With Shawl or Squirrel)	295.
1100.	CARACUL COATS & WRAPS (With Fox or Kolinsky)	595.
950.	CARACUL COATS & WRAPS (With Fox or Kolinsky)	495.
1050.	SQUIRREL COATS & WRAPS	595.
225.	MUSKRAT COATS (Exceptional Value)	110.

SPORTS & UTILITY COATS & WRAPS

TWEEDS
CHECKS

Final Sale Price
$29.50
Values to 65.00

PLAIDS
VELOURS

85 EXQUISITE EVENING GOWNS

SILK VELVET
BROCADES
METAL CLOTHS
CHIFFONS

Final Sale Price
$49.50
Values to 115.00

DESIRABLE NEW MODELS REDUCED FROM MUCH HIGHER VALUES

The Tailored Woman INC.

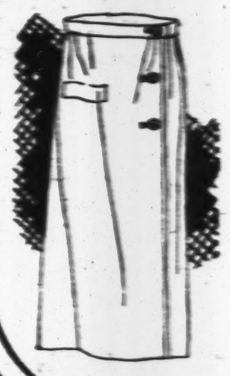
622 Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

WORUMBO MEHARA CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS

So popular is Camel's Hair that it has found its way into suits as well as coats and skirts. And when Worumbo Camel's Hair is combined with the type of tailoring sponsored by *The Tailored Woman*, such a suit becomes an achievement.

The Tailored Woman offers these Camel's Hair suits at 78.50 and 88.50—some have plaid skirts, others are of checkered weave.

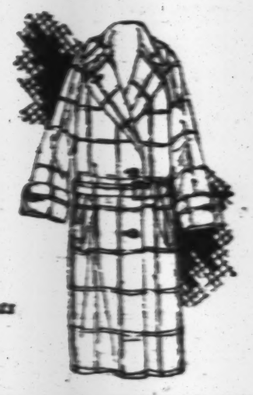
A Wrap Around Skirt of Worumbo Camel's Hair. Usually well tailored and smart of line is this Tailored Woman skirt. In grey or natural Camel's Hair, 28.50.



AND A SPECIAL VALUE IN CAMEL'S HAIR COATS

A CAMEL'S Hair Coat is indispensable these days and *The Tailored Woman* has made a special point of developing a variety of Camel's Hair coats of the finest quality. In plain or with faint plaids of rust, henna, green, brown or blue, 78.50 and 88.50.

Because of our experience in outfitting women for Southern travel, we are in a position to serve you with just the apparel you will find in vogue on your arrival at the fashionable Southern resorts.



Camel's Hair Sweater Coats 9.50

MARK CROSS LONDON

Sale of Ladies' Hand Bags

LADIES' SILK HAND BAGS AT FIVE DOLLARS
formerly priced at ten dollars

¶ Silks, velvets and fancy duvetyns, some gilt trimmed and some with marcasites.

THREE HUNDRED VANITY PURSES

That are Without Precept—At A Price That is Without Precedent

A COMPLETE sample line, of pieces selected from a line that is most select.

¶ Various styles and sizes in silks and leathers—some gold-trimmed—at an obvious price.

¶ A singular assortment, at a single price.

Five Dollars

Sale at our Fifth Avenue store only

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Store
NEW YORK
Fifth Avenue at 57th Street — Dealers Throughout the World — 233 Broadway Cor. City Hall
BOSTON 145 Tremont St. — LONDON 89 Regent Street

ANNUAL JANUARY SALE on Women's Apparel

Reductions of 50% to 20%

COATS

29 Coats of imported tweed and wool—mannish sport coats. *Formerly* $25	$16.50
22 Coats of extra quality Cashmere. Silk lined across shoulders. *Formerly* $30	$22.50
18 Coats. Fur trimmed. Cashmere cloth. *Formerly* $49.50	$37.50
9 Coats of Camel Hair and fancy imported materials. *Formerly* $95	$65.50

DRESSES

17 Dresses of silk and velvet. *Formerly* $29.50	$16.50
4 Dresses of embroidered duvetyne. *Formerly* $42.50	$27.50

SUITS

Very Special Group of imported and domestic tweeds, homespuns and cheviots. *Formerly* $35, $45, $55.	$16.50
14 Suits of special imported materials. *Formerly* $75	$39.50
11 Three-piece Tweed Knicker Suits. *Formerly* $32.50	$24.50
5 Three-Piece Knicker Suits of imported tweed. *Formerly* $68	$39.50

SWEATERS

112 Sweaters. Remarkable assortment, including brushed wool. *Formerly* $10 to $15	$ 5.95
135 Slip-ons. Wide assortment. *Formerly* $5 to $7.50	$ 2.95
67 Sweaters of brushed mohair. *Formerly* $16.50	$12.50

Also big reductions in skirts, blouses, silk hosiery, wool hosiery

DAVEGA

COATS, DRESSES, HATS, SHOES
COMMODORE HOTEL STORE
111 East 42nd Street
Grand Station with Lexington, Grand Central Station and Park Centralized
UPTOWN STORE—127 West 125th St. (Opp. Harlem) Between 7th and Lenox Avenues

OLD REISENWEBER'S LOCKED FOR A YEAR

Thousands of Wet Cases Face Similar Action by Federal Officials.

FOLLOWS A LONG FIGHT

Restaurant, Once Closed, Was Allowed to Open Pending Decision on Law.

Padlocks were placed on the doors leading to the two floors used by the Reisenweber's Restaurant, formerly Reisenweber's, Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, late yesterday afternoon by United States Marshal William C. Hecht and two of his assistants. The restaurant must remain closed for one year in accordance with a decree of Federal Judge Martin T. Manton made on Sept. 29 last. In the decree the restaurant was held to be a common nuisance under the Volstead act because of repeated sales of liquors in the place.

The restaurant doors were closed for a few hours on the afternoon that the decree was signed by Judge Manton, but later the padlocks were removed and the place opened as usual for the evening meal. Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer had granted a stay of the decree pending appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Two days ago the Circuit Court handed down its decision, which upheld Judge Manton. The mandate of the Circuit Court was issued yesterday and Marshal Hecht began arrangements at once for the closing of the restaurant and cabaret. Under the name of Reisenweber's the restaurant was one of the most popular and widely known in the city.

New Year's Raid.

This restaurant apparently was the object of attack of the Federal prohibition authorities for nearly two years. Many raids were made there. It was given that a year ago that general Federal agents observed on a dinner to obtain evidence upon which later to close the place under the injunction clause of the Volstead act. Several Agents Saul Grill, Louis Weiss, Jr. and Acting Chief Federal Agent for this State Hamlek, with Mr. Yellowley, made a raid on the place on New Year's Eve a year ago, on the strength of evidence obtained by the general agents. There were already pending several cases against the restaurant for alleged violations of the prohibition law.

On this particular night the restaurant was crowded with diners, who had gathered to see the old year out and new year in. The raid took place at 1 o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Hamlek said he had never witnessed such a night in his life. He succeeded the task of convincing the prohibition law in this city dancing after extinguishing the arrangements in the hall. Not only were the manager and other employees of the place arrested, but many of the diners, who had come, overdressed accordingly.

Later, when the cases were called before Judge Mayer, Victor Rosa, Assistant United States District Attorney, who had accompanied the raiders, to obtain an injunction against the restaurant. The injunction was obtained, and when it was shown to the satisfaction of the Court that legal rights had been violated, Judge Manton signed an order for the closing of the restaurant, but suspended the operation of the decree for six months, the management to appear at the end of that time to show that no liquors had been permitted on the premises in the meantime.

Early last Fall policemen stationed in the restaurant, following a dry raid by the police, found that liquors were still being served on the premises. Right A. Dyer, then Federal Prohibition Director for this State, immediately called the attention of Major Clark to the alleged violations and asked him to see what could be done about closing the place on the original decree. A hearing followed before Judge Manton and a number of lawyers handled the case in behalf of Dyer. In the place, Colonel William Hayward, United States District Attorney, also produced a witness who testified to large payments for liquors. Judge Manton then signed the decree of Sept. 29 putting into effect his original order closing the place for six months. The appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals postponed the place to remain open for a few months longer.

When he visited the restaurant late yesterday afternoon, Marshal Hecht changed the padlocks which he put on the doors last Fall and posted a notice on the doors on which was printed a certified copy of the Court's ruling.

Now that this restaurant and cabaret, one of the most prominent in the city, has been closed, after a hard legal fight, the injunction clause is to be invoked by the United States District Attorney's office against thousands of other cabarets, restaurants, saloons and other places where liquors have been sold in violation of the national prohibition law.

Fifty-one thousands of charges of violations of the Volstead act have been filed yesterday with the County Clerk by Brookers by the Kings County Grand Jury. Fourteen indictments were returned. The jury reached their conclusions Friday.

In Atlantic City yesterday, Federal prohibition agents seized a still having a capacity of 300 gallons of liquor a day at 108 North Missouri Avenue, in a specially rented district. Thirty-eight 50-gallon barrels of mash, nearly 300 gallons of moonshine whiskey and a 100-gallon barrel of liquor were also taken by the agents. Not only did this plant supply many of the saloons and "speakeasies" in Atlantic City, according to the police of that city, but it was believed that some of the product was loaded on boats and delivered to other coastal cities to coming from the Bahamas. One man was arrested.

Prime Chief John D. Lambert, in charge of general Federal prohibition agents in this State and New Jersey, received a report last night that Agents Winters, Schneider and Cross, on a boat engaged by the prohibition unit, had captured a rum-running launch carrying 150 cases of whiskey off Long Beach, Island. A smaller launch, also loaded with whiskey, escaped. Chief Lambert said. One man was arrested.

PROMISES MORE PADLOCKS.

Yellowley Threatens a Campaign Against Violators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Proceedings are to be started soon to close a number of prominent restaurants in New York unless the sale of liquor in them is stopped, Acting Prohibition Director Yellowley of New York said to us in interview here today. Said cabaret, representing owners of buildings in which the restaurants were located had been notified, he said, that the enforcement officials contemplated action under the so-called "padlock" provisions of the law. Evidence against several restaurants, which appeared to justify an appeal to the courts, said Mr. Yellowley, had been obtained already by his agents.

Mr. Yellowley came on here today to consult with Commissioner Blair of the Internal Revenue Bureau and Assistant Commissioner Jones of the prohibition unit concerning conditions in New York, including recent reports that a large flow of liquor runners had appeared off the New Jersey coast and that great quantities of liquor are being smuggled into New York City. Mr. Yellowley said that a crackdown had begun along the coast, although his belief was that most of the tales concerning the quantity of liquor which was being landed by international boat-runners were exaggerated.

He stated that the State detectives, for Prime Minister Lambert, "leaders" of the New York raids and restaurants were not entirely satisfactory to the enforcement officials, but Mr. Yellowley seemed confident that a good deal was going to be accomplished in the direction of stricter enforcement within a very short time.

Restaurant proprietors, he said, could not be held responsible for what is known as "big drinking," but the policy of arresting individuals who openly violated the law in this respect would be applied and rigidly. Mr. Yellowley, however, denied that agents were guilty of "frame-ups" against the restaurants and that half-drunk individuals had been allowed to go in the vicinity of restaurants, in the hope that they would be arrested. Prime Minister Lambert, who accompanied Mr. Yellowley, was in New York City yesterday, but he was not available for comment.

While Mr. Yellowley was in town he met Charles Evans and Amos Pinchot, who had come here for a final day spent, a statement issued by Pinchot said. Governor Roy A. Haynes, who will go to his post in the Pacific Coast, was made public yesterday in some detail relative to both of the resolutions of the Prohibition Bureau that New York was a better town because of the prohibition law. Mr. Haynes was quoted as saying that "numerous reports were being received, and that "it is constantly admitted that in the great metropolitan centers of the East, where there were in some instances notoriously lawless conditions before the prohibition law, the contrast is most striking and most in favor of this law is most obvious." The statement is part follows:

In New York City there are two sets of figures on intoxication: (1) The police record of arrests, and (2) the mortality record from cirrhosis of the liver and complications. These figures, while not identical numerically, agree in showing a decrease of more than 30 per cent. In the annual average number of cases of intoxication in the two periods before and after the prohibition law, as compared with the war years 1916-1918.

The Police Department records of arrests for intoxication show a decrease of 47 per cent. The corresponding in the mortality curve shows a decrease of 40 per cent. Considering the mortality curve alone, a decrease of 30 per cent. The greater percentage of the arrestees who are convicted is higher than formerly. These percentages refer to the annual averages of the wet and of the prohibition periods.

"Women show a remarkable decrease. The figures of arrests by police are not at hand; the decrease of arrestees of women for intoxication in the magistrates' courts was 51 per cent, as compared with a general decrease of 40 per cent. Where there were formerly 4,000 drunken women arraigned, in the dry years there have been but 950—less than one-fifth as many.

"In social figures the total decrease in all arrangements for intoxication represent a drop from the wet years' average of 30,000 to 4,000 in the prohibition years. Arrests for disorderly conduct, however, fell from an annual average of 5,000 in the wet years to 1,000 in the two years of 1921 to an average of 2,400, a decrease of 2,600, or 52 per cent. Felonious assaults showed also a slight decrease.

"During the prohibition at Bellevue Hospital decreased in the wet period 20% each year. There were ten in 1919, 20 in 1920, there were eight."

LAST SUPPLY BILL READY.

"Uncle Joe" Puts Final Appropriation Through the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—After a debate ranging from the scheme of autocracy to the disappearance of napkins from the House restaurant, the House tonight completed consideration, virtually without change from the committee draft, of the Legislative Appropriation bill, carrying $117,000,000. A final vote was deferred until Monday. The measure provides, among other things, for the salaries of the members, and its passage will change of the law of the minority staff bills for the next fiscal year in the Senate.

Chairman Madden, of the Appropriations Committee, said the expedition of the measure constituted a record legislative achievement and would permit consideration of important legislation during the long six weeks. The speaker, during the discussion of supply bills in recent years was that of the House in the 66th Congress, when it sent the last one to the Senate on Feb. 27.

The House began consideration of the bill by debating the waiters and hatchers of Representative Rankin of the Appropriation bill, which was passed yesterday. Representative Hunter of Texas referred to the expenses of the House restaurant and developed the information that 200 dinner napkins had been used in one year. This brought demands from various quarters as to how they disappeared, and the debate prevailed to run on indefinitely until Representative Albert Rubeson of Oklahoma, who formerly operated a restaurant, told the members that napkins had a way of disappearing, and there was no use arguing further about it.

A fight then developed on the clerk for the committee on the disposition of useless papers, but this was finally turned out by the explanation that $10,000 a year was being realized from the sale of waste paper of Congressional and other public matters.

The bill bears the name of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who, as Chairman of the sub-committee which drafted it, presented it as probably the last big measure in which his name would be mentioned, leaving to the House a measure named "Uncle Joe." It was approved at the night session and, in one of the few speeches he has made in recent months, pleaded with the House to support the constant referrals for the benefit of members anxious to go home.

FINDS 17 VESSELS IN LIQUOR FLEET

Coast Guard Captain Reports the Notorious Marion Mosher Again Off Shore.

SEIZED HERE LAST AUGUST

Later Released and Allowed to Go—List of Whisky Taken at Express Office.

Henry C. Stuart, Acting Collector of Customs, received an official report yesterday confirming the presence of a large rum-running fleet off the New Jersey coast in the vicinity of New York. The fleet is composed of seventeen vessels, three of which are fairly large motorboat steamers.

Mr. Stuart received the report from Captain Byron L. Reed, Division Commander of the United States Coast Guard. Captain Reed went to the lower bay Friday night on the coast guard cutter Manhattan to see that no rum-runners came within the three-mile limit. On the return of the cutter yesterday morning Captain Reed made a report to Mr. Stuart of the number of vessels he had encountered that were suspected of being engaged in the transportation of contraband liquor.

Captain Reed reported that in the fleet was the Marion Mosher, which has received more publicity perhaps than any of the other rum-runners. The Marion Mosher was captured last August off Long Island and outside the three-mile limit. At the time of the capture the vessel had in her cargo twenty barrels of hard liquor and 1,000 cases of various kinds of Scotch and rye.

Ship Was Later Freed.

The British authorities at Washington intervened, with the result that the Marion Mosher was finally released on condition that she proceed with her cargo to her original destination of St. John, N. B. The customs agents had also seized the rum-runner J. E. B. Stewart, which was a member of the fleet, but she was released before the Marion Mosher was released. The Stewart was also released by the court.

Last week the fleet was sighted off Long Island, and it was reported that the vessels had been moved within the three-mile limit. Right in the midst of hard liquor fleet, it has been discovered, is part of the fleet of the Marion Mosher.

A large quantity of liquor, including several cases of gin, were seized by customs agents Friday night on the Broad Street waterfront, in the Express Office, which is located at Pier C, North River, at the foot of Broad Street. The seizure was made at about 6:30 o'clock. The liquor was turned over to the Fifth Street Police Station.

A few months ago a large quantity of whisky and addressed to the Grand Hotel, Dublin, N. C., was seized yesterday by Federal agents at the American Railway Express terminal, at 76th Avenue and Thirty-third Street. The liquor was marked "Sidney gin." Real merchant, H. Pierson, 32 West Sixty-fourth Street, appeared on the bill of lading as the consignee. The liquor proved to be Scotch, the agents said.

Served With Summonses.

Chief Slocum announced that the following had been served with summonses for violations of the Volstead act: Timothy King, owner of a candy store at 403 West Fifty-ninth Street; Mario Scaglietti, owner of a fruit store at 343 West Forty-fourth Street; Anthony Rugolo, owner of a shoeing shop at 348 West Thirty-first Street; Charles Hauser, owner of a candy store at 408 West Fifteenth Street; Catherine Kellerman and William A. Jensen, owners of a restaurant at 332 Columbus Avenue, and Giuseppe Delporto, owner of a cafe at 1,328 First Avenue.

Luigi Verbo, a grocer of 1,671 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was held in $2,000 bail for examination Jan. 25 on a charge of felonious assault in the Gabel Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on a charge of stabbing Patrolman James Scott, a plainclothes man of the Ninth Inspection District, when a dry raid was made on the grocery store several days ago. Verbo escaped at the time, but he was arrested and held on a charge of violating the Mullan-Gage law and also on a charge of interfering with an officer. Verbo surrendered yesterday morning. His wife is to be examined on that day also.

FURNITURE for the Living Room

THE EASTBOURNE

$150

ALL DOWN FILLED CUSHIONS, AND UPHOLSTERED IN A DENIM COPIED FROM A FINE OLD DAMASK. REGULAR PRICE $210

CONCENTRATING every energy upon Furniture for the Living Room, Ruder Brothers have developed groupings that will delight you. Very important, too, is the helpful, understanding service accorded you in making selections and the definite assurance of prices that are conspicuously low.

RUDER BROTHERS

18 East 48th Street

LET US

Put Hundreds Of Easily Handled Mail Orders On Your Desk Daily.

Charles C. Green ADVERTISING AGENCY INC.

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L. P. Hollander Co.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

PRE INVENTORY SALE

Monday, January 22nd

LADIES' IMPORTED DRESSES AND COPIES
(Third Floor)
Suitable for Morning, Afternoon and Evening Wear
$28.00 to $125.00
(Formerly $65 to $350)

LADIES' IMPORTED SUITS and COPIES
(Some 3 piece suits)
$35.00 to $125.00
(Formerly $100 to $375)

LADIES' IMPORTED COATS, CAPES and COPIES
$95.00 to $165.00
(Formerly $300 to $400)

MISSES' DRESSES
Wash materials, velvets, silk and serges
$15.00 to $65.00
(Formerly $75 to $185)

No Goods on Approval

REMAINING COLLECTION OF FUR TRIMMED SUITS
(Second Floor)
$50.00 to $95.00
(Formerly $150 to $250)

BALANCE OF COATS AND WRAPS. PLAIN AND FUR TRIMMED. FOR ALL OCCASIONS.
(Second Floor)
$75.00 to $125.00
(Formerly $195 to $375)

FURS AND FUR GARMENTS
(Second Floor)
A variety of Coats, Capes, Wraps and Jackets, in all of the smartest furs.

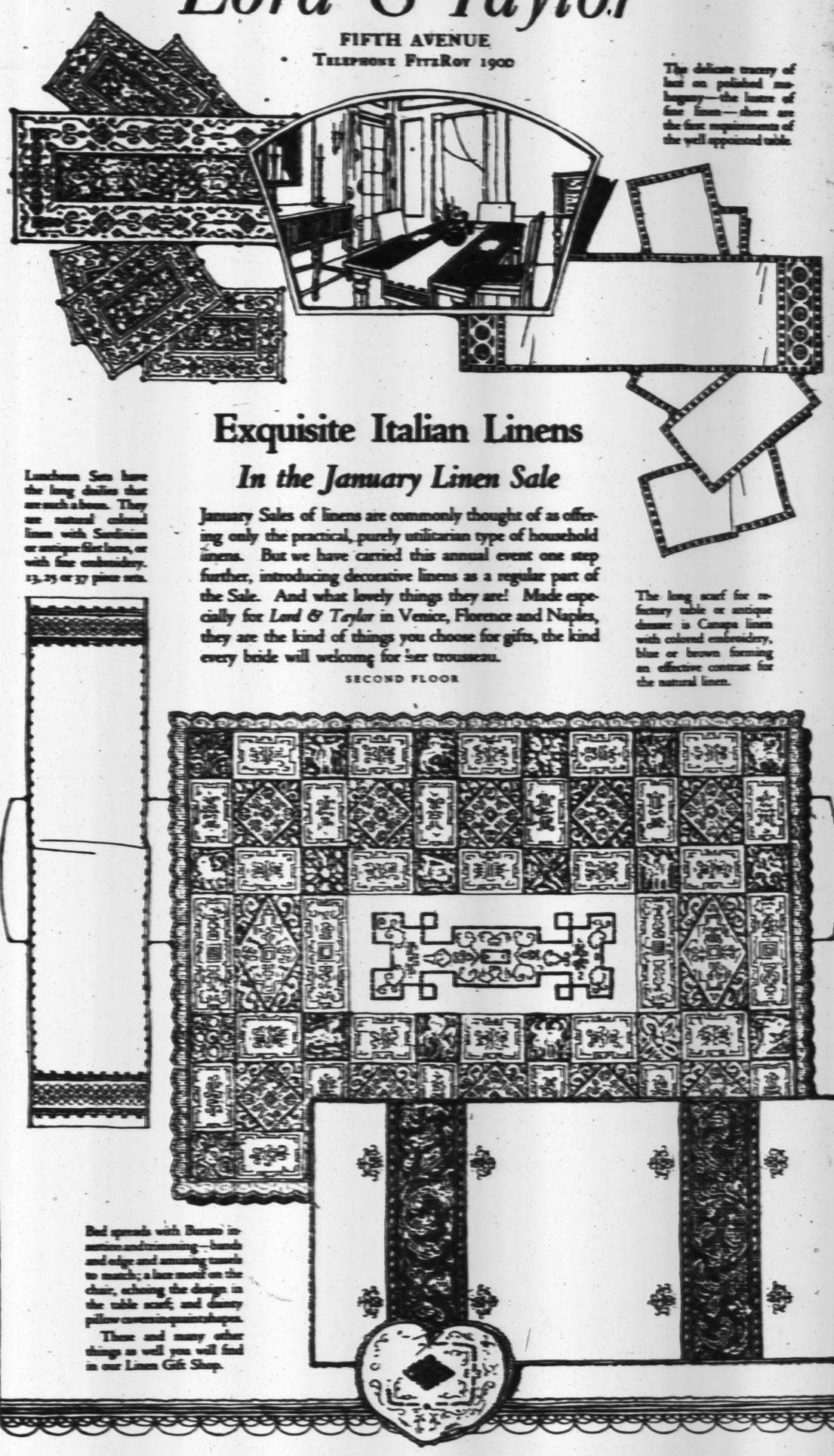
Reductions ⅓ to ½

No C. O. D.'s without a Deposit.

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE

TELEPHONE FITZROY 1900



The delicate tracery of lace on polished mahogany—the lustre of fine linen—these are the first requirements of the well appointed table.

Exquisite Italian Linens

In the January Linen Sale

January Sales of linens are commonly thought of as offering only the practical, purely utilitarian type of household linens. But we have carried this annual event one step further, introducing decorative linens as a regular part of the Sale. And what lovely things they are! Made especially for *Lord & Taylor* in Venice, Florence and Naples, they are the kind of things you choose for gifts, the kind every bride will welcome for her trousseau.

SECOND FLOOR

Luncheon Sets have the long doilies that are such a boon. They are natural colored linen with Sardinian or unique filet lace, or with fine embroidery. 13, 25 or 37 piece sets.

The long scarf for refectory table or antique dresser is Canapa linen with colored embroidery, blue or brown forming an effective contrast for the natural linen.

Bed spreads with Burano insertion and trimming—bands and edge and amusing towels to match; a lace mantel on the chair, echoing the design in the table scarf; and dainty pillow coverings complete the picture.

These and many other things as well you will find in our Linen Gift Shop.

The Talk Of The Town

$50

The Nonchalant

A New John David TUXEDO SUIT
(COAT AND TROUSERS)
For Dining, Dancing And The Theatre

ALL The Elegance Of An Evening Suit With All The Ease And Comfort Of A Lounge Suit. Remarkable Value. *Coupon!*

JOHN DAVID

BROADWAY AT 42nd STREET
125 AND 127 WEST 42nd STREET
BROADWAY, BELOW VARICK STREET
COURT ST., AT MONTAGUE, BROOKLYN

The Opera Baby Grand

$625

$3. Weekly

Not cheap—Just smaller

MATHUSHEK

37 W. 37th St.

Window Shades

BUY NOW—SAVE MONEY

Although prices of Window Shade Materials have advanced we are offering to immediate buyers a discount of 10 per cent. from present price list. Delivery made when wanted. Get everybody's prices, then come to us and you'll find ours the lowest.

Measured and hung for city patrons at cost. Charges prepaid for out-of-town patrons. Samples with useful information mailed free on request.

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628 Gold Street, Brooklyn

Near Myrtle Avenue Elevated Station

BERGDORF GOODMAN

616 FIFTH AVENUE

Tailors · Dressmakers · Furriers

Ready-to-Wear

For the South

A splendid collection of imported cotton frocks, all hand made.

For Town

Crisp new Dresses for street, restaurant and dinner wear.

For Travel

Wool Coats, both plain and plaid, with fur collars, specially priced.

LOFT BUILDING BURNS AS SMOKE HIDES IT

Gold Street Property Wrecked by Blaze Firemen Hunted for Ten Minutes.

EDISON SEARCHLIGHTS AID

But They Fail to Force Down Relatives Hovering Over Wide Area —Tenant Concerns Suffer.

One of the smokiest fires ever fought by the fire department—so smoky that it took the firemen more than ten minutes to find its way from the ground to the top floor of a loft building, 43-45 Gold Street, last night at 9 o'clock, and keep a blanket of smoke off the streets as City Hall Park. The fire was discovered by Al Swanson and Al Lough, employes of a New York Ribbon Company plant at 43-45 Gold Street, opposite the place of the fire.

They saw the flames spreading on the first floor of the building. An alarm was turned in, and the Edison plant provided a battery of searchlights to supplement those of the fire department, which the firemen applied.

Meanwhile, in the heavy drizzle and humidity of the evening, the smoke from the burning structure fell rather than rose. Gold Street, a narrow thoroughfare, was quickly enveloped by dark clouds of smoke that the street lights glimmered unnoticeably and then were lost. Even the powerful searchlights failed to pierce the gloom.

As the great fortunes of smoke slowly moved to the south, they obscured the way of firemen who had approached within a block of the burning building. The air was filled with the shouts of firemen trying to find the place of the fire and with the hailing of others who were trying to direct them.

Deputy Fire Chief Hahn arrived with the first hose of apparatus and had no time in summoning a signal. When he called "Fire Chief Hahn" Hahn replied in reverse to the second alarm he said it was the ambulent fire he had ever seen.

Meanwhile the smoke was traced to the ninth and tenth of four floors that in the building. The flames reached the top of the structure before the fire was extinguished.

Among the tenants who were cleared out by the fire were Frederick Berg, printing house, Dashwood Novelty Company, Acme Pattern Company and the Hampshire Stuffing and Stuffing Company. Assistant Chief Harth was unable to estimate the amount of the damage.

PRAISES STAND ON DEFENSE

Secretary Weeks Commends Merchants' Association of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary of War Weeks has written a letter to the Merchants' Association of New York thanking it for its stand in upholding the Administration's national defense program and urging Congress to make appropriations sufficient to carry out the act of June 4, 1920.

"I desire to express my appreciation for your interest and action concerning this question of such great public importance," the Secretary wrote. "Your letter to the President of the same date and subject was also laid referred to me for consideration and recommendation. National security certainly merits the cordial consideration of business men. We experienced the economic disturbance occasioned by the transition from a state of unpreparedness to meet the requirements of modern war. As a people, you have a right to insist that, if humanly possible, plans and arrangements be perfected, whereby the unavoidable effect of unavoidable war is lessened.

"I am convinced that the National Defense act of 1920 provides ample authority and means whereby adequate preparation can be effected and that at the same time it will produce as a by-product a physical and character development among our young men which will fully compensate the nation for its original expenditures.

"In my opinion, those who control a policy in our private activities and enterprises have failed utterly to appreciate the lesson indicated by our increased interest and participation in world affairs."

NEW TURN IN PIETSCH CASE.

Enforced Leave With Pay Announced for Plainfield Principal.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 20.—Following the recent investigations of rumors alleging indecent acts on the part of Dr. Andrew J. Pietsch, for more than five years supervising principal of the North Plainfield Public Schools, of which he was completely exonerated, the Board of Education, by a vote of 6 to 3, has announced an enforced leave of absence for Dr. Pietsch with pay and without any definite date, at the same time offering there were no charges against him.

Dr. Pietsch says that he recently was requested to either resign or take a leave of absence, but that he refused, with the statement that he would no longer be a party to the discussion and placing the matter entirely in the hands of the board.

While admitting he has seen several attorneys, Herman M. Fisher, President of the board, says they contain nothing but what the board already knows. He intimated that, if desired, further investigation can be made.

Dr. Pietsch declined to say whether he will take the matter up with the State Board of Education. He came here from Baltimore, where he was connected with the public schools.

SLOCUM STATUE TO STAY.

Art Commission Opposed Moving of Brooklyn Landmark.

Removal of the equestrian statue of General Slocum at Eastern Parkway and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, recommended by the police as an impediment to traffic, will not be necessary, Park Commissioner John X. Hanson announced yesterday, following a conference with the Municipal Art Commission. The statue is one of the most familiar landmarks in Brooklyn.

When the police said it must go, and Mr. Hanson applied to the Municipal Art Commission for permission to remove it, the move met with much opposition from citizens organized for the purpose. The Slocum was unveiled in July, was regarded as the most popular in Brooklyn. The Park Commissioner had suggested a place in Prospect Park. The Municipal Art Commission now proposes that objections to its present location might be obviated by a lower traffic plank.

After hearing the public and the Art Commission recently, Commissioner Hanson announced sympathy with those who opposed the removal, but that he approached the position of the Park Board of the composition of that body. The Commissioner therefore has requested the Board of Aldermen to make the appropriation at a cost of $1,500, the Slocum monument cost $50,000, and was erected on September 28, 1887.

METHODIST BISHOP HOPEFUL

F. J. McConnell Says the Hour for Union Is Greatest in Ten Years.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (Associated Press).—Bishop F. J. McConnell of Pittsburgh, declared in Chicago today that the plan of unification adopted yesterday at Cincinnati by the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Church South was the greatest step toward union of the two churches that had been taken in the past ten years.

The joint committee appointed at the meeting of the unification commission of the two churches at Cincinnati yesterday was issued to make suggestions as to the organization of the general conference called for in the unification resolution.

This committee, which will meet in St. Louis on March 27 to formulate the suggestions, is composed of Bishops John M. Moore, Dallas, Texas; E. D. Mouzon, Nashville, Tenn., and W. Lewis Darlington, representing the church South. The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church are Bishop W. F. McDowell, Washington, D. C., and W. F. Anderson, Cincinnati; Dr. G. D. Pepper, New York, Dr. F. M. North, Dr. Archibald Moore, Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Dr. A. F. Sherman, New York, W. V. Phillips, W. A. Elliott, Philadelphia, Pa., and Dr. E. E. Cunningham, Wadsworth, Ohio.

BOY, 9, OUTWITS BURGLAR.

Reports Alleged Thief Who Spent Last to Buy Pursuits Gifts.

An alleged 20-year-old burglar and a 9-year-old detective were the principals in a grocery story robbery which came to light in the Morrisania Court yesterday. The alleged burglar is Carmine Parrinello of 307 East 149th Street, and the complainant is Domenick Felitto, who lives at the rear of his grocery store, 219 East 151st Street.

According to the story told the police, Carmine slipped into the store while the proprietor was in the rear and took a knickerbocker but, containing $7 in change. Going out of the store, his actions attracted the attention of Joseph Marvell, 9 years old, and several of his playmates, who followed Carmine. Unable to rid himself of his pursuers, Carmine hurried there each a nickel, with a flashlight as a special extra for Joseph. Forewith Joseph returned to tell the proprietor. Carmine was now found with $6 cents left. His mother made restitution, but the boy was held in bail of $500 for examination next Wednesday.

L. BAMBERGER GIVES $500,000 TO NEWARK

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

this by other liberal-minded men of Newark and as an example to be followed. And we are especially proud, Mr. Bamberger, in his letter, says, to receive this gift and to hold it in trust for our fellow-citizens, because it has the worthy distinction not only of being the largest free-will offering of any citizen to the City of Newark, but also for more of adding a gift for the profession of those knowledge and learning and appreciation which form what is very properly called the finest gift of life.

John Cotton Dana, for more than a quarter of a century the City Librarian and director of the museum, was not present when the announcement was made. The gift, however, comes as a welcome surprise to Mr. Dana, for he was one of those who helped to found the association, which numbers 2,000 members.

Mr. Bamberger went to Newark about thirty years ago and opened a small store in the Mulberry Street, near Liberty Church. He developed the business, until today the name of Bamberger is over the door of the largest retail store in New Jersey.

LAST TRIBUTES TO REID.

Thousands Attend Funeral of the Moving Picture Actor.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20.—Thousands upon thousands of film players, film workers and film fans and hosts of friends and admirers passed through a downtown church here today in the final tribute to Wallace Reid, before whose bier numbered in state for six hours before funeral services were held.

The church doors were closed an hour before the final services were held, and that period was given over to Mrs. Dorothy Davenport Reid and the immediate family and intimate relatives to be with the body.

Active pallbearers included Henry Fonda, Reid's chauffeur; William S. ("Bill") Hart, Bill Beaudine, Noah Beery, William Desmond and Eugene Pallette. Honorary pallbearers were Theodore Roberts, Jack Holt, Sam Wood, Conrad Nagel, Antonio Moreno and Victor H. Clark, who represented Jesse L. Lasky, director of the Famous Players-Lasky West Coast Studios, where Reid was employed.

The body was cremated at a cemetery in Glendale, a suburb.

On Southern Sands

For the devotee of *Golf—Tennis—Sailing* and *the Saddle*—bright colored homespuns, Rofier's fabrics, Kasha, English woolens and flannel make appropriate costumes.

For Luncheon and the social hours of afternoon, Summery Frocks of crisp organdie, handmade handkerchief linens, imported swisses and crepe appear.

Southern nights require *Dinner* and *Dance Gowns* of chiffon in soft pastel shades—metallic brocades in oriental color and supple crepe.

Hats—Wraps—Furs and *Accessories* for resort wear are assembled in wide array in the Gidding Salons.

Gidding

566 Fifth Avenue 576 Fifth Avenue

Betty Wales DRESS SHOPS

BAER BROS. FIFTH AVE. — COMPANY INC. AT 36TH STREET

New Dresses

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

IN THE BETTY WALES FASHION OF SIMPLICITY. A STRIKINGLY SMART SIMPLICITY. A SIMPLICITY THAT CAN ONLY BE ACHIEVED BY MASTER CRAFTSMEN. BEAUTIFUL — LOVELY — SIMPLICITY.

28.00 to 110.00

Youthful, winsome dresses that tell their individual stories in individual manner. Here—smart dresses of the new Printed Silks. Others for evening—dainty Taffeta with Lace. Tight bodices and flaring skirts. And women's dresses too. For the woman who has always admired Betty Wales Misses' dresses. Three entire floors to interest and captivate you with new creations.

Tailored and Sport Dresses . . . . *First Floor*
Silk Dresses for Afternoon . . . . *Second Floor*
Dinner and Evening Gowns . . . . *Third Floor*

If you are enfolded in the vogue of pleats, this woman's dress will make a patricular appeal. It is beautifully modeled of fashionable Flat Crepe. Pleated sleeves and skirt. Colorful embroidery at the shoulders is quite attractive. Moderately priced. 74.00

A sweet, misses' evening frock. Emphasizing the tight bodice and flaring skirt. Of fine Chiffon Taffeta with a band of Gold Metal Cloth and Chiffon at bodice. An unusual effect is given by faintly colored flowers on skirt. 74.00

Coat Close Out

Our entire stock of Coats has been reduced, without reserve. Handsome models of Gerona, Marvella, Tarquina, Panvelaine, Fashona, Velverette and other fabrics. Fur trimming—Beaver, Squirrel, Mole, Caracul, Wolf, Fox, Monkey. Wonderful values.

$49 $65 $85

BETTY WALES DRESSES AND COATS ARE UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED

STRUMP & CO.

NEW YORK STORE 29 West 34th Street — NEWARK STORE Market and Halsey Streets

To-morrow At Both Our Stores

The Latest in FROCKS

A Special Collection

29.75

Here are flat crepes with quaint puffed sleeves and lace collars, new crepe satins with fantastic bright embroidery, new paisley roshanara crepes in bizarre, striking patterns, and many other new fashion effects. The soft spring colors are here—almond green, ashes of roses, champagne and the ever desirable gray, navy, black, and brown. These are lovely frocks that are exceedingly modest in price.

A flat crepe dress with a one-sided collar of lace and net, short sleeves and button trimmed panels and crushed girdle is worn by the first young lady.

A straight paisley roshanara crepe, its only decoration the striking, many tinted, bizarre pattern and border, is the frock of the central figure. Light and dark backgrounds.

An openwork yoke, long accordion pleated georgette panels, and a pleated girdle with an odd shell ornament distinguishes the flat crepe frock on the last figure.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

The Smartest of TOPCOATS

Fashioned of Paris La Mode Camel's Hair

55.00

The top coat of real camel's hair promises to be the peer of top coats this spring. And rightfully so, for its lightness, softness, and jauntiness put it in a class by itself. This model is flaring, with deep, comfortable patch pockets, raglan sleeves, and a side-tying narrow sash. A matching tan shade of crepe de chine lines it. Sizes 14 to 40.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

A Clearance of COATS

Fur Trimmed Coats Formerly to 79.75 — **49.75**

Fur Trimmed Coats Formerly to 165.00 — **89.75**

TWO BEAUTIES CALL UPON MAYOR HYLAN

Miss Mount Royal from Canada and Miss America Take in Sights of City.

WILL GO TO MONTREAL

Young Women Will Lead Pageant at Opening of the Big Snow Carnival.

All business came to a standstill yesterday noon at the City Hall when the most beautiful girl in Canada, Miss Helen Morgan, 20 years old, vivacious, dark-haired, and Miss Mary Katherine Campbell, 17 years old, blond and brown-haired, who became Miss America, when adjudged the most beautiful girl in the United States at the prize beauty contest at Atlantic City, last Summer, called upon Mayor Hylan.

Miss Morgan came from Canada to New York to find Miss Campbell, whose home is at Columbus, Ohio. She will take her back to Montreal, where the two will lead the beauty pageant which will open the big show carnival in that city.

The two beauties are natural girls and make a good contrast. Miss America is tall, slender, with softly waving hair, while the Canadian beauty is darker, with more curly hair. Miss America gave generally, standing for the honority of her prize-winning sojourn.

"And I have money in all my life tried any kind of cosmetics."

The girls are having a busy time in New York. After visiting the Mayor and inviting him to the carnival, they had lunch at the Waldorf, attended a reception for them at the Automobile Club of America, by the Canadian Automobile Club, and dined and took part in a supper dance at the Hotel McAlpin. Today they will attend the Marble Collegiate Church and see the city, parks and zoo in an automobile trip in the afternoon. A special event for to-morrow will be a visit to the Ballet and to a reception later at the newly furbished studios of George Maillard Kesselyer, the artist. Members of the art, professional and social world will be present.

The girls will leave for Montreal in a special train on Tuesday. Miss Morgan is the daughter of a business man of Montreal, and is called Miss Mount Royal, the name of the hotel which the Canadian northern have selected her to represent. She is to be the Queen of the Snow Carnival.

MGR. FILIPPI STAYS IN TEXAS

Lays His Expulsion by Obregon to Anti-Catholic Policy.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Jan. 20.—Mgr. Ernesto Filippi, Apostolic Delegate to Mexico, expelled from that country by President Obregon when, according to Mgr. Filippi, Obregon objected to the founding in Mexico of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Daughters of America, alleging that the clergy was meddling in politics, was here today for an indefinite stay as the guest of the Rev. Father Eugene Spohn, vicar general of the Corpus Christi diocese.

Mgr. Filippi arrived in the United States yesterday, coming by train from Laredo to Corpus Christi.

He made plain that he does not wish to air his quarrel with President Obregon while in this country. Through Father Spohn, he merely expressed surprise at the expulsion, declaring that "the peoples of Mexico are a good people, but they are under the control of a few men like Obregon."

Mgr. Filippi intends to return Rome, but just when he did not disclose.

"The actions of President Obregon greatly surprised and shocked Mgr. Filippi," Father Spohn said, "since the people and the Government of Mexico seemed to like him, and to be satisfied with his work."

Bishop-Elect Mann Gets Purse.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Bishop-elect Alexander Mann of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, who will be consecrated next Thursday, received a purse of $1,000 from his parishioners at Trinity Church last night. He will deliver his valedictory tomorrow at Trinity, where he has been rector for seventeen years.

Primrose Silk Stores

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

New York's Best Showing of Crepes

FASHION having declared that all the world shall be gowned in Crepe this Spring, the Treasure House of Silks presents the loveliest gathering of Crepes in town—many of them found only here—a display which invites inspection and courts comparison.

Among the latest arrivals are Embroidered Crepes in rich bordered and Bayadere effects, charming Printed Crepes in Chinese, Persian, Doily Vardon and bold Oriental designs, besides all the plain Crepes in a vast range of colors and weaves. We shall be glad to send samples on request.

These All-Silk Crepes "at Prices Consistently Lower Than Elsewhere":—

Crepe de Chine,	$1.75 yd.	Roma Crepe	$4.75 yd.
Canton Crepe,	2.50 yd.	Satin Crepe,	2.85 yd.
Heavy Flat Crepe,	3.75 yd.	Printed Crepe,	3.75 yd.

PALM BEACH PARIS

Jay-Thorpe Inc.

24-26 FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET WEST

Pre-Inventory Sale

FUR COATS

	Formerly	Now
CARACUL COATS, Short Length	225.00	125.00
HUDSON SEAL, Dyed Muskrat, Short Length	275.00	195.00
HUDSON SEAL, Dyed Muskrat, Full Length	475.00	375.00
MOLE, Short Length	375.00	250.00
MOLE, Full Length	750.00	450.00
MINK, Full Length	1,800.00	1,200.00

A general clearance to which every department contributes reductions warranting immediate disposal.

DRESSES COATS MILLINERY
BLOUSES HOSIERY BAGS

ADVANCE STYLES

$10.75

Values up to $18.75

CHOOSE FROM 375 EARLY SPRING HATS OF EVERY SHAPE AND COLOR AND RADIANT WITH THE FRESH AND FASCINATING FEATURES OF A NEW SEASON.

AVEDON
448 Fifth Ave. at Fortieth St.

JANUARY FUR SALE
FINAL REDUCTIONS

$295

Values to $575.00

HUDSON SEAL COATS
ALASKA SEAL COATS
HUDSON SEAL CAPES
PERSIAN LAMB COATS
MOLE COATS AND CAPES
Lengths 45 to 47 inches

$100

Values to $295.00

MUSKRAT COATS
LEOPARD CAT COATS
FRENCH SEAL COATS
CARACUL COATS
RUSSIAN PONY COATS
Lengths 30 to 42 inches

ALASKA FOX SCARFS $49.50

AVEDON
448 Fifth Ave. at Fortieth St.

THE CRUSADER

A MISSES FROCK INSPIRED BY THE MEDIEVAL PILGRIMS

THE CRUSADES OF THE TENTH CENTURY HAVE INSPIRED AVEDON IN THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF A GRACEFUL, FLOWING FROCK OF WONDERFUL SILK, TO WHICH HAS BEEN AFFIXED A BRILLIANT ARRAY OF SILVER CLOTH OF ECCLESIASTICAL DESIGN. THE ACCOMPLISHMENT IS ONE OF DARING AND RETICENCE SUBLIMELY JOINED.

49.50

AVEDON
448 Fifth Ave. at Fortieth St.

THE INDO-PERSIAN INFLUENCE ON NEW FROCKS & BLOUSES

COLORFUL AND EXQUISITE PATCHES WHICH ADD SPARKLE TO FABRICS ALREADY BRILLIANT AND RADIANT IN FROCKS AND BLOUSES FOR SPRING.

MISSES FROCKS

THESE FROCKS, INDIVIDUALLY, ARE A RIOT OF GLORIOUS COLOR. ONE ESPECIALLY SELECTED MODEL OF FINE THREADED SILK OVERLAID WITH A DESIGN OF OLD WORLD HAND BLOCKED PATTERN.

$29.50 and upwards

WOMEN'S FROCKS

GROUNDS OF GOLD, BLUE, GRAY OR NAVY, TREATED IN THE MASTERFUL MANNER OF THE ARABIAN DESIGNER. FASCINATING ANTIQUE EFFECTS WHICH AVEDON DISPLAYS WITH MUCH PRIDE.

$29.50 and upwards

KNITTED WOOL SLIP-ON & SKIRT

ON A TAN, WHITE, COPEN OR BLUE WOOL BACKGROUND, THE ORIENT HAS EXERTED ITS INFLUENCE IN THE FORM OF COLORED EMBROIDERY AROUND THE NECKLINE AND THE CUFFS OF THE SLIP-ON. THE SKIRT IS MODEST THOUGH MODISH.

$64.50

THE JACKETTE & THE SKIRT

RARE AND EXOTIC EASTERN COLORINGS ON A SILK BASIS, EXECUTED IN A FASHIONABLE JACKETTE.

$16.50

THE KNIFE PLEATED SKIRT OF TAN CREPE DE CHINE IS INDISPENSIBLE TO THE JACKETTE.

$14.50

AVEDON
448 Fifth Ave. at Fortieth St.

'FLO' LEEDS SAILS FOR THE HOLY LAND

Stillman Correspondent, With Woman Friend, on Homeric's Winter Cruise.

USES HER MOTHER'S NAME

Says She Has Been Living at the Hotel Plaza, Which Management Denies.

Florence Leeds, named as co-respondent in the James S. Stillman divorce suit, sailed yesterday for a cruise to Egypt and the Holy Land on the White Star liner Homeric, accompanied by Mrs. J. H. Williams. They were reported to have been booked for two suites on "B" deck rated at $6,500 each, but according to officials of Thomas Cook & Son, managers of the cruise, they were down for "D" 48, which is a room without a bath.

Mrs. Leeds was on the passenger list as "Mrs. Kenah Lincoln," said to be her mother's maiden name. She admitted her identity just before sailing.

"Yes, I am Flo Leeds. Do you think I look very suburban?" she asked the reporters.

"This is the first rest I have had since the divorce case closed," she continued, "and I am thoroughly tired.

"Contrary to reports that I have been in Europe or elsewhere, I have been right in New York all the time. I have been living as quietly as I could at the Hotel Plaza. I don't like reporters or press men generally, because they treated my mother badly during the divorce trial, and now I am afraid they will do it again on this occasion. I don't know whether I am coming directly back at the end of the cruise or whether I will remain to travel in Europe or elsewhere."

She would not discuss the Stillman suit, but consented to pose on deck for a photograph.

Mrs. Leeds wore a French model traveling costume of black broadcloth trimmed with squirrel and a light blue turban with gray tulle veil. The management of the Hotel Plaza denied that Mrs. Leeds had been occupying rooms as Mrs. Kenah Lincoln or under her own or any other name.

DRUG ARRESTS INCREASE.

Federal Official Reports 65 Per Cent. Rise for Last Six Months of 1922.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A report showing an increase of 65 per cent. in the number of arrests for drug law violations in the second half of 1922 over corresponding period in the preceding year was made public today by James E. Jones, Assistant Prohibition Commissioner.

During the five months ending last November, the report stated, there were 1,401 drug cases brought to the courts and the convictions were 100 per cent.

"These figures, however," he added, "do not mean any great increase in drug addiction, but rather of increased activity of prohibition agents. Undoubtedly, though, there has been a decided increase in addicts following the war, due, for the most part, it is believed, to injudicious use of narcotic drugs by physicians desiring to alleviate the pain of their patients. The results have been far more terrible than had morphine liquors been used."

SUBPOENAS ELECTION BOARD

Grand Jury to Get Case of Marked Ballots in 24th District.

The Grand Jury will begin tomorrow an investigation of the alleged conspiracy which resulted in dirty-box ballots cast last election day in the Twenty-Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, being identified by pencil marks. I lost three of the ballots had been cast for Democratic candidates.

The ballots were sent to District Attorney Dunlap Friday by the Board of Elections with the request that an investigation be started. Chief Assistant District Attorney Peters, who investigated the matter, announced yesterday that subpoenas has been issued for members of the election board in the district. He said Louis Cohen of 108 East 116th Street was the Chairman of the board.

The district was part of the Twentieth Congressional District, in which there was a close race between Fiorello H. LaGuardia, formerly President of the Board of Aldermen and a Republican, and Henry Frank, his Democratic opponent. LaGuardia won.

Discussing his investigation, Mr. Peters said:

"I am convinced that some pretty rough work was done in this district, and I have a pretty good idea who did it."

PAPAL ORDER FOR J. D. RYAN

Pope Pius Creates Him a Knight of St. Gregory.

ROME, Jan. 20.—Pope Pius has conferred knighthood of the Order of St. Gregory the Great on John D. Ryan of New York, it was announced today.

John D. Ryan, with his home at 3 East Seventy-eighth Street and his office at 25 Broadway, had long been known as "The Copper King" when the World War came, and he diverted his great organizing and administrative gifts from private business to the nation's work. In April, 1918, President Wilson appointed him Director of Aircraft Production and Chairman of the Aircraft Board; in the Fall he became Second Assistant Secretary of War and Director of Air Service, then member of the War Council of the American National Red Cross, of whose National Committee he still remains a member. Before the war he was and now is Chairman of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, President of the United Metals Selling Company and a director of several financial institutions, including the Mechanics and Metals National Bank. He was born in Michigan in 1884, and in 1906 he married Xenia Gardner.

HOLD 5 FOR COIN BOX THEFT

Prisoners in Bronx Are Accused of Robbing Telephone Company.

Five men who are alleged to have robbed telephone coin boxes in the Bronx were arrested yesterday. Detectives Wilson and Mahoney of the Morrisania Station arrested three men leaving an apartment house at 2,365 Belmont Avenue. On one of the prisoners the detective said they found $25 in nickels and dimes.

Two youths were arrested by detectives of the Bomb Squad and detectives of the New York Telephone Company as they were leaving an apartment house at 1,391 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, where, it is alleged, a telephone prisoner had more than 300 nickels, it is said.

Crouch & Fitzgerald

WINTER VACATION TRIP
Special Luggage Sale

The resistance of Crouch & Fitzgerald luggage to the stress of travel is celebrated.

Complete Stock—Exceptional Prices

Steamer Trunks

Covered with enameled canvas, fibre bound, rivetted edges, steel corners, lined with linen, with tray and cover.

33-inch size, were $70.00 **Now $39.50**

36-inch size, were $75.00 **Now $44.50**

40-inch size, were $90.00 **Now $49.50**

43-inch size, were $95.00 **Now $54.50**

Same style trunk, rawhide bound:

40-inch size, were $100.00 **Now $59.50**

43-inch size, were $105.00 **Now $64.50**

Box End Kit Bags

Long Grain Russet Cowhide, plaid cloth lined, extra strong leather handles, with brass locks and catches. 24 and 26 inch sizes.

Were $60 and $63. Special Price **$54.50**

Light Weight Ladies' Kit Bag, russet leather, hand stitched throughout, cloth lined, brass trimmed. 18 and 18 inch sizes, 30 inch sizes.

Were $74.50 and $41.50. Special Price for both sizes **$35.50**

Tourist Suit Cases

Exceptionally well made of heavy russet cowhide, plaid lining, tray, shirt pocket, heavy brass hardware, 26, 28, 30 inch sizes.

Were $46, $47 and $50. Special Price **$30, $32.75 and $34.75**

Bassurood Frame Suit Cases

$24.50

Russet Leather Suit Cases

26 and 28 inch sizes. Were $22.50, $25.50 **Now $17.25**

Wardrobe Trunks

Were from $80 to $250 **Now $35.50 to $152.50**

Club Bags

Russet leather men's Club Bag, sturdy leather corners, woven check lining with pockets on each side.

18-inch size, $25.50; 19-inch size, $27.50; 20-inch size, $28.50.

Special Price for all sizes, **$23.00**

Crouch & Fitzgerald

586 FIFTH AVENUE *Above 47th Street*

177 BROADWAY *At Cortlandt Street*

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Misses' Spring Frocks

suggest Youth and Beauty dominant

Gone—let us hope forever—are the fantastic evolvements of yesteryear. Enter now the graceful, the charming and the picturesque

Color is an important factor in feminine costume, and these delightful frocks accord it the prominence it demands. Here are the delicate almond green, the deeper melon, the exquisite primrose and the exotic tangerine—with many others. Combination of colors, and of color with white, is a feature of the new mode. Egyptian designs and the more familiar Near East effects are rivals for favor; both, in their many variations, being attractively colorful. The materials include various silk crepes, cloky weaves, and a lovely new woolen called Sheik cloth

(Second Floor)

For Monday

Another Great Sale of Women's Philippine Lingerie

offering excellent values in dainty Undergarments, made and embroidered by hand. The materials are of carefully selected qualities, and the designs exclusive to B. Altman & Co.

Nightrobes		$2.75,	3.25
Envelope Chemises		1.95,	2.25
Drawers		1.45,	2.45
Corset Covers		1.10,	1.90
Petticoats	1.45,	2.45,	3.25
Petticoats (extra size)			2.95

(Second Floor)

11,000 Yards of Imported Corded Tissues

woven from Egyptian cotton yarns, will be on sale at the greatly reduced price of

37c. per yard

This is about one-half the usual quotation for similar quality

The assortment includes attractive stripes and checks of various colorings

(First Floor)

An Interesting Selection of New Wool Fabrics

in many smart weaves and colorings for early Spring, is now on display in the Department on the First Floor

A New Model in Women's Balta Pumps

is a feature of special interest in the Department on the Second Floor

This smart style is a one-strap model with French heels, of the narrow close-fitting type which distinguishes this exclusive make

These Pumps may be obtained in the following leathers and combinations:

Patent leather	per pair $12.75
Black calfskin combined with black ooze	per pair $12.75
Patent leather combined with gray ooze	per pair $12.75
Black ooze combined with patent leather	per pair $12.75
Gray ooze combined with gray kidskin	per pair $13.50
White kidskin	per pair $13.50

The January Sales of Linens and Bed Furnishings

to be continued Monday, will offer, among many exceptional values, the following:

In the Linen Department

Belgian Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases

of heavy quality, hemstitched, at these most attractive prices:

300 pairs of Sheets	per pair $12.75
500 pairs of Pillow Cases	per pair 2.75
Also 200 dozen Hemstitched Linen Towels	per dozen $8.75

Damask Linen Table Cloths and Napkins of excellent qualities, in desirable sizes (many in matched sets), are marked at appealing price reductions

In the Blanket Department

All-wool Blankets

Colored plaids	per pair $8.50
Some white, some colored plaids,	per pair 13.50
250 pairs, all-white, of special quality	per pair $16.50, 22.50

Comfortables

Figured printed fabric, cotton-filled,	each $3.45
Figured sateen center, with plain sateen border and back; wool-filled	each $8.50
175 plain satin, with decorative stitching; wool-filled	each $23.50

Also White Bedspreads

of dimity and satin-finished material, with scalloped edges, at special price concessions

(Both Sales on the Fourth Floor)

6 CARS IN 2 CRASHES ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Slippery Rails Cause Two Singular Collisions, Injuring Nine Persons.

CUT BY SHOWER OF GLASS

Surface Car Traffic on Structure Tied Up Completely for Ninety Minutes.

Slippery rails caused two trolley car collisions on Brooklyn Bridge early last evening and resulted in a traffic tie-up of one hour and a half. Six trolley cars were involved, and nine persons were slightly injured by being thrown from their seats or cut by broken glass. The injured were brought to the Manhattan end of the bridge in delivery wagons and there treated by a surgeon from the Bond Street Hospital.

The accidents happened about 5:30 o'clock about halfway between the Manhattan anchorage and the Park Row end of the bridge. The tie up of trolley cars was complete on both sides of the bridge, for with the blocking of the tracks no cars could pass to reach the loop at this end.

A Flatbush Avenue car crowded to Manhattan left the decline at this end of the bridge, and George Rieffinger, the motorman, knowing that the rails were slippery applied his brakes to check his growing speed. Close behind came a Carlton Avenue car in charge of Motorman Christopher Sullivan. He, too, applied the brakes to keep his distance from the car ahead.

Motorman James Bennett of the De Kalb Avenue car following attempted to slow down, but could not check headway in time. He struck the car ahead with force enough to send it like a battering ram into the Flatbush car at the head of the line. The crash could be heard by the crowd at the Manhattan end of the bridge.

The rear platform of the front car and the front platform of the De Kalb Avenue car and both platforms of the car caught between were splintered, and every bit of glass in the three cars was smashed.

Crowd Second Collision.

The policemen at this end of the bridge were keeping the crowd at the loop from racing out on the bridge to see what had happened when there came the crash of the second collision. This collision was the result of the first.

Behind the three cars that came together was a Court Street car. Motorman Daniel Wilkinson had just time enough to bring his car to a jarring stop and so to avoid piling up on the three colliding cars ahead. Behind him was a De Kalb Avenue car, and Michael Roth, the motorman, was close enough up to see that there was trouble ahead and to anticipate Wilkinson's action by getting his car broken.

Topping the incline came a Bridge-street car in charge of Motorman Anthony Abruzzo. He failed to check his car in time and it came hammering into the rear of the De Kalb Avenue car, sending it forward to strike the Court Street car. Exactly the same call-Motor was duplicated. Platforms were smashed, and broken glass went flying in all directions. Fortunately the cars following were stopped in time and no more were piled up.

All of the cars were carrying a comfortable quota of passengers, including many women. Nearly all were thrown to the floor, and many received minor cuts from glass fragments. Some women became hysterical, and there was a break for the doors, which are kept closed while the cars are crossing the bridge. In scramble, incidental passengers were bruised in the jams. Traffic policemen assisted the train crews in allaying the passengers and calming their fears.

Put on Elevated Train.

When it became apparent that westbound surface car traffic would be held up for some time and because of the distance to the Manhattan Plaza and the heavy rain, the conductors in charge of the cars got in touch with B. R. T. officials, who ordered that a westbound elevated train be stopped on the bridge alongside the roof of the northbound to take on all the passengers of the surface cars except those taken to the hospital in ambulances. The several hundred passengers marched good naturedly to the elevated train. Other surface cars bound from Brooklyn to Manhattan during the tie-up were stopped at the Sands Street station, where the passengers were transferred to elevated trains. This was reported to be the first time that an elevated train was stopped on the bridge to take on passengers.

Although he received a fractured shoulder in the collision, William Kapp, 12 years old, of 1,702 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, left the scene without knowing that he was injured. He continued uptown in an elevated train, and in about an hour reported at the Lenox Hill Hospital, where he told Dr. Smith that he had a pain in his shoulder. He said he had been on the De Kalb Avenue car when the collision occurred and was thrown to the floor. He was attended and sent to his home in an ambulance.

DANCER ADMITS THEFT TO GET DRUG MONEY

Once Received $1,500 a Week Salary—Sent to Workhouse for Shoplifting.

John Jarrett, 22 years old, who said that at one time he was a dancing partner of Joan Sawyer, yesterday was sentenced to six months in the Workhouse when he pleaded guilty to Special Sessions to the theft of an overcoat, valued at $35.50, from Macy's on Jan. 12 last. Jarrett told Justices Kernochan, Bijur and Wolfenstein that his plight was due to the drug habit, and that when he was in his heyday as a professional dancer he lived in the best hotels in this city.

"I was living in a room Third Avenue months ago," he continued, "when I stole that coat. I have received a salary of $1,500 weekly for dancing on the stage. I stole the coat deliberately to obtain money with which to buy drugs. I cannot make the suggestion to you there. I believe that with a cure I may be able to redeem myself. Send me where I may receive treatment."

Probation Officer Brandt told the Court that Jarrett was placed in his charge four years ago when he was arrested for drug addiction. At that time, he said, Jarrett had just acquired the habit. "He only looks like a shadow of his former self," Brandt added. The sentence carried with it the stipulation that Jarrett was to be sent to a hospital on Welfare Island for treatment.

GLEN COVE OFFICIAL FINED.

Convicted Public Works Head Must Pay $1,000—Jail Sentence Suspended.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 20.—Commissioner of Public Works David E. Burns of Glen Cove City, convicted earlier in the week of submitting false audits of work done by him under him, was ordered by Judge Smith today to pay a fine of $1,000 and sentenced to serve one year in the Westchester County penitentiary.

The jail sentence was suspended on good behavior. A week has been allowed him to pay the fine. His daughter, Miss Marjorie E. Burns, a lawyer and politician, took a small part in his defense.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
360th Avenue, 56TH AND 57TH STS.

CLEARAWAY S:A:L:E:S

Special Groups of Winter Fashions and Furs have been further reduced
For Prompt Clearance
The following indicate the savings:

Daytime AND Evening Gowns
Formerly to $195 ..... $58 — $75
Odd Group of Dance Frocks ... $45
Formerly to $185

Fur-trimmed Evening Wraps
Formerly $250 to $495 at 1/3 to 1/2 off

Handsome Three Piece Suits
Formerly to $295 ... at $65 to $150
(broken sizes)

Fur-trimmed Day Wraps
Formerly to $225 ..... at $95

Warm Fur-lined Wraps
Formerly $295 to $475 ..... at 1/2 off

Odd Group of Day Coats $68
Formerly to $150

Costume Blouses
Formerly to $40 ..... at $10

Smart Wool Sweaters
Formerly to $22.50 ..... at $7.50—$10

Fur Coats—Fur Wraps
at prices surprisingly low considering the quality of the skins used, as for example:

$5500 Broadtail Wrap (Leipzig dyed skins)	$3800
4500 Choice Eastern Mink Wrap	2500
2950 Russian Ermine Wrap	1950
2500 Kolinsky Wrap	985
1500 Natural Mink Cape	875
950 Grey Squirrel Wrap	585
795 Beige Caracul Coat	495
675 Mole Cape	295

Blyn's Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
Values up to $10.00
Now $4.45

NEITHER the value of these shoes nor their prices need any argument on our part! All the newest styles of Blyn Quality Footwear, grouped in this Sale at figures that beckon temptingly to the thrifty woman.

The Blyn Shoe
-Cut down the family Shoe Bill

5 WEST 125th STREET
10 SERVICE STORES
4 BROOKLYN STORES
5 EAST 125th STREET
2 YONKERS STORES
New Shopping Centre Store 161 W. 34 St. A few doors West of Macy's
All Stores Open Saturday Evenings
Shoes Delivered FREE to Any Part of the World

We Have Served the Public Faithfully for Eighty Years

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32ND STREET — BROADWAY — 33RD STREET — NEW YORK CITY

Nine Days More for You to Secure One of the New

Shoninger

Pianos and Player Pianos

Music Salons Open Evenings Until 9 o'Clock

This world-renowned Piano House has been forced into receivership. GIMBEL BROTHERS has bought the entire remaining made-up stock from the receivers. New Pianos. New Player Pianos. Bearing the great name of SHONINGER. In a great SALE.

For seventy years Shoninger Pianos have held premier place in point of artistic construction. They are made of the best material that can be obtained. The Shoninger standard of workmanship is high. The quality of tone and touch unexcelled!

Pianos

	Established Price	Our Sale Price
Style 11	$450	$325
17	$460	$325
18	$475	$325
19	$475	$325

Player Pianos

Established Price	Our Sale Price
$675	$525

If You Cannot Call Mail This Coupon

Any Shoninger Piano
$325 *Three Whole Years to Pay*

Any Shoninger Player
$525 *Three Whole Years to Pay*

Gimbel Brothers, New York,
Music Salons
GENTLEMEN:
Kindly send me, with no obligation to myself, full information about Sale of Shoninger Pianos ( ); Player Pianos ( ).
Name.....
Address.....
TS. 1-21

GIMBELS MUSIC SALONS : Eighth Floor : Open Evenings Until 9 o'Clock

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West 43rd Street

CONTINUATION of OUR
Value-Giving Sale of Fine Quality

Persian and Chinese Rugs

Medium Sizes Large Sizes Extra Large Sizes

All recently received merchandise and shown in a diversity of exquisite, mellow colorings and Oriental designs.

PERSIAN RUGS in rich blues, variegated reds, and other lovely effects. *NOW*
$187 to $350
Sizes 7x10 to 9x12 feet.

CHINESE RUGS in a large collection of the old Imperial blues and golds. *NOW*
$247 and $275
Sizes 9x12 feet.

Other sizes at proportionately low prices.

Hundreds of SCATTER SIZE RUGS in rich blues and plum color reds—silky in texture. *Now*
$22.50, 29.50 and 35.00

200 Fine KIRMANS, BERGAMOS, and ANATOLIAN PRAYER RUGS in a variety of beautiful silky effects (many semi-antiques).
(Values $95.00 each) **$48.75**

Extra Large Size PERSIAN and CHINESE RUGS at ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF OFF Original Prices

Lane Bryant

26 West 39th St. Just Off the Avenue 21 West 38th St.
Entrance on 39th St. Is More Convenient

Beginning Monday 9 A. M.

FINAL SALE

Winter Apparel *for* Stout Women

Sizes up to 56 Bust

The greatest economy event of the season—still further reductions on our Winter stocks—phenomenal opportunities to save.

SUITS

The greatest values ever offered in Suits. Included are smart tailored models for early Spring wear, as well as Fur trimmed Suits for immediate wear. Finest quality materials—Duvet de Laine, Mochatex, Yalama and Twills. Silk lined. Brown, Navy, Black.

Formerly sold to $65.00
34.50

COATS

A wonderful collection of coats suitable for sports or dress wear. Fashioned of finest Herringbones, Normandy and Chinchilla. Some have fur collars and cuffs, others silk stitching. Silk lined. Black, Navy, Brown.

Formerly sold to $69.50
39.50

DRESSES

Dresses of such fine quality and workmanship are seldom offered at $39.75. Suitable for street or afternoon wear, fashioned of Canton and Flat Crepe. Trico-sham and Twills in the season's newest effects. Many new Spring styles included. Sizes 38 to 56.

Formerly to $59.50
39.75

Advance Showing
Spring Hats

Early Spring Models made of imported Hair Cloth and silk, trimmed with flowers and fancy ribbons, in the latest shades. Large and small shapes specially designed for slenderness.

Special **7.50**

FUR COATS

This sale affords a wonderful opportunity for the stout woman to get a large size Fur Coat, of finest selected pelts, at a greatly reduced price—a coat that can also be worn next Winter. Sizes to 56 Bust.

Imported French Seal Coats Also Capes (Dyed Coney)	*Formerly $245.00.*	169.00
Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat) Full length.	*Formerly $560.00.*	350.00
Black Caracul Coats (Leipzig Dyed)	*Formerly $560.00.*	350.00
Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat) Skunk trimming.	*Formerly $600*	375.00
Scotch Mole Wrap Skunk trimmed.	*Formerly $680.00*	450.00
Hudson Seal Capes (Dyed Muskrat)	*Formerly $690.00.*	495.00
Squirrel Cape or Coat Perfectly matched skins.	*Formerly $860.00.*	550.00

Wide Ankle BOOTS
Reinforced with Black Kid White Linen
Formerly $12.00
8.85

Wide Ankle SPATS
Of Broadcloth. Guaranteed not to spot in rain.
Value $5.50
3.85

Sale Also Takes Place at the Lane Bryant
NEW BROOKLYN STORE
Hanover Pl., Off Fulton St., Opp. the Montauk Theatre

$20,000 PAYROLL MISSING FROM SAFE

Money in 1,000 Envelopes for Long Island Shoe Factory Disappears From Bank.

FEW KNOW COMBINATION

Bankers Point Detectives at Work on Mystery—Loss Covered by Insurance.

Detectives of the Bankers Point Police are working on several clues in an effort to solve the mystery in the disappearance of $20,000 from a safe in the Long Island City branch of the American Trust Company some time between Friday afternoon and yesterday noon.

Andrew Kranzhuber of 402 West 38th Street, paymaster for Kranzhuber Brothers, Inc., shoe manufacturers of Long Island City, drew from the bank $20,000 Friday afternoon. He made up the payroll and then decided he would be safer if he left the money in the safe. He did not tell anyone where he had left the money, but he did tell a few of his friends that he had left it in the safe. Only certain officials and employes of the company know how to the combination to the safe.

Another payroll was made up, but as checks are usually left unclaimed by the discharged men, they were delivered some time later, they were cashed yesterday. The money remained in the safe overnight for the bank.

KANSAS KLAN MUST ANSWER

Court Quashes Motion to Quash Summons in Quster Suit.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 20.—The Kansas Supreme Court today overruled the motion to quash summonses served on alleged officers and members of the Ku Klux Klan in the state, calling them to appear in the State's action to dissolve the Klan.

The motion was filed Dec. 29 by W. L. Wood, of Kansas City, Kan., and Colonel J. S. Dean, of Topeka, counsel for the Klan. The court allowed to the Klan twenty days in which to file an answer to the original petition.

TO NAME KLANSMEN HERE.

Unity Leagues to Make Public List of Members and Officers.

The American Unity League, through Colonel Thomas H. Felder, chairman of its New York Central Committee, announced yesterday that it would publish in Sunday papers and Public Charity Week, which is a week from the opening of the New York City campaign against the Ku Klux Klan, the names of the officers and members of the Klan in this city. The lists will then be published in the League's organ, Tolerance.

"Within the last two weeks, the League has obtained evidence as to the personal backing to organizing a Klan in Harlem and will act upon it if the members persist," Colonel Felder said.

"Financiers, State and national legislators, political bosses and leaders in religious, social and professional life are included in New York's Klan membership.

"Differences of opinion developed yesterday as to whether the meeting at Clarke Hall, 140th Street and Walton Avenue, the Bronx, was really a Klan meeting. Lieutenant Harry L. Ogden, a decorated veteran of the Canadian signal corps, at the hall, although they did not obtain entrance to the meeting room. It was said, however, that the Harlemites immediately they detected a few of Klan activities in the Bronx. My realtors were at the hall.

"S. Charles Jones, one of the hall, denied that it was a meeting of the Klansmen but one of the 'National Civic Association.'"

SAYS SKIPWITH'S SON GUARDED VICTIMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Baker of Cuthbert, who was allowed to return to Hawkinsville after his arrest had checked with influential Klansmen. Henry Brown testified that he was ordered out, but he gathered friends about him, made a fight and effected a compromise whereby he was put on probation for ninety days. If he violated the Klan was to flatly kill him. All of these men were accused of making moonshine.

H. C. Osborne, a brother of E. C. Osborne, now living in Hancock County, was prosecuted by the Klan that he was forced to move. He was not ordered out of the parish, but while he was talking with Gus Calhoun in Bainbridge last Summer he was seized by masked men, carried into the woods near the Cooper Road and lashed fifty times by two members of the Klan. He was then told to go home and behave himself.

Henry Proctor, of Monroe, the last witness of the day, testified that he was in Bainbridge on August 24. That evening, while on his way home, on the Bainbridge-Pelham road he met Captain Skipwith in a motor car, which was standing in a fork of the road, leading to Calhoun. Captain Skipwith, he said, appeared to be accompanied by a negro. Proctor was asked if the negro appeared to be a man who might have been a black hoodlum, which was said he said that might have been the man.

Governor Parker Summons Guns.

When Court adjourned, Attorney General Cox made ready to go to Metter Bridge, having been summoned by Governor Parker for a conference over Sunday, on the progress made in the case hearing.

Jeff Burnett, accused of being one of the abductors of Daniel and Hirsch, has returned to Monroe and was admitted to $5,000 bail by Judge Odom with the Attorney General's consent, after it was made known that his health demanded his freedom.

Captain Skipwith admitted today that Burnett's release was against his wishes. "I wanted him to stay in jail, so that we'd get the benefit of a preliminary hearing," he said, as he stood on Court House Square with a circle of his friends around him. "His family got him released without letting me know about it. I'm sorry of it."

Immediately on his arrival here from the Shreveport hospital this morning Burnett went to Bamber, and was not seen again during the day.

The bail granted Burnett was the same amount as that under which Dr. R. M. Hirsch was released last week.

It was not long after Burnett's arrival in Bainbridge that Mrs. Carlisle identified him as a member of the murder mob.

Calhoun Tells of Shooting Parker.

John P. Parker Jr., shot last night by Corey Calhoun, his life-long friend, at the home of a negro woman, died early today. Calhoun was arrested and is being held here, but no charge has been filed against him. Sheriff Grant stated that one would be preferred when it was made by Parker's relatives.

Calhoun testified at the Coroner's inquest in his own behalf and with the consent of his attorney, J. D. Thomas, tears streaming from his eyes. Following the shooting the negro, Rosie Jones, disappeared and a period-wide search for her is being made. Officials believe she can shed considerable light on the mystery surrounding the shooting.

"I loved Jack Parker like a brother, and Jack loved me," said Calhoun. "I met him and Wesley Saunders yesterday afternoon and we were drinking together several hours. He decided to go to his home, about three miles from here, but on the way out we changed our minds and stopped at the home of Rosie Jones to have a fresh supply of liquor. When we got to the house Saunders went into another room and fell asleep. Either Jack or I had a gun and so did Saunders, but I do not know it. All of us were drunk. Jack and I sat in the hall holding a conversation which I thought was about Saunders and the Klan. Jack declared that Jim Norsworthy had not acted right and when he said that an argument followed. She (Rosie) is my friend.

"Jack said he was going home and I said I would go with him. Then he said he was going home alone. I struck him. There was a big scuffle in the hall room, as Rosie testified. I struck him. Then we struck and I struck him. Then we had a big scuffle in the hall room, as Rosie testified. Then I followed the gun was discharged and Jack fell to the floor. Rosie Jones rushed in and asked what had happened. I said: 'I guess I have killed Jack.'"

Calhoun, a big, husky man, leaned his head in his hands and wept. Dozens of men in the courtroom flocked to his side and many of them, his friends for years, openly sympathized with him and offered their support, declaring they believed the killing to have been an accident.

Over and over Calhoun repeated: "I wish I had been my dad, who killed Jack Parker was the best friend I had."

Dr. C. H. Hickey of Hawkinsville, who was called by Saunders to the home of the killing, testified that he was sent out of the door by Calhoun and Saunders. Parker was lying on the floor in the hall, unconscious, in a pool of blood. His face was bruised. Near the body was a pocket knife with a large blade open.

Negro Woman's Final Test.

Rosie Jones, daughter of Rosie Jones, declared she was in the rear of the house and heard neither the argument nor the shot. When she entered the house her father was gone and the body of Parker was lying on the floor. She ran to her grandfather's.

Wesley Saunders testified he was asleep in the rear of the house when Rosie Jones awoke him and said:

"Get up, Mr. Saunders. Mr. Corey shot Mr. Jack." He saw Parker's body on the hall floor. He did not hear the shot or any argument. The gun was on the floor in its regular place off the hall.

Sam Jones, 12 years old, son of Rosie Jones, identified the pistol as his mother's.

Chief Deputy Sheriff Constable testified that the bullet, after passing through Parker's head struck the wall, rebounded and fell under a couch in the hall.

The jury returned a verdict that Parker was killed by a gun in the hands of Corey Calhoun during a scuffle, but made no recommendation. Sheriff Grant is actively disinclined to prefer a charge against the prisoner, conferring with the attorney for Mr. Calhoun, and it was decided to place the matter in the hands of David T. Garnett, Prosecuting Attorney, for final decision.

Calhoun was arrested last night by Sheriff Grant and Deputy Constable of his residence here. He was found in bed.

Widow Witness Leaves Bermuda.

Mrs. B. D. Carlisle saw the most witness. She went to Bainbridge on Aug. 24. With her husband and three children she arrived home over the Bainbridge-Metter road. They were stopped by masked men on the outskirts of Bainbridge. They were in a passenger and Mrs. Carlisle got excited in telephone wires in the road. One of the masked men found the horses. Mr. Carlisle asked her if she knew their men. The witness became visibly frightened. At first she denied that she didn't know any of the men, but, her manner showed she was not telling the truth.

"You know Mr. Jeff Burnett?" she was asked.

"Yes, sir, he found the horses after them."

"Did you recognize him that day?"

"Yes, sir, he found the horses after they would bite them."

She then told of being asked by the men who worked in the blacksmith shop not to divulge that she had seen him among the masked mob.

Saw Skipwith on Truck.

When Blackwelder was called he testified that he was in Hazlehurst a week before the kidnapping of Daniel and Hirsch. On that occasion he saw Captain Skipwith with a rifle. Several men of the mob complained of black-faced men and in the other were two men who were to make. One of them he recognized as Captain Skipwith. This was on the day of the first kidnapping of Hirsch. The examination was continued as follows:

Q.—Were you in Bainbridge Aug. 24? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When did you hear of the kidnapping? A.—I didn't hear of it at all. I was down at home in Brooks County. I'm a farmer. I'm a farmer. Sure I was. I thought they were niggers in the car, but as they came nearer I saw they were white men with black masks.

Q.—Where about the mob? A.—There was one truck. Daniel was in the truck, sitting down. It seemed as if his hands were tied behind him. He was the only one I saw.

The witness then described how he had later identified the truck. The examination then continued:

Q.—How many men did you see? A.—There were three, I think I have been told.

Q.—Did you recognize anybody? A.—I thought I did. I recognized young Skipwith and Will Stevens.

Q.—Was Stevens the son of Captain Skipwith? A.—Yes, the younger son.

Q.—Other? A.—I think that's the young Captain Skipwith have two sons, Willie and Oliver. Oliver was a little taller. I think he knew if was not Willie, but the other son.

Q.—How about Stevens? A.—I thought I knew his voice and I thought he was driving it, that is, judging by his general build and height.

Q.—You had seen that the men were Oliver Skipwith and Will Stevens? A.—He seemed that if my brother had been held there, Oliver and Stevens would have been in the office room. I would have looked for Stevens, nothing earlier in the week convinced that he was a Deputy Town Marshal on the day of the Bainbridge Parade and that he had left the "Lady Bountiful" to hold "another with it." He insisted that he didn't see the men that day.

Stern Brothers

W. 42nd St. (Int. 5th & 6th Ave.) W. 43rd St.

The Rose-and-Silver Beauty Shop

Announces an Extraordinary Clearance of

Hair Goods

at a reduction of 25% off

Every article in our regular stock of high-grade, superior quality hair accessories—including every shade from lightest blonde to silver gray.

Switches
Curls
Pin Curls

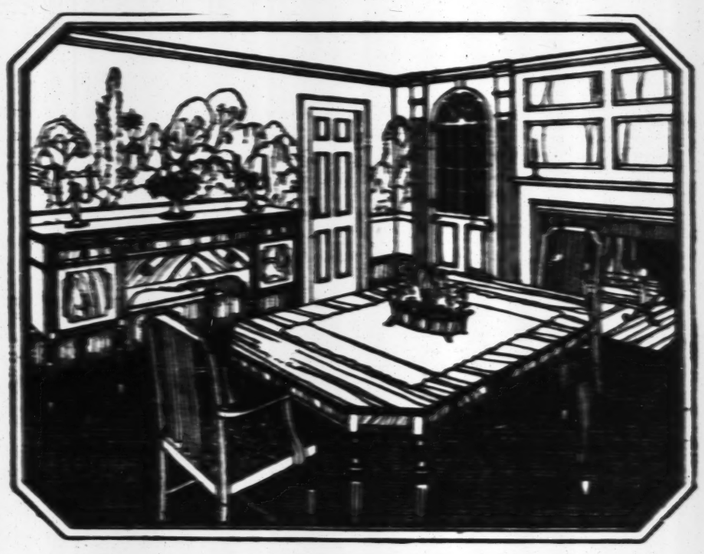
Transformations
Puffs
Waves

Everything to enhance and complete Madam's coiffure—at 25% less than the regular prices. Expert attendants to aid in matching the hair.

Fourth Floor

The Mid-Winter Sale of a dependable furniture specialist

Flint's Fine Furniture



Mid-Winter Discounts in force at Flint & Horner's

—but the discounts are not the thing of first importance!

TO ALL who have need for good furniture, this Mid-Winter Sale offers a rarely encountered chance. For it provides an opportunity to receive discounts upon a type of furniture whose worth cannot be discounted.

It differs, in many respects, from the furniture of commerce. It is well and soundly made—the hands of this business are furniture specialists—they know construction as few men do. It is well designed—every chair and every suite. Again knowledge and specialization count. And, even prior to the sale, it was fairly priced. By concentrating on good furniture and selling quantities of that, low prices too, are made possible by specialization.

Now for a short period the Mid-Winter Sale comes, as it does once a year, and gives you an opportunity to take generous discounts from these reasonable prices of a few days ago.

So, whether you need a small console table or an entire dining room suite, it would be well to come down to Flint and Horner's. Herewith we give a range of prices—prices as they stand today. But unless you know the furniture, how sturdy it is and how well-designed, even a range of prices will convey little meaning to you. But as soon as your eyes rest upon that furniture, then will you know what an opportunity the Mid-Winter Sale really is!

TYPICAL
Mid-Winter Sale Values

The dining room set illustrated is of genuine mahogany — 10 pieces, and from its former price of $763 it has been reduced to $532. Other 10-piece sets from $380 to $2590; 30 under $500.

Gray enamel bedroom suite, 5 pieces, formerly $880, now $574. Other sets from $190 to $2687; 50 under $400.

Upholstered living room set, 3 pieces, formerly $340, now $232. Separately: Davenport, formerly $188, now $146; easy chair, formerly $94, now 65; wing chair, formerly $88, now $65.

Walnut hall chest, formerly $150, now $80—Mahogany library table, formerly $65, now $52.50—Solid mahogany gate-leg table, 54 in. round, formerly $94, now $40—Walnut Davenport table, formerly $58, now $42.50—Chippendale mahogany desk, formerly $140, now $85.

FLINT & HORNER CO., INC.
20-26 WEST 36TH STREET
a few yards from Fifth Avenue

George Bernard Co.

73 FIFTH AVENUE at 15th St.

Mid-Season SALE

Exclusive George Bernard Creations for Day and Evening Wear at Marked Revision of Prices.

21 FUR LINED CAPES $125
Regularly Priced $275. NOW

ABOUT 179 COATS, CAPES & EVE. WRAPS
Regularly $125 to $325
$65 to $125

75 VELVET AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS $55 to $95
Regularly Priced $150 to $375

SPECIAL SHOWING OF ADVANCED MODELS FOR SOUTHERN RESORTS

MAISON BERNARD

22 East 57th Street
Between Fifth and Madison Avenues

Great
LIQUIDATION SALE
Now in Progress

We have but a short time in which to dispose of a vast stock of exclusive apparel, including a complete Spring 1923 collection, which was prepared in our workrooms and ordered from the foremost Parisian modistes before this corporation decided to liquidate.

The Entire Stock Has Been Repriced To Compel IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL, and Will Be Offered On Monday in the Following Groups:

GOWNS

Actual Values $85 to $125 at	$35
Actual Values $125 to $150 at	$50
Actual Values $150 to $175 at	$75
Actual Values $175 to $225 at	$95

INCLUDED ARE:—

AFTERNOON GOWNS—Of the new flat crepes, Cloky crepes, crepe Romaine, Salome velvet, etc.

EVENING GOWNS—Of taffeta and other new silks, crepes, etc. Many are artistically beaded in entirely new designs.

SPORTS DRESSES—Of the new printed silks, in exquisite designs.

TAILLEUR FROCKS—Of fine twills, richly hand embroidered, or smartly braided.

COSTUME SUITS—(3 Pieces) Some imported, for present and advance Spring wear. Many are fur trimmed.

SPORTS SUITS—Of new knitted fabrics, in solid colors and combinations.

COATS

Actual Values $95 to $135 at	$45
Actual Values $135 to $175 at	$65
Actual Values $175 to $225 at	$85
Actual Values $225 to $275 at	$110

INCLUDED ARE:—

DAYTIME COATS & CAPES—Of the season's finest fabrics, combined with rich furs, or in smart untrimmed models.

IMPORTED TOPCOATS—For Spring 1923. Some are reversible. Swagger models, perfectly tailored.

EVENING WRAPS—Of Salome velvets, metallic brocades, and rich silks, with the prevailing furs or hand embroidered.

FRENCH COATS & CAPES—For present, Spring and Palm Beach wear. Individual models, from leading creators, inimitably French. A few are fur trimmed.

SHORT JACQUETTES—Of fine cloth, and of corded silks, combined with fur.

LUXURIOUS FURS

Final Reductions Will Prevail

$2450 Mink Cape... $1125
Of perfectly matched, rich dark skins, 50 inches long.

$1400 Caracul Wrap $695
Of Leipsig dyed broadtail caracul, the finest obtainable, black fox trimmed.

$1495 Alaska Seal Wrap $725
50 inches long, with large shawl collar.

$875 Beaver Coat.. $425
Natural beaver, in golden brown, 46 inches long.

$750 Hudson Seal Cape $395
With large Collar of dyed Fitch. Fine skins.

$750 Ermine Coatee $395
34 inches long, of unusually fine pure white skins.

$650 Hudson Seal Coat $325
Full length, with flaring sleeves. Collar and cuffs of Kolinsky.

$550 Hudson Seal Wrap-Coat $295
With collar and cuffs on the wide sleeves of skunk.

$500 Leopard Coat.. $245
Fashioned of skins of rare beauty.

$350 Raccoon Coat..$175
40 inches long, of beautifully marked skins.

$365 Bay Seal Cape.. $175
Choice quality, with large collar of squirrel.

$400 Australian Opossum Coat... $125
40 inches long, with deep border of fur reversed, to form stripes.

Hundreds of Other Fur Coats, Capes, Wraps, Jacquettes, Stoles, Neckpieces & Muffs Reduced to LESS THAN HALF THEIR REGULAR PRICES

ARREST SAFETY HEAD ON BLUE LAW CHARGE

Director Quinn of Jersey City Accused of Nonfeasance in Not Closing Movies on Sunday.

MORALS SOCIETY COMPLAINS

Request for Silver Jury, Which Would Be Selected by Supreme Court Commissioners.

William B. Quinn, Director of Public Safety of Jersey City, appeared in the Supreme Court in Jersey City yesterday afternoon in response to a bench warrant issued by Justice Francis J. Swayze on a charge of non-feasance because of his failure to close the motion picture theatres in that city on Sundays in compliance with the "Blue Law." Mr. Quinn was accompanied by his counsel, John Milton. Justice Swayze postponed the case until the hearing on a date to be fixed later.

The complainants were represented by Herbert Clark Ellison, counsel for the New Jersey Society for Prevention of Crime and Prosecution of Vice. The Rev. Frank S. Bitter, Secretary of the organization and pastor of the Jersey City Waverly Congregational Church, signed the complaint.

Mr. Ellison made two motions, both of his prosecuting the case. Justice Swayze granted one for an silver Grand Jury and the other requiring the Attorney General to prosecute the case. Justice Swayze held that the first motion, if granted, would unduly stigmatize the Sheriff and that the second would be an unwarranted reflection on the office of the Prosecutor of Pleas.

The silver jury requested is one which, instead of being selected from a list prepared by the Sheriff and Jury Commissioner, would be made up from a list arranged by two Supreme Court Commissioners.

FIVE HELD ON DRUG CHARGE.

Men Arrested by Narcotic Squad All Plead Guilty.

Startled to activity by the death of William Reid, motion picture actor, detectives of the Narcotic Squad picked up early yesterday five men who were charged with having drugs in their possession. They gave their names as John Dunn, 31, 347 East Ninety-second Street; James Tully, 28, 206 East Seventy-fifth Street; William Mitchell, 38, 233 East Seventy-fifth Street; Joseph Harrington, 22, 238 East Twenty-third Street, and Patrick Brady, 28, 238 East Twenty-eighth Street.

When arraigned before Magistrate E. Red H. Smith in Harlem all pleaded guilty and were held in $500 bail each for special sessions.

SEIZE COURT HOUSE ON LIEN

Hudson County Property Held to Satisfy a $1,247.19 Judgment.

The Hudson County Court House, Jersey City, was seized by Deputy United States Marshal James J. Donnelly today to satisfy a judgment of $1,247.19 obtained against the Jersey City Board of Freeholders by a New York towing company.

The company claims that one of its tugs was sunk by the Lincoln Highway Bridge, owned jointly by Essex and Hudson Counties and was badly damaged. Essex County paid its share of the claim, but Hudson County refused.

The Court House is the only property in Hudson County owned by the Board of Freeholders.

AID COMMUNISTS' DEFENSE.

Workers' Party Reported Raising Fund for Bridgman Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—According to a statement made by the American Defense Society today, the Workers' Party of America has issued orders that every member of that organization shall contribute one day's pay to the defense fund later raised for the Bridgman (Mich.) prisoners, whose trial has been set for Feb. 26. About twenty communists will be arraigned for violation of the Michigan criminal syndicalism law in connection with the alleged illegal social convention of the Communist Party in the woods near Bridgman, last August.

"The Workers' Party," says the Defense Society, "is one of the legal branches of the illegal Communist Party and, formed by splitting to obtain the benefits accruing to the Communists by the Bridgman convention, is now engaging in financial support of the national conventions in New York City and Bridgman. The success of this plan enables it conveniently to use the prisoners and its membership to be the mere propagandists in behalf of the accused Communists, against the charges have been made, namely, violation of the law on the illegal convention at Bridgman.

"The legal talent secured has been supplied, apparently, through Frank P. Walsh, of New York and Washington and Clarence Darrow of Chicago, leading lawyers of lawyers. The Communists themselves say that Walsh, who had just returned from Moscow when he was retained, is to receive $10,000 on his fee before the case goes to trial.

"The Communist Party has affiliated its allied members in the United States to take and indoctrination papers as quickly as possible in order to avoid deportation if they are arrested in connection with Communist activities."

Special to The New York Times.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Jan. 20.—Prosecutor Charles W. Gore left for Washington tonight in connection with the coming trial of alleged Communists of St. Joseph. The prosecutor and counsel for the defense are to obtain forty depositions from witnesses for the defense as the defense is unable to find the witnesses in this state. The depositions will go to New York, Philadelphia, Camden and other Eastern points.

BOOK FOR HOUSEWIVES.

Ethel R. Peyser Discusses Kitchen Economy.

Home management is a complicated job worthy of the consideration of a good brain, and Ethel R. Peyser, in a book which she calls "Checking the Junk-Pile," gives valuable information to the housewife about how the checking can be done with the aid of proper household equipment, and how this is to be purchased and maintained. One chapter is devoted to the "Bride's Kitchen," and gives valuable hints which the up-to-date kitchen, not run with the great entrepreneur, should have. Another chapter discusses "Kitchen Companions." Companies in the kitchen are invaluable, for all kitchen pieces must be working and not a couple of a hole left to "another make or mender." By 20 use of proper kitchen companions kitchen "Sorry cases to be faces."

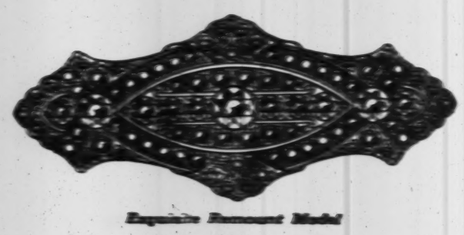
Other chapters are on the "Planning of Your Kitchen," "Conserving the Fire," "Polishing the Water Supply," "Electrocuting the Wash," and "Memories for Measures," which gives every measure, dry or liquid, which the house, with one possibly used. The book is published by E. P. Dutton & Co.

$20,000 FOR FIREMAN.

Gets Verdict for Injuries Received in Collision With Truck.

Michael Woods, member of Hook and Ladder No. 3, who lives at 2 Cobble Place, Corona, L. I., obtained a verdict for $20,000 before Justice Morris in the Supreme Court yesterday against James Butler, Inc. The evidence showed that Woods was injured when a Butler Company truck collided with a hook and ladder truck near the fire house in East Thirteenth Street, on May 1, 1918. Testimony showed that Woods was in Bellevue for many months.

Woods, who, used for $20,000, was a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary. He served in the United States Navy during the war.



Exquisite Emerald Model

1923 at Lambert Brothers'

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE finds Lambert Brothers prepared to serve their customers, old and new, better than ever before. Their diamonds are the best obtainable in the foreign markets. Their jewelry is of the very best quality. Their designing, manufacturing, rebuilding and repairing are done in their own factory on the premises under personal supervision. Prices satisfactory.

They Rebuild Old Jewelry

Lambert Brothers pride themselves on being one of the very few firms of jewelers in the United States that select their diamonds in the Amsterdam market and import them direct. They pride themselves on the artistic and durable manner in which these stones are mounted in their factory. ¶Lambert Brothers pride themselves particularly on their ability to rebuild customers' old jewelry into superb new bits.

Graduation Rings

Mid-year graduations find Lambert Brothers ready with a particularly attractive assortment of graduation rings in rose and green finish with applied Japanese figures for both young women and young men graduates. No graduation is complete nowadays without a graduation ring.

Graduation ring, 10-karat gold with artistic applied Japanese figure, $4.50 — 14-karat gold graduation ring, rose finish, inlaid Japanese figure, $5.75 — 18-karat gold graduation ring, rose finish, applied Japanese figure, $6.50

LAMBERT BROTHERS

Diamonds Watches Jewelry

Third Avenue, at Corner of 58th Street

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

"One of America's Great Stores"

Radio Exhibition Continues with Added Features

The first week of the Radio Exhibition has proved to be such a success that, in accordance with public demands, we have decided to continue it throughout this week.

Several new features have been added. For instance:

There is a camping scene staged, showing a radio-equipped camp.

Close by is a canoe, also equipped with a radio receiving set. And set off in another section is staged a home scene with the youngsters of the house listening in on the Bedtime Stories.

Another development in radio is shown by the miniature electric train, speeding over the track and equipped with a radio receiving set.

The features which were present the first week will remain, including the historical exhibition of radio apparatus. You are cordially invited.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

Scarfs of Figured Silk 1.50 to 5.00

They are new and colorful beyond anything Fashion has seen since the days of Bulgarian embroidery and printed fabrics—they have instantly found favor as hand bands, as girdles, on wrists and about young throats. In patterns which suggest Near-Eastern origin.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Beaded Overblouses At Less Than Cost 8.95

HEAVY CREPE DE CHINE — Heavily Beaded Here is a sale of just 87 imported and domestic beaded overblouses that are marked considerably below the price which we paid for them that clearance shall be absolute, assured. They come in

HIP LENGTH & LONG OVERBLOUSE STYLE

—elaborately worked over in artistic steel and colored glass bugle bead patterns in harmonious contrast to the crepe de chine grounds.

All sizes in the best suit shades such as blue, black, henna, and tan.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Ice Skates and Shoes on Sale

For men—women —and misses.

9.50 MISSES' SKATING OUTFIT—6.00

The shoes are made of extra high grade tan calf, in the popular Charlotte model and have highly polished hardened steel skates attached. Only a limited quantity in sizes 2, 2½, 3, and 3½ for this sale.

9.00 MEN'S SKATING OUTFIT—7.00

These outfits consist of black calf skin hockey shoes with strap heel fitted with highly polished hardened steel skates. All sizes from 6 to 10. Just 65 outfits in this price reduced group.

ALSO—SAMPLE OUTFITS

For men and women will be offered at greatly reduced prices according to the grade of shoes and the make of skates. Outfits that sell regularly at 12.00 to 22.00 will now be from 9.00 to 17.50.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

Splashed With Color and Glancing With Beads

—so—the new embroideries

Fresh from our dear Paris they come with much fanfaronade as to color and glitter, these new embroideries that make real the prediction that the spring wardrobe will be even more decorative—and decorated—than the winter one.

They come in all widths built on fragile net foundations or on heavy gold soutache braid framework—entirely of silk or with many a glittering steel bead to carry out the pattern. Sold by the length or by the motif.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Jacket Sweaters Reappear for Spring

In the gayest of colors and combinations.

The very smart, mannishly tailored jacket sweater, which all winter has been of camel's hair—now blossoms out.

White it is, in most cases, white brushed wool, light white, with plain white bone buttons and stripes—and the stripes tell the tale of spring, and putting greens and tennis courts—for they are of vivid hues. One model shows alternating bands of orange and green (but very narrow—as are all the color lines) another blue and yellow—a third two tones of lavender.

And may it be added that the price in no way detracts from their appeal, for they cost but 15.00.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

New Pacific Embroidery Package Outfits

New spring and summer shipments in kiddies' crepe bloomer dresses, mull Peter Pan cloth, poplin, and fancy crossbar materials in rompers, negligees, gowns, and fine voile lingerie, besides sundry boudoir novelties have just been received. All the garments are full and thoroughly well made.

They offer the widest possible choice for the woman who likes to embroider and who likes a touch of hand work on all her own and her children's garments.

Incidentally—Pacific Embroidery Package Outfits are moderately priced.

Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

Cap and Scarf Sets for the Younger Folk

Promise snug comfort on cold days—and a dash of picturesque color. Priced as low as 2.00.

Brilliant oranges, blues, reds—no wonder mothers like to buy these sets for their rosy-cheeked young hopefuls to wear skating or tobogganing. Another reason they like to buy them, perhaps, is that they are so unusually inexpensive, and such very good purchasing at 2.00.

Of light brushed wool. Cap has two pompons on either side, and the scarf has a long, hand-knotted fringe at either end. Other cap and scarf sets, with woolly tams instead of caps, come in dark greens, browns and blues, and cost from 2.00 up to 15.00.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

It Is the Sheerest of Vanity to Carry

—such a wisp of a handkerchief as this gossamer new voile conceit streaked with vivid coloring where the threads have been drawn and spotted with a cluster of hand-made flowers. But then, of what else is fads-and-fashion made? And for women who know that nothing so conveys the charm of feminine fragility as does the handkerchief she carries for effect, no handkerchief could be more inspiring. 1.50.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

French Homespun Ratines at a low sale price 79¢ Yd.

39 inches wide and the very best quality brought into this country

Only the fact that this homespun was contracted for long before the new, heavy tariff rates went into effect could account for this remarkable selling price. We obtained the goods at a low sale price and are marking them as close as we dare for quick disposal.

So it is that here you can obtain the finest grade of ratine brought into this country in any number of fashionable, attractive colorings.

It is of the soft, spongy variety that is guaranteed to give utmost service for both costume and home decorative purposes. Buy liberally of it for your summer wardrobe.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Binner and Redfern Corsets Underpriced

10.00 BINNER CORSETS AT 6.00—This model—coming in sizes 24 to 30 and exceptionally well suited to the requirements of the average figure—is built of a handsome brocade with slightly raised back and elastic at the bust. Cut on straight lines and excellently boned.

REDFERN CORSETS AT 3.95—A large assortment of the most popular styles for all types of figures. Made of the better grade brocades and novelty cloths.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

New Items in the January Sale of White

This annual event continues to play an important role in our series of great sales—presenting as it does, new opportunities for economy and new merchandise all through the month.

WHITE WOVEN FIGURED LACE VOILE, 55c yd. A 36 inch fabric, with dainty white patterns and designs woven in the material. Much in demand for blouses and summer frocks.

3.00 FINE NAINSOOK, 2.25 piece of 10 yds. A fine soft finish nainsook, made of a selected grade of yarn. Suitable for underwear and infants' garments. 36 inches wide.

1.00 WHITE FRENCH RATINE, 79c yd. One of the best grades of ratine, finely woven, and beautifully finished. For skirts and sport costumes. 39 inches wide.

1.25 WHITE RAMIE LINEN, 98c yd. Imported French ramie, of fine medium quality, pure white. 45 inches wide. Especially appropriate for white knicker outfits.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

The Bamberger Golf School

Customers who wish instructions in golf will find ready to help them Mr. John Langlands, professional of the Weequahick Park Golf Course; Mr. Harry Avery, professional of the Mountain Ridge Golf Club, and Mr. Ollie Wood, prospective professional of the new Bradley Beach Golf Club.

These three experts give instructions in the most up-to-date golf school we know of. It is roomy, airy, well lighted, and the floor is entirely carpeted.

Our charges are 20.00 for 15 lessons, 13.50 for 10 lessons, and 1.50 per lesson, each lesson lasting one half hour. Practice boxes are 1.50 each. Golf School telephone, extension 279.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

It Is Raining Pearls—

—in the world of fashion and on the most delicately chiseled feminine ears we see the new shower earrings dripping with softly lustrous pearls.

Our new assortments show quite a variety—some wholly of metal and pearls; others with clear and matt crystal or colored beads in combination. 2.75 to 4.50.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Super-Savings

For Monday Only

In instances where the lots in this column are small, and we cannot guarantee that they will remain on sale all day, we state at the bottom of such items: "While quantity lasts. No mail, phone or C. O. D. orders."

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEF—ONE HALF PRICE

Clearance of men's initialed handkerchiefs. Some plain, some bordered with initials. Limited quantity. Six in a box, 70c. Six in a box, 75c. This is an unusually low price for handkerchiefs of this quality. First Floor, Men's Section.

REMNANTS OF LINOLEUM 1.00 SQ. YD.

Inlaid linoleum remnants of superior quality. An opportunity to secure lengths from 6 to 12 sq. yds. The regular price of this linoleum is from 1.75 to 7.95 a sq. yd. Fourth Floor.

MEN'S SOX, 55c PR.

3 pairs for 1.50. Men's heather drop-stitch sox. Made of fine quality wool mixed with cotton. Comes in brown mixtures. A very suitable sox for business wear. First Floor.

2.75 FINE LONG CLOTH, 1.50 YD.

36 in. wide. A fine grade of long cloth. Combed yarn of pure white. Very soft finish for lingerie. Comes in 10 yd. pieces. On sale for tomorrow only at 1.50 (ten yd. piece). Second Floor.

3.98 CUT GLASS VASE, 2.98

These vases regularly sell for 3.98. They are flower vases of full 12 in. size. Cut in effective floral and mitre pattern on good clear blanks. All strictly perfect. Seventh Floor.

CHILDREN'S DRAWER WAISTS, 22c

Regular 39c waists. Made of cambric in the girls' model. Strong taped buttons. Sizes 2 to 14 years. On sale while the quantity lasts. Second Floor.

Spring & No Grey Shoes? Inconceivable Indeed!

Yes—inconceivable to the woman of fashion who appreciates that every spring comes a time when grey for footwear, although old as the hills, is the newest thing ever!

So again at the perennial moment of grey's popularity we are showing a varied assortment of fashion's latest conceits in grey suede low shoes, mostly with Spanish Louis heels, and in cut-out, Colonial, pump and tie form. 7.95 to 13.00.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

In Progress! Sale of Talking Machines 89.00

Regularly 160.00

The offering is indeed remarkable. This machine is the product of a well-known manufacturer and it excels in tone motor and cabinet work. All makes of records played without extra attachments.

Two beautiful models in all finishes. The cabinet holds 160 records with ease. CAN BE BOUGHT ON THE BAMBERGER DEFERRED PAYMENT PLAN.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

The Latest Victor Musical Hits* Advance February Numbers

When Hearts Are Young — Journey's End, *Fox Trot* . . . 75c
Lost—A Wonderful Girl — Where the Bamboo Babies Grow, *Fox Trot* . . . 75c
My Buddy — When Winter Comes, *Fox Trot* . . . 75c
Through the Night — Red Moon, *Waltz* . . . 75c
Faust Ballet Music, *Victor Symphony Orchestra* . . . 1.25
Two numbers from the "French Doll" now playing at the Broad St. Theatre.
Gee, But I Hate to Go Home Alone—*Vocal and Fox Trot.* Do It Again, *Fox Trot.* . . . 75c

*Records sent to any address, parcel post prepaid.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO., OF NEWARK, N. J.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS LEAD IN COLLEGE

Princeton Figures Show Their Records Are Better Than Those of Preparatory School Students

GAIN LEADING HONORS

Larger Percentage in This Class Than Is Usual From Lower Grade Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 20.—Comparative records of high and preparatory school men in Princeton University last year disclose that the former have achieved better scholastic records. Although the number of undergraduates who prepared at a high school is only 30 per cent. of the total enrollment, the figures show that out of the men who attained a general first group, 40 per cent. entered college from public schools. Radcliffe Heermans, Supervisor of Freshmen of Princeton, supplied the data.

A general first group constitutes high honors at Princeton. Usually not more than 2 per cent. of a class ever attain that average. Last year twelve members of the Class of 1925 won this honor. It was found that five of these were from high schools. Two were in the Class of 1923 when high honors had been conferred upon 7 were high school products. In the freshmen class last year three men out of the eight who won honors were from the public schools.

The figures for this year's freshmen are not available, but the results of the first midterm tests, held last Fall, show that the high school average was the better.

In giving out these figures, Professor Heermans pointed out that a comparison between these two classes of men was unfair to the prep school boys. About 90 per cent. of prep school students, he claims, enter college, while only about one-half of 1 per cent. of high school pupils come to college. Thus the colleges get the best scholars in the high schools and almost the entire output of the prep schools.

REFUSES ARKANSAS BONDS.

Memphis Brokerage Firm Announces Rejection of Road Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 20.—Some details of the road bond deal which caused taxpayers of Marcellus County, Ark., to protest to the Federal Bureau of Highways that the district was being circulized in an effort to justify negotiations between local Road Commissioners and a Memphis firm of brokers came today from the firm of Tigert & Co., the brokers mentioned in the protest.

The firm announced that it had refused to purchase $60,000 in road bonds from District 3, Conway County, Ark., and that the circulars referred to in the protest were distributed before a thorough investigation of the situation had been made.

Road District 3 is one of the projects that was being inquired into by the Federal Bureau of Highways in its investigation of road conditions in Arkansas. The bureau was informed on Friday that the commissioners of that district had disposed of a large amount of bonds to Tigert & Co. and that circulars sent through Conway and Marcellus Counties reported that "a telegram stated" that the Government had allotted Federal aid to the district and that it was a Federal aid project.

Mr. Tigert said this afternoon he understood that Federal aid had been withdrawn from the project, and that taxpayers of the district had obtained an injunction against the Road Commissioners to prevent the sale of bonds because of the heavy burden of taxes. Mr. Tigert said that a Chicago firm, the name of which he could not recall, asked about the bonds recently, but that he did not know whether any of them were handled.

When the taxpayers' protest reached Washington Friday, an official of the Bureau of Highways said that if the bond transaction had taken place it was in conflict with the Government's policies and would mean, under the terms of Secretary Wallace's mandate, that until the bond issue is returned and the Arkansas district "turns over her to State, no Federal aid can go to any district of Arkansas.

The district in question is that in which live the farmers who several months ago petitioned President Harding to come to their aid and make possible a reduction in their tax burden, which, if materialized, they declared, would result in the confiscation of their homes.

CHIN TELLS HER STORY.

Chicago Doctor Says It Measures a Stenographer's Ability.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The time has passed when a man must worry about selecting a capable stenographer.

All he has to do is to survey the applicant. If her chin is pointed—"Yes," otherwise, "No." If it be of the "softly rounded variety" with a dimple, or even the square, sturdy type, it's a bad sign.

And woe be to the applicant if her cheek bones be not high and her forehead large, for if employers heed the warning which was given at the National Commercial Teachers' Federation they will hire no girls who have not these characteristics.

"If a girl has a long-pointed chin, high cheek bones and a large forehead she is the ideal girl to do stenographic work," said Dr. J. M. Fitzpatrick of Chicago. "The front or frontal portion of the head is composed of the powers of intelligence, the middle part contains the mental powers or 'pep,' and the back of the head the ability to think and act quickly.

"If a young lady has a large forehead it denotes that she is intelligent. If she has high cheek bones it shows she has the power to carry on, or, we might say, 'pep,' and if the girl possesses a long-pointed chin she has the ability to think and act without first pondering the subject."

MURDERER ASKS CLEMENCY.

Prosecutor Cohen to Fight Plea of Negro Who Killed Woman.

Chief Assistant District Attorney Cohen of the Bronx, announced yesterday that he would go to Albany tomorrow and oppose the application made by Henry Brown, negro murderer and holdup man, for clemency. Brown was convicted of murder in the first degree. Mr. Cohen said that he would tell Governor Smith that the crime was brutal and that Brown hardly entitled to consideration.

Brown is in the Death House at Sing Sing. He was convicted of killing Mrs. Anna Hausmann in her home at 1,020 Morris Avenue on June 6, 1921, with a wrench, while he was robbing her. The Court of Appeals sustained the conviction. Brown made no form the death sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

Error in Complaint; Accused Freed.

A typographical error in the complaint charging Mark Brandon, who said he was a real estate operator, with being a common gambler, resulted yesterday in his discharge from custody by Magistrate Peter A. Hasting in the Chief City Magistrate's Court. Brandon was arrested on Dec. 30. The date of the complaint, through error, had been made Jan. 30.

HELD AS MATERIAL WITNESS

John Harold Brodt, Sought in Fuller Brokerage Case, Surrenders.

John Harold Brodt, head of the brokerage firm of Brodt & Vogel, who is reported to prove an important witness in the trials of Edward M. Fuller and W. Frank Fuller in connection with the failure of the brokerage firm of E. M. Fuller & Co., was held in $2,000 bail on a material witness when arraigned yesterday before Judge Kenny in General Sessions.

Brodt, who disappeared shortly before the first trial of Fuller, which resulted in a disagreement by the jury, surrendered to District Attorney Swann in the afternoon. Mrs. Brodt accompanied her husband to the prosecutor's office.

SLAYER OF TWO KILLED.

Posse Shoots Man Who Shot Three on Train in New Mexico.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 20.—A man believed to be W. M. Sprague of Perth, Mo., who escaped from a Southern Pacific train near Lanark, N. M., early today, after shooting to death Harry Turner of El Paso and Herbert E. Brown, of Indianola, Okla., and fatally wounding P. G. Cochran, of Bremen, Mo., was killed late today near La Mesa, N. M., by a posse headed by Sheriff Dodrickson of Las Cruces.

The man was practically without clothes when killed, having discarded all of his outer garments and shoes in flight. Officers expressed the belief that he was demented.

S. W. Strauss Off to Mediterranean.

Among the passengers sailing yesterday on the S. S. Homeric, were S. W. Straus, of S. W. Straus & Co., and Mrs. Straus. After completing the Mediterranean cruise they will spend a month or six weeks in England and the Continent.

HELD IN $10,000 BAIL.

Morgan Firm Not Acquainted With Woman's Partner in "Coal Corner."

Miss Sulie Baker, 45 years old, of 210 Willing Street, Bellevilla, was held yesterday by Police Judge Frank Bourke to Women's Court, Bronx, in $10,000 bail for examination Jan. 26, on charges of obtaining money under false pretenses. She was arrested Friday on complaints made by Miss Carlo Dedonato, and her sister, Adele, of 2[illegible] North Parkway, East Orange, that she had taken their money to invest, but had squandered it in her own use.

Miss Baker said that she did not "get enough money for bail. Her bail was fixed at $2,000 on the charge of obtaining $1,000 from Miss Carlo Dedonato and $1,000 on the charge of obtaining $500 from Miss Adele Dedonato. Detectives Joseph J. Dwyer and Joseph J. P. Wheeler, of the Co., which said the firm did not know of a "Mr. Gilfoil," referred by the Misses Dedonato to be her employer, and a member of the brokerage firm. A "Mr. Gilfoil" was to all those in connection the coal corner, the police testified. Miss Baker told them.

The police also said that their financial investigation failed against Miss Baker. William F. Flynn of 10 Porter Place, Newark, many detectives a "Joseph" appeared from $2,000, which Mrs. Flynn claimed his wife had given her prior to her death some months ago. He said he was unable to collect on the judgment.

Watch for Typhoid Fever Carrier.

Following the receipt of a printed circular containing a picture and description of Tony Labella, an alleged typhoid fever carrier, released from sanitarium by the Newark health authorities, Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland, instructed the Health Department here to search the city to ascertain whether Labella has come here. The circular stated that Labella had promised not to work in dairies or in food establishments.

K. OF C. WILL CONTEST OREGON SCHOOL LAW

Supreme Council Declares Anti-Parochial Act Violates Religious Freedom.

Knights of Columbus will undertake a legal fight against the Oregon Anti-Parochial School law, which was carried at a small majority in that State recently, following a campaign conducted in its behalf by the Ku Klux and other anti-Catholic organizations. This announcement was made yesterday by a special committee composed of Supreme Knight Luke E. Hart, of St. Louis, and Supreme Director William C. Prendergast, of Boston, and Frank J. Lonergan, of Portland, Ore., at a meeting of K. of C. supreme officers held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The statement reads:

"Following a conference of the Archbishop of Oregon with State Deputy Hurley and other representative Catholic officers of that State, the Supreme Board of Directors of the Knights of Columbus, in behalf of the order, has undertaken to finance the litigation testing the validity of the newly-passed Oregon school law in the Supreme Court of that State.

"This action has been taken with a conviction that the Oregon law is a violation of religious freedom guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and that its enactment, under the guise of a movement for the public schools, is an attack on the parochial schools, and of the parochial schools of the nation.

"The committee explained that it regarded the legal fight on the Oregon law as a test fight which will determine the success or failure of similar anti-Catholic movements in other States.

"At today's session the K. of C. officers will discuss ways and means of extending relief to hundreds of industrial institutions who are stranded in the Southwestern States. The K. of C. in conjunction with the American Legion have just completed a survey of the situation.

STROBEL FURNITURE

SECOND FEBRUARY SALE IN 70 YEARS

REDUCTIONS FROM 25% to 33⅓%

On the entire stock of Strobel Standard Quality Furniture is offered during this sale.

Dining Room and Bedroom Suites purchased now will save you hundreds of dollars.

Our location has always made our price lower than elsewhere, and this extra discount of 25% to 33⅓% means a greater saving on our authentic reproductions of Quality Period Furniture.

DINING ROOM SUITES 10 Pieces	Reg.	Sale	BEDROOM SUITES 7 or 8 Pieces	Reg.	Sale
Amer. Walnut Suite	404	303	Walnut (Full size bed)	357	236
Amer. Walnut Suite	500	375	Walnut (Twin Beds)	492	369
Brown Mahog. Suite	600	450	Mahog. (Full size bed)	639	426
Amer. Walnut Suite	800	600	Walnut (Full size bed)	724	543

The above items are a few of our reductions. Many suites are marked under $400.00.

FREE METROPOLITAN DELIVERY. WILL HOLD FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

PHILIP STROBEL & SONS, Inc.

53-55 Elizabeth St., New York City

Factory—49 and 47 Elizabeth Street

Move down by way of Lafayette St. to Canal, East on Canal to Elizabeth St. Or by M Ave. Elevated, Lexington Ave., or B. R. T. Subway to Canal St. station.

Open Until 5 P. M. Daily. Open Until 3 P. M. Saturday

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Telephone Pen Mar 6100. Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

GROCERIES

A SALE OF GENUINE TODD'S VIRGINIA HAMS

—A fresh shipment just received. They are cured according to an old Southern recipe. Green hickory is used in smoking them, which imparts to them that sweet, nutlike flavor. Selected and cured by E. M. Todd & Co. Weights range from 8 to 10 pounds. Sold at net weights. Per lb., 44c

SALE OF SMOKED BEEF TONGUES

SMOKED BEEF TONGUES—Closely trimmed; tender and delicious. Specially cured and smoked for R. H. Macy & Co. Inc. Weights are 3 to 4 lbs. Our usual price was 34c. lb. This sale, at, lb., 29c.

SALE OF "ORIENT" BRAND COFFEE

"Orient" Brand Coffee—A most suitable after dinner coffee—heavy bodied, with a full and rich fragrance; in the Bean, Granulated or Pulverized; our usual price, 46c lb.

	Sale Prices
1-lb. tin,	39c
3-lb. tin,	$1.19
25-lb sack (bean),	$9.35

A Special Sale of Teas

"Lily White" Corn Flakes—Are from choice pickings only and include Quaker, English Breakfast, Gunpowder, Pan Fired Japan, Young Hyson and Mixed; our own usual price 74c lb. 3-lb. caddy, $2.14; lb. carton, 69c

California Seedless Raisins—15-oz. cartons, each, 10c

Seeded Raisins—California; 15-oz. cartons, each, 10c

Van Dyke's New Golden Dates—10-oz. box, 19c

"Lily White" Cranberry Sauce, whole or strained; 1-lb. 3-oz. cans, doz., $2.76; can, 24c

Fancy Evaporated Corn—In 1-lb. 3-oz. jars, doz., $1.44; each, 12c

Fancy Red Kidney Beans—"Lily White" Brand; 1-lb. 3-oz. jars, doz., $2.76; jar, 24c

"Lily White" Corn Flakes—Large cartons, each, 8c

Cheese Barley—Large pitcher; 5-lb. bag, 49c; 1-lb. carton, 10c

Fancy Pea Beans—5-lb. bag, 49c

California Dried Lima Beans—Medium size Beans, 5-lb. bag, 49c

Imported Lentils—1-lb. carton, 10c

Pettijohn's Breakfast Food—The oatmeal cereal, carton, 12c

"Lily White" Brand Tomato Catsup—Half pint bottle, 10c; pint, 20c

Quaker Oats—Large carton, 9c

Chili Sauce—"Lily White"; ½-pint bottles, 22c; pint, 39c

A Sale of Portuguese Boneless Sardines

Imported Portuguese Sardines in fine olive oil; fine meaty Sardines; carefully prepared. Lustrana Brand. Large ¼ cans, containing 10 to 12 fish, dozen cans, $2.64; each, 23c

A Special Sale of California Fancy Preserved Kadota Figs, "Beckwith" Brand; preserved in heavy syrup; individual size, dozen, $2.76; each, 24c

Stuffed Spanish Queen Olives—Selected large queen olives, stuffed with Spanish sweet red peppers, 1 pint 10 ounce jars, dozen, $3.24; each, 29c

Giant Spanish Queen Olives—Selected queen olives, sound and perfect. Packed in quart jars, dozen, $3.24; each, 29c

A SPECIAL SALE OF NEW SEASON'S PACK VAN CAMP'S CONCENTRATED TOMATO SOUP—Made from whole, red, ripe tomatoes and pure spices; regular size can, our price, this sale, dozen, 96c; each, 9c

SALE OF WISCONSIN SWEET PEAS, "MID-WEST" BRAND—Large, tender peas; No. 2 cans, dozen, $1.39; each, 14c

"LILY WHITE" BRAND MAINE CORN—Compare its quality with Standard corn; packed; No. 2 cans, dozen, $1.04; each, 12c

Sale of Standard Tomatoes, "Lily White" Brand—For soups, sauces, etc.; 10-oz. cans, our reg. price, 9c; this sale, doz., 96c; each, 9c

Fancy Oregon Blackberries in Heavy Syrup, Quality—"Lily White" Brand—No. 2 can; doz., $2.39; each, 20c

Lily White, Borden's, Sheffield Seaket or Van Camp's Evaporated Milk—Large 10-oz. can, dozen, $1.34; each, 10c

SIFTED PEAS, CORN—"Poplar Hill" Brand, a quality superior to any packed.

JERSEY LIMA BEANS—"Arcola Brand" small white tender beans; No. 2 can.

PUMPKIN—"Lily White" Brand, large No. 2.

THIS SALE 14c Can 1.59 Dozen

IMPORTED FRENCH SPRATS—"Lagiere" Brand, in oil; ¼-can.

MARYLAND TOMATOES—"Easton Special" Brand, No. 2 can.

SPANISH RED PIMENTOS—Morono Brand, Sweet Red Pepper; 1-oz. can.

A Sale of Norwegian Smoked Sardines

Norwegian Smoked Sprettus, in fine olive oil; fine meaty Sardines; carefully prepared. Cans contain 18 to 24 fish.

Dozen Cans, $1.59; each 14c.

JERSEY TOMATOES—"Innamincr" Brand; No. 2 can.

CORN—"American Beauty" Brand Maine Sugar Corn; No. 2 can.

PEAS—"Lily White" Brand Sifted Early June Peas; No. 2 can.

THIS SALE 19c Can 2.19 Dozen

FANCY NEW YORK STATE APPLES—Large No. 2 cans.

SPINACH—"Lily White" Brand Early Garden Spinach; No. 2 can.

CALIFORNIA SLICED YELLOW CLING PEACHES—"Lily White" Brand; No. 1 tall can.

ESTABLISHED 1856

W. H. HALL

FURRIER

18 West 38th Street

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

January Clearance Sale of

FURS

All prices have been marked down *at least* 33⅓% and in many instances to

Half Former Prices

Every article has the Price Reduction Marked in Plain Figures upon Original price tag

Here Is Hall's Object Lesson in Real Fur Values

Hudson Seal Coats, 40 in. long	*formerly*	$350	*reduced to*	$195
Hudson Seal Coats, 45 in. long	*formerly*	$395	*reduced to*	$250
Hudson Seal Coats, 48 in. long	*formerly*	$450	*reduced to*	$265
Hudson Seal Coats, 48 in. long	*formerly*	$475	*reduced to*	$295
Hudson Seal Coats, 48 in. long	*formerly*	$550	*reduced to*	$350
Hudson Seal Coats, 48 in. long	*formerly*	$695	*reduced to*	$450
Hudson Seal Capes, 45 in. long	*formerly*	$550	*reduced to*	$295
Caracul Jaquettes, 27 in. long	*formerly*	$200	*reduced to*	$125
Caracul Kid Coats, 46 in. long	*formerly*	$350	*reduced to*	$195
Caracul Coats, 48 in. long	*formerly*	$450	*reduced to*	$275
Caracul Coats, 48 in. long	*formerly*	$650	*reduced to*	$375
Caracul Coats, 48 in. long	*formerly*	$750	*reduced to*	$450
Caracul Capes, 49 in. long	*formerly*	$675	*reduced to*	$395
Persian Lamb Coats, 40 in. long	*formerly*	$550	*reduced to*	$325
Persian Lamb Coats, 45 in. long	*formerly*	$700	*reduced to*	$450
Broadtail Persian Coats, 45 in. long	*formerly*	$750	*reduced to*	$475
Broadtail Persian Coats, 45 in. long	*formerly*	$1100	*reduced to*	$550
Broadtail Coats, 46 in. long	*formerly*	$2200	*reduced to*	$1100
Squirrel Jaquettes, 27 in. long	*formerly*	$500	*reduced to*	$325
Squirrel Coats, 40 in. long	*formerly*	$750	*reduced to*	$495
Squirrel Wraps, 48 in. long	*formerly*	$1100	*reduced to*	$750
Squirrel Capes, 45 in. long	*formerly*	$750	*reduced to*	$495
Squirrel Capes, 48 in. long	*formerly*	$975	*reduced to*	$650
Mole Jaquettes, 27 in. long	*formerly*	$450	*reduced to*	$275
Mole Coats, 45 in. long	*formerly*	$550	*reduced to*	$350
Mole Wraps, 48 in. long	*formerly*	$750	*reduced to*	$495
Mole Capes, 45 in. long	*formerly*	$585	*reduced to*	$375
Mole Capes, 47 in. long	*formerly*	$785	*reduced to*	$475
Kolinsky Wraps, 45 in. long	*formerly*	$2000	*reduced to*	$1100
Alaska Seal Coats, 40 in. long	*formerly*	$800	*reduced to*	$550
French Seal Coats, 40 in. long	*formerly*	$875	*reduced to*	$565
French Seal Coats, 45 in. long	*formerly*	$550	*reduced to*	$295
Muskrat Coats, 40 in. long	*formerly*	$225	*reduced to*	$150
Raccoon Coats, 40 in. long	*formerly*	$300	*reduced to*	$225
Nutria Coats, 27 in. long	*formerly*	$350	*reduced to*	$235
Marmot Coats, 40 in. long	*formerly*	$150	*reduced to*	$85

☞ *Hudson Seal Is Dyed Muskrat, French Seal Is Dyed Coney.*

For 67 years the name of HALL on Furs has afforded ABSOLUTE PROTECTION to Fur buyers.

HALL'S FURS have always combined the three essential factors that enter into the buying of Furs:

DEPENDABILITY—STYLE—LOWEST PRICES.

W. H. HALL, 18 West 38th St. Telephone Pen Mar 7295. Formerly 6th Ave. and 23d St.

WANNER *Furniture*

½ Price Sale!

Absolute Clearance—Selections from Entire Stock. Furniture for every need. Prices cut squarely in half.

For Example.

		SALE PRICE
Dining Room	3-piece Simple-white Mahogany with crotch Mahogany Seats. Regular $[illegible]	$[illegible]
	3-piece Dining Room Suite. Antique two-tone Walnut. Regular $[illegible]	[illegible]
	3-piece William Italian Suite. Carved panels with chairs in tapestry. Regular $[illegible]	[illegible]
	3-piece Mahogany Chippendale with pedestal buffet and knife urns. Extraordinary value. Regular $[illegible]	[illegible]
Bed Room	3-piece Georgian Walnut Decorated suite with twin beds. Regular $[illegible]	[illegible]
	With full size bed. Regular $[illegible]	[illegible]
	7-piece suite with twin beds. Regular $[illegible]	[illegible]
	Same with full size bed. Regular $[illegible]. In Walnut, Mahog. and Decorated	[illegible]
	7-piece Walnut Simple-white Motif suite, 60-in. Dresser and large Vanity. Regular $[illegible]	[illegible]
	3-piece Mahogany with twin beds. Regular $[illegible]	[illegible]
Living Room	3-piece Mahogany suite, Sofa and Arm Chair in tapestry. Regular $[illegible]	[illegible]
	3-piece Suite, Mahogany, Sofa, Arm Chair and Wing Chair. Carved frames. Upholstered in Figured Tapestry Velour. Regular $[illegible]	[illegible]
	Arm Chair in tapestry or damask. Regular $[illegible]	[illegible]
	3-piece Suite, Mahogany, Sofa, Arm Chair and Wing Chair in Mohair. Carved frames. Regular $[illegible]	[illegible]

Twice as many things as you hoped to get —for the money you planned to spend!

Thonet WANNER Co., Inc.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 47th St.

DOBBS

A *Dobbsknit* Sport Suit with jacket and skirt smartly tailored from an imported fabric, may be charmingly worn with a Dobbs Shawl and a unique Dobbs Sport Leghorn

620 and 244 Fifth Avenue

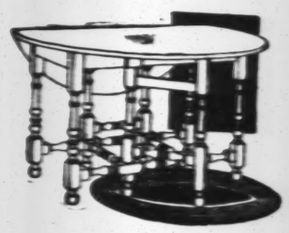
2 West Fiftieth Street

PALM BEACH NEW YORK SOUTHAMPTON

F. T. CANARY

ESTABLISHED 1901

FEBRUARY SALE



Gate-leg Extension Table 48x72 Inches Solid Mahogany Top, $43.50

Rush Seat Windsor Chair, $15.00 Arm Chair to match, $21.00

The wonderful results obtained from our pre-February Sale prove conclusively that we were correct in our surmise that the "furniture buying public" would appreciate an opportunity to buy GOOD FURNITURE at prices far below those obtainable anywhere else in the city.

Though we have sold thousands of dollars worth of goods during the past week, there has been an incessant stream of furniture from Grand Rapids direct to our doors, supplying new stock to replace the sold goods.

9-Piece Mahogany Dining Suite	$245.00
10- " Walnut " "	298.00
10- " " " "	350.00
10- " " " "	385.00
10- " " " " Sheraton Motif	439.00
8- " Mahogany Bedroom " Colonial	345.00
7- " " " "	289.00
7- " Walnut " "	426.00
5- " " " "	224.00
Mahogany Four-Post Bed (Any size)	38.00
" Salem Chest of Drawers	78.00
" Console Table & Mirror	39.00
" Gate-leg Buffet, 60 Inches	76.00

Thousands of complete suites and odd pieces at proportionately low prices.

Shop around town and get prices on what you need, then come here and compare your lists with our prices.

WE DELIVER FREE WITHIN TWENTY-FIVE MILES OF NEW YORK; OUTSIDE OF THIS RADIUS, F. O. B., N. Y.

F. T. CANARY

Antique Furniture Exchange

6 EAST 33d STREET, Near Fifth Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

PAROLED MURDERER, RYTINGE, WEDS HERE

Convict Had Been Released Recently From Arizona Penitentiary.

WON FREEDOM BY HIS PEN

His Sentence Remitted After He Had Made Reputation as Sales Letter Writer.

Jacob Victory Rytinge, forger and murderer, who was released from a life sentence at the Arizona State Penitentiary three weeks ago after he had made a national reputation as an advertisement and sales letter writer, and Miss Pauline L. Dwyer of the Hotel Martinique, New York, author and corporation officer, were married yesterday.

Rytinge, on his release, had announced that he would devote the rest of his life to prison reform. He had given no hint of his impending marriage, and when he was married he was in Jersey City. Miss Dwyer, who was formerly Miss Pauline Pacific, the editress of the L. L. Fraser Publishing Company and the L. L. Fraser Engraving Company, of each of which she is secretary, and Leonard L. Fraser, President of both companies, could not be reached last night. William H. Bristol, Vice President of both organizations, who lives at Waterbury, Conn., said that the information that Miss Dwyer was married had caused considerable surprise, as he was to be married to Miss Dwyer before he retired to prison reform. While in the penitentiary Rytinge established a monthly magazine, Footsteps, devoted to mail advertising, which is published at Thirty-fifth Street Station hope will lead to the capture of the four men who killed little Alice Tucker when her home at 221 East Twenty-sixth Street, which they were entering from the parcel-post delivery in the Outlook, South & Riverland brickyard at Twenty-sixth Street and East River, was furnished by a chauffeur, who said that three of the bandits held him up at First Avenue and Twenty-second Street and took his taxicab from him.

The chauffeur refused to reveal the man's identity.

Laundryman Killed by Negro.

One of two auxiliary built negro robbers shortly after 11 o'clock last night shot George Tan, 40 years old, a Chinaman, in his laundry at 224 West 103d Street, when he ignored their command to throw up his hands. The slayers escaped, although fifty citizens, many of them blowing police whistles, chased them to a tenement a block away.

Tan was about to close the laundry when the negroes entered with drawn pistols. He ran to the rear room and locked the door behind them, shouting "Throw up your hands." One of the negroes fired a shot through the door. The bullet lodged in the laundryman's mouth. The report of the shot was heard by passers-by. As they ran to the front of the place the slayers emptied and transferring pistols and throughout to shoot anybody who attempted to interfere with their flight.

Policemen Hughes and Cox of the West 125th Street Station were driving up Eighth Avenue in a police automobile when they heard the pistols. They went in pursuit of the slayers and made an unsuccessful search of the house in which the negroes were said to have disappeared.

Tan was taken to Harlem Hospital where he died half an hour later without regaining consciousness.

POLICE HUNT THUGS IN FLEET OF AUTOS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

and when he had sprinted the last ten two blocks, jumped into a recaptured automobile and escaped.

Victim Runs for Policeman.

Miss Schwartz ran two blocks, her flow streaming from the blows of the robber's club, before she found Policeman O'Rourke of the Traffic Division. O'Rourke commandeered an automobile and with the young woman beside him went on a fruitless search for the bandits.

Miss Schwartz told detectives of the Lexington Avenue Station that when she turned to walk from the bank to her place of employment shortly before 1 o'clock she noticed the robber following her. He spoke to her twice, and she thought that he was trying to flirt with her. She looked around several times for a policeman, but none was in sight.

As she turned into the entrance to the manufacturing plant, the man leaped on her and, throwing one arm around her neck, tried to wrest the pocketbook from her with the other. She struggled and screamed to fight off the robber, and then he struck her in the face. Another blow knocked her down. Then the bandit grabbed the pocketbook and fled.

Edward J. Fallon, 22 years old, who said he was a painter out of work and lived at 67 Dahlgren Place, Brooklyn, was arrested early in the day in connection with the shooting of the two men in the automobile holdup. Assistant District Attorney Walter R. Hart said that Fallon had made a complete confession of his part in the robbery and exonerated Frank Schiavone, the chauffeur who drove the robbers from the gas company's office, which at 227 S. Jackson's Place office they had shot William W. Wills, a chauffeur, of 4,302 Broadway, Manhattan, and John Edwards a clerk in the office.

He said he was a war veteran, but asserted that he did not know the other three men who planned the robbery with him. Fallon said that he had a wife and two children and that he was gassed in France.

Aided by Fellow-Policemen.

"I was in Raymond Street jail about a year ago on an assault and robbery charge," he told Mr. Hart in the presence of Detective Sergeants Brennan, Daly, Packer and Dunlin, who arrested him, "when I struck up an acquaintance with another prisoner charged with the same offense. We were freed on the charges, and about a month ago I again met this man.

"On Thursday evening I met him again by appointment in a restaurant at Myrtle and Nostrand Avenues," he continued.

He then narrated how he had helped for the automobile and described the robbery. Edwards, one of the victims of the robbery, positively identified Fallon as one of the hold-up men. Assistant District Attorney Hart said that the police, from its numerous sources of information that indicated that the robbers had committed several other holdups in Brooklyn in the last two months. Physicians at the Jewish Hospital reported yesterday that Wills, the chauffeur for the company, who was shot in the stomach, probably would die.

The clue which detectives of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station hope will lead to the capture of the four men who killed little Alice Tucker when her home at 221 East Twenty-sixth Street, which they were entering from the parcel-post delivery in the Outlook, South & Riverland brickyard at Twenty-sixth Street and East River, was furnished by a chauffeur, who said that three of the bandits held him up at First Avenue and Twenty-second Street and took his taxicab from him.

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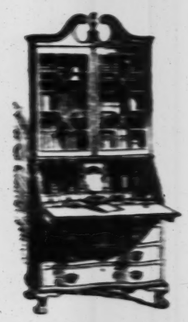
HATHAWAY'S

Greatest Sale Is On

Sheraton Dining Suite in two-toned Mahogany with Satinwood inlays. Complete suite of 10 pieces. Regularly $475.00 ..... $375.00

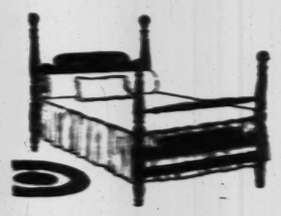
Three Full Floors of Dining and Bedroom Furniture; Entire Stock in Similar Variety; All Reduced



Governor Winthrop Desk, 38 inches wide, in Mahogany. Formerly $212.00 ..... $165.00

Fine Colonial Mahogany Dresser. Specially priced at $69.50

Other pieces from this suite are at correspondingly low prices.



Solid Mahogany Bed with fluted posts and hand-carved, pineapple tops. All sizes. Regularly $95.00. $67.50

AS THE TIME grows short before we are to occupy our new building, the importance of this sale increases.

There is a world of variety and scope in the Furniture on all six of our floors, and the prices are the amazingly low prices which always mark a Hathaway Sale.

Coming at a time when the general tendency of Furniture prices is upward, the reductions from our regular prices, already low, represent even greater savings than the figures indicate.

Governor Winthrop Desk, 38 inches wide, in Mahogany. Formerly $212.00 ..... $165.00

Italian Dining Suite in antique Walnut with a soft green line decoration: 10 pieces. Regularly $540.00 ..... $[illegible]

Silver-Gray Enamel Bedroom Suite, beautifully hand decorated: 6 pieces. Specially priced at $295.00

Massive Scroll Colonial Dining Suite in dull red Mahogany. Pieces can be bought individually. Complete suite of 10 pieces. Formerly $[illegible] ..... $[illegible]

Italian Dining Suite of 10 pieces in two-toned Walnut. The Chairs have Tapestry covered seats and heavily carved backs. Former price $[illegible] ..... $[illegible]

Massive and exceptionally handsome Colonial Bedroom Suite in Crotch Mahogany: 9 pieces, including Twin Beds. Formerly $[illegible] ..... $[illegible]

Early American Bedroom Suite of 7 pieces in an exquisite combination Mahogany and Maple. Regular price $675.00 ..... $[illegible]

Two-toned Mahogany Bedroom Suite with the characteristic sturdy lines of the Colonial period: 8 pieces, including Twin Beds. Formerly $[illegible] ..... $[illegible]

Duncan Phyfe Sofa with solid Mahogany frame covered in tapestry. Was $[illegible] ..... $[illegible]

Luxurious Custom Made Davenport, 82 inches long, with loose down seat cushion: 1. Was $[illegible] ..... $[illegible]

Bedroom Suite of 7 pieces in Enamel of any desired color with hand-painted decoration as selected. Was $[illegible] ..... $[illegible]

Mahogany High Boy, 36 inches wide, 18 inches deep and 52 inches high. Regularly $245.00 ..... $[illegible]

The illustrated Four Post Bed, a case of 40 patterns at prices ranging from $29.50 to $155.00.

W·A·HATHAWAY COMPANY
62 WEST 45TH STREET NEW YORK

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE AT FORTIETH STREET — FOUNDED IN 1827

Our Sports Wear Shop for Women and Misses is new. Nothing in it is older than the year itself.

SPORTS CLOTHES

Into the fabric, line and color of these new clothes, has been merged the spirit of the country club and its out-of-doors environment. They call one to Southern woods and beaches, to motor-ways and links, out from town.

COATS In the soft camel's hair weaves; tans, greys, beavers, sometimes with faintly visible plaid designs; loose, seven-eighth coats, some double breasted, others tying gracefully at side . . . . 50.00 to 75.00

SUITS of camel's hair cloth and tweeds. The suit pictured (55.00) is of beaver color camel wool with brown silk stitching. The tweeds are very tailored; some have leather or silk piping and embroidery . . 40.00 to 60.00

SKIRTS varied in style as in material; plain, pleated, tucked, wrap-around models in Kasha cloth, camel wool, silk homespun, Eponge, in solid colors, plaids or stripes, and in white flannel . . . 16.75 to 25.00

FROCKS are the smart knitted straight line sports models in silk and wool or artificial silk. Copies of imports in vivid two-tone stripes and plaids. And some very attractive solid colors . . . 35.00 to 50.00

A Sale of Fine
CARPETS

Broadloom chenille from Scotland — heavy, wool-back, high-pile seamless carpets, now so much in demand for the finer homes.

3200 square yards, 9, 12, 13½ and 15 feet wide; in taupe, tan, mole, grey, tete-de-negre and gunmetal—

12.50 a square yard

This carpet may be cut and finished in any rug size, or used to cover the entire floor.

• • •

Three Unusual Groups of
LINENS
in the January Sale

TABLECLOTHS of extra heavy pure Irish linen, double damask, 2x2 yards, three attractive designs, at the lowest price in years for this quality —*7.25 each.*

NAPKINS to match, 22x22 inches, also at lowest price in years—*9.50 a dozen.*

TOWELS—pure Irish linen huck towels, 18x34 inches, hemstitched, in several very good damask border designs, some with space for monogram—*10.75 a dozen.*

The Opera Baby Grand
$625
$3. Weekly
Not cheap—Just smaller
MATHUSHEK
37 W. 37th St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

INVESTORS

An opportunity to purchase, at lower than manufacturing cost, any part of one hundred closed or open bodied motor cars of well known make. Address Box Z 3080 Times Annex.

Business conditions in every country in the world are shown graphically and explained by experts in THE ANNALIST for January 22. 10 cents a copy on news stands or by mail—$4.00.

Boston Philadelphia — **Jaeger** — Chicago San Francisco

WILL CONTINUE

THE ANNUAL SALE OF REGULAR STOCK

at Reductions Ranging from 10% to 50%

THE unusual success that attended the first two weeks of our Sale indicates the desire of discriminating purchasers to avail themselves of an opportunity for worth-while savings. To the end that a greater number may enjoy the advantages of our sale we shall continue the reductions until January 31st. Our entire regular stock is included without reserve and without exception, evidencing in every article the fine degree of quality that one instinctively associates with Jaeger.

For Men—Women—Children

Topcoats—Sweaters—Waistcoats—Gloves—Hose—Hats
House Gowns — House Slippers — Underwear
Blankets — Motor Rugs and numerous
novelties of Pure Wool.

To those unable to attend the sale in person the Jaeger Mail Shopping Bureau offers an immediate and intelligent service.

306 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 31st Street | 58 NASSAU STREET, Corner Maiden Lane

SALE

Brocaded Evening Slippers in Paisley patterns of rare splendor

Greatly Reduced

Included—716 Pairs of Street and Afternoon Shoes

Distinguished in Styling

$11.75

Sizes 1 to 10, AAAA to E

SHOECRAFT

Fitting the Narrow Heel
714 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 55th and 56th Streets

Store Hours 9 to 5:30

We Have Served the Public Faithfully for Eighty Years

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32ND STREET — BROADWAY — 33RD STREET — NEW YORK CITY

For Other Gimbel News See This Section

The Gimbel February Sale of FURNITURE

BEGINS TOMORROW

What do folks want in a Furniture Sale? This is it. They want GOOD FURNITURE. They want modern furniture. At the lowest prices for which such furniture can be bought. Thousands upon thousands of new homes built and in the building want that sort of furniture. And no other. Furniture of Gimbel standard. The quality standard undeviatingly maintained since Gimbel furniture began. Modern furniture meeting modern conditions. Making the care of it easy. Making housekeeping light. Gimbel FURNITURE. Home-folks' furniture. In a Gimbel sale. A home-folks' sale.

Furniture displayed so you can see it. Not too much background to dramatize it into a beauty that is not its own. Plenty of space so you can judge the integrity of it. Try it out. Test the springs. Examine the cabinet work. Like a finely faceted jewel it is, this master cabinetry. Stand off and get the effect of its simple, cameo-clean lines. Drink in its freshness and newness. More new furniture than we have ever before assembled on our floors at any one time. And above all, marvel at the marvel of its finishes. Jewel-like again. Jewel-like as the flower-hued semi-precious stones: painted furniture. The tawny amber and topaz tones: walnut furniture. The deep garnet glow of mahogany, expertly "brought up." And treated. And matched.

A sale of new furniture, modern furniture, popular-priced furniture. No more? Yes, much more, for, above all, this is a sale of service. A sale with picked salesmen, who know and love furniture. Who will tell you the truth about furniture. Who will help you do your selecting, if you wish. Or who will efface themselves, while you view the stocks at your leisure. At hand when you need them and at no other time. A sale that does not end with the sale, but puts your furniture into your home. Well-groomed furniture, immaculate; as it should be. A sale with delivery safe and sure. That within the limits of human power will bring you your furniture as, when and where you want it. And a sale that carries the courtesy of the Gimbel Deferred Payment System. Enlarged. More flexible. Most liberal service of all.

And what of the prices? The PRICES ARE RIGHT. Every day in the year. They are prices that can hardly be achieved save through the concerted action of one of the world's greatest retail organizations. Gimbels of New York, Philadelphia, Milwaukee. Yes—the PRICES ARE RIGHT. Right as Gimbel buying power can make them. And does make them. Every day in the year. From which prices, HERE AND NOW

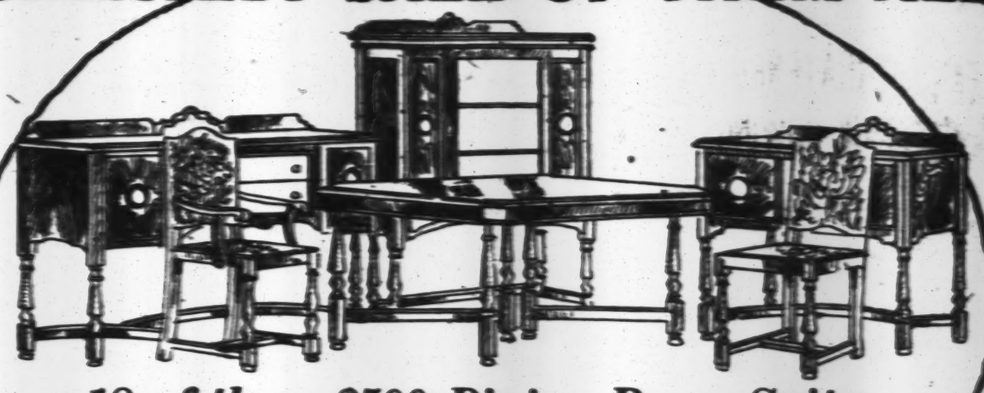
Reductions of 10% to 50% on the Entire Stock of Gimbel Furniture

Bedroom Suites from	*$75 to $2350 a Suite*
Dining Room Suites	*$195 to $995 a Suite*
Living Room Suites	*$165 to $750 a Suite*

☞ The Four Suites Illustrated Are Typical, or Rather, Outstanding Examples of the Values to Be Met With Throughout the Gimbel Sale

GIMBELS FURNITURE SHOP—Seventh Floor

GREATEST SALE OF THEM ALL

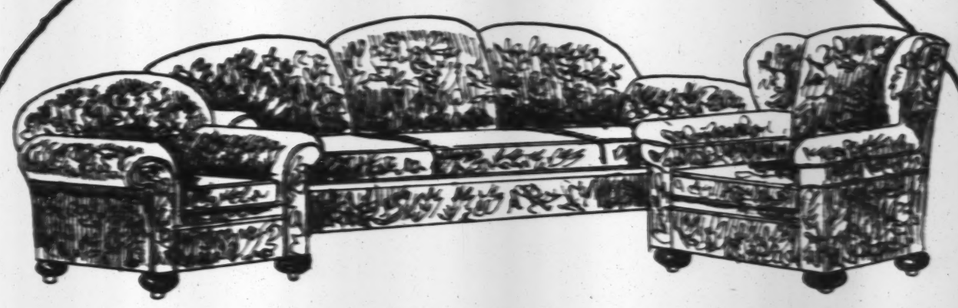


18 of these $500 Dining Room Suites

10 pieces. Duo-tone walnut veneer with burl panels, 66-inch buffet; china closet; enclosed serving table; oblong extension table; 5 side and one arm chair, seats and backs upholstered in tinsel tapestry. **$285**

(Deferred Payments May Be Arranged)

GREATEST SALE OF THEM ALL

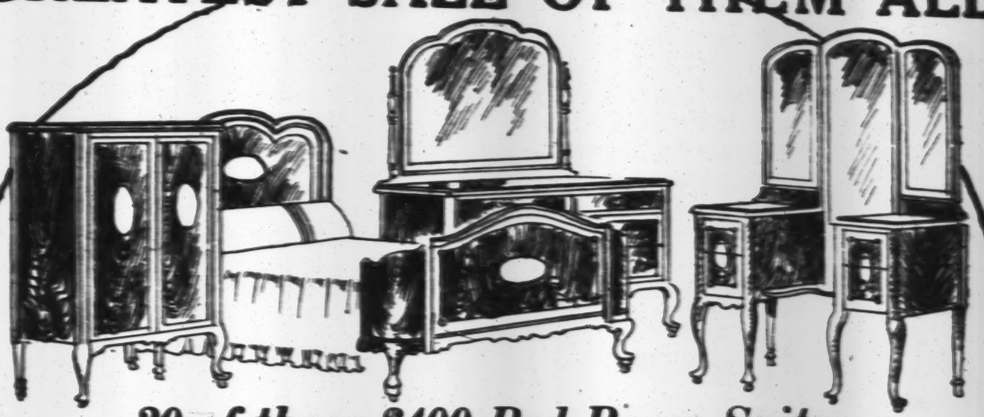


50 of these $300 Living Room Suites

3 pieces, overstuffed. Upholstered in a fine grade of figured velours. Round or pillow arms, as you prefer them. Loose spring cushion seats and backs. Large sofa; with a comfy wing and arm chair. In walnut, in mulberry, in blue - - **$187.50**

(Deferred Payments May Be Arranged)

GREATEST SALE OF THEM ALL



20 of these $400 Bed Room Suites

4 pieces. Fine walnut veneer, in the popular duo-tone finish. Queen Anne design. Dust-proof construction. Dresser; 48-inch vanity; chiffo-wardrobe and bow end bed - - - - - - - - - - - **$245**

(Deferred Payments May Be Arranged)

GREATEST SALE OF THEM ALL

20 of these $275 Bed Room Suites

American walnut veneer. 4 pieces. Colonial design. 42-inch dresser, chifforette. Toilet table. Full sized four poster bed. Priced separately: bed $32; chifforette $47; toilet table, $34; dresser $52 - - - - **$165**

(Deferred Payments May Be Arranged)

Section 1 — Pages 1 to 4
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GENERAL NEWS 5
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS . 6
SHIPPING AND MAILS . . 7
Section 2 — Pages 1 to 8

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1923.

Section 1 — Pages 1 to 4
SPORTS . . . . . 1 to 4
GENERAL NEWS 5
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS . 6
SHIPPING AND MAILS . . 7
Section 2 — Pages 1 to 8

BREAK THREATENED IN COLLEGE ROWING

Columbia and Syracuse, Favoring Four Miles, Are Opposed by Penn and Cornell.

MAY REFUSE TO COMPETE

Local and Salt City Institutions Expected to Insist on Longer Regatta Distance.

ATTRACTIVE OFFER MADE

Poughkeepsie Would Make Up All Deficits—Chairman Bogue's Decision Will Be Final.

It was learned yesterday that, although the distance of the Poughkeepsie varsity race must assure will probably be four miles, the vote at Friday's meeting of the Board of Stewards was not clearly as decisive as had been expected. In fact, it was not decisive at all, for there were two milages on one side of the question and two on the other, and in the face of this deadlock the board decided to adjourn the question until the next meeting here on Feb. 12.

Columbia and Syracuse, as had been anticipated, voted in favor of the longer distance, but Pennsylvania showed unexpected opposition and, aligned with Cornell, cast a ballot in favor of three miles. After that entanglement there was no great discussion of the problem, but the delegates were instructed to plumb the sentiment again at their respective institutions and return on Feb. 12 prepared to decide the matter definitely.

Despite this deadlock, rowing men yesterday were convinced that the longer race will be restored to the Poughkeepsie program. According to one of those present at the meeting neither Pennsylvania nor Cornell was unshakable in its opposition to four miles. Charles E. Treman, the Cornell steward, is said to favor this distance himself, and so do the varsity men at Ithaca, but Treman was influenced by the traditional sentiment crystallized by the late Charles E. Courtney, and bowed to this feeling.

Bay Course Poor.

It is the opinion of those close to the situation that Cornell and Penn will not hold out if Columbia and Syracuse decide on going back to the old and traditional distance. However, it was pointed out that the question has not been solved, as was at first supposed, but is still in the air. It is also worthy of note that, if the deadlock continues at the Feb. 12 meeting, the three-mile race will automatically stand. It is now on the books, and lack of affirmative action on the four-mile proposal would make the retention of the shorter race. Either Penn or Cornell will have to be taken over to the other side if the distance is to be changed.

Speaking through Tether Berry, undergraduate manager of rowing, Pennsylvania voiced opposition because it backed facilities for practicing the four-mile race. Coach Joe Wright, it was stated, is in favor of a four-mile race, but he is firm in favor of championship short races. It is said he would be content with a two-mile or mile and seven-eighth race at Poughkeepsie, although he also made sharp criticism of the three-mile race under the conditions of last June.

There was an intimation from one of the stewards yesterday that Columbia and Syracuse might go so far as to refuse to row on the Hudson unless the varsity event was at four miles. Graduate Manager R. W. Watt of Columbia refused to comment on this phase of it, but he admitted that the two universities were outspoken in their demand that the old-time distance be restored.

The last time over the long route was held in 1920. The next year the above crews agreed by the majority vote of their Cabinets to row a mile and a half. Cornell, however,

CHAMPIONS WIN IN INTERCITY MATCH

Fell and Mortimer Defeat Gould and Wear in Brilliant Racquets Contest.

NEW YORK TEAM VICTOR

Local Players Make a Close Score Over Philadelphians in the Doubles Competition.

New York defeated Philadelphia in the friendly racquets match played at the Racquet and Tennis Club here yesterday afternoon, making a clean sweep of the four contests. All the matches were in doubles and the figures brought into action the two formidable amateur teams in the country. These were Clarence C. Fell and Stanley G. Mortimer of the R. and T. Club, who hold the national championship, and Jay Gould and Joseph W. Wear, representing the Philadelphia Racquet Club, who were runners-up to Fell and Mortimer for the national honors a year ago. The champions repeated their victory, but only after a supremely hard struggle. The scores were 5-15, 17-16, 5-15, 15-12, 15-8. Incidentally, it may be added that Gould and Wear are the present national doubles champions in court tennis.

The gallery at the Racquet and Tennis Club was filled very nearly to capacity when the champions and their formidable rivals took the court, with practically all the professional and amateur followers of the sport in attendance, including Jack Barker, world's professional champion. During four games there was nothing to choose between the two teams. Service, naturally, was a vital factor, and all four teams served excellently. In the other departments of play side the work of every team in the quartet was so thoroughly expert that it was impossible to single out any one of them for especial praise.

Gould and Wear, leading two games to one, made their big effort in the fourth game, after they had seemed to be hopelessly out of the running. The champions had built up a lead of 12-5 in this game and were so difficultly to the service that the Philadelphians did not seem to have a chance. But Gould and Wear rallied in spectacular fashion and tied the count at 12-all, setting the game for even points. As so often happens after a game either of that description, however, there came a reaction immediately following the rally, and Fell and Mortimer took advantage of it to run out without the loss of another point.

Gould and Wear Rally.

Again in the last game Gould and Wear came from behind in a brilliant rally, which, however, did not carry them quite far enough. In this game the champions rolled up seven points to their first turns at service. Gould and Wear pulled up to 3-7 and later to 7-8. The batting was sharp in every rally and there were many gems that wrought the gallery to spirited applause. Some exceptional of these was a back-hand put by Mortimer of a shot that landed within his line. In such wise that a point seemed out of the question. Not only the position but the pace of the ball seemed to make a rally impossible, but Mortimer not only got it back but returned it with such vigor that his opponents were hardpressed. It can truly be said that Fell's service was the effective factor in his partner's victory. Fell is left to bear to the net both the critical fourth game and the fifth as well.

Fell, who is the national individual and doubles titleholder, was particularly impressive in his backhand strokes. He defended the left hand side of the court and did it with a mastery of skill and efficiency. Gould also played the left hand court and displayed that skill of hitting on his backhand that makes all his play in indoor court games. Fell's service showed the very acme of effectiveness and his placing was beyond criticism. It was he who assumed for the match point, with the score of Gould, hitting off his backhand from close to minimum with such speed and direction that the ball bounced off the network so that Gould did not have a chance to pick it off. It was a splendid placement and a fitting finale to a remarkable match.

Both Gould and Wear played well at all times, but could not sustain the fast pace quite so consistently as the champions in the last two games.

Local Players Win Opener.

G. M. Heckscher and F. T. Frelinghuysen were the winners of the opening match for the local club, defeating Stanley W. Pearson, who is the holder of the national squash racquets championship, and William McGlinn in three straight games, 15-11, 15-6, 15-11. Henry Hudson and C. R. Leonard won the first straight for New York at the expense of Ben Hoch and Richard Dunlap, but they had a considerably more troublesome road to travel. The Philadelphians won in the attack from start until the final game, which the local games had been decided. The scores were 15-12, 12-17, 2-15, 15-8, 15-8. It was a grueling battle, and all the powers of endurance which Hudson and Leonard could summon to their aid were needed to carry them successfully through.

After that match Fell and Mortimer made it three straight for New York, and then Hewitt Morgan and L. W. Todd made it a perfect afternoon from a local point of view by subduing J. Newbald and W. F. Karns into camp in four games, being the third by the class round of 15-7, but winning all the others handily enough.

The summaries:

N. Y. R. and T. C., 4; PHILA. R. CLUB, 0.
C. C. Fell, clubbed and S. G. Mortimer, New York, defeated Stanley W. Pearson and W. McGlinn, Philadelphia, 15-12, 15-8, 17-15, Hewitt Morgan and C. R. Leonard, New York, defeated Ben Hoch and Richard Dunlap, Philadelphia, 15-12, 12-17, 2-15, 15-8, 15-8. Gardner C. Fell and Stanley G. Mortimer, New York, defeated Jay Gould and Joseph W. Wear, Philadelphia, 5-15, 17-16, 5-15, 15-12, 15-8. Henry Hudson and L. W. Todd, New York, defeated D. A. Newbald and W. F. Karns, Philadelphia, 15-7, 15-8, 15-7, 15-7.

ENGLAND DEFEATS WALES.

Scotland Also Victor in International Rugby Matches.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—England defeated Wales in their international rugby match at Twickenham this afternoon by 7 points to 3. Scotland won from France by 16 points to 7 in a match played at Inverleith.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Results of league football games played today follow:

English League.

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Sunderland 0; City 0, Nottingham F. 2; Aston Villa 1, Birmingham 0; Everton 4, West Brom. A. 2; Blackburn 1, Cardiff City 1; Bolton W. 1, Sheffield United 1; Burnley 2, Derby C. 0; Huddersfield T. 2, Bradford C. 1; Manchester C. 1, Middlesbro 0; Liverpool 2, Oldham A. 0; Newcastle U. 2, Preston N. E. 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 2, Blackpool 2; Bradford City 2, Hull City 1; Coventry 2, Stoke 0; Fulham 0, Leeds City 2; Hull C. 1, Manchester U. 4; Leeds U. 2, Port Vale 1; West Ham U. 2, Clapton O. 0; Notts F. 2, Barnsley 0; Stockport 2, Wolverhampton W. 1; Clapton O. 0, Southampton W. 1; Chelsea 0, Crystal P. 0.

Scottish League.

FIRST DIVISION.

Aberdeen 2, Hearts 2; Albion Rovers 2, St. Mirren 0; Celtic 3, Dundee 0; Clyde 0, Rangers 4; Falkirk 4, Partick 0; Hamilton A. 1, Motherwell 2; Kilmarnock 1, Airdrieonians 1; Raith 2, Alloa 0; Third Lanark 1, Celtic 0.

Cochet Leads the Ten Best Tennis Players of France

Word of the official ranking of the ten foremost lawn tennis players of France has just been received here at the office of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The men are placed as follows: Henri Cochet, Jean Borotra, André H. Gobert, Jean Samazeuilh, M. Blondy, J. Brugnon, P. Albarran, J. Cochon, R. Desmet and Max Decugis. The French authorities have sent word that the second court championship will begin Feb. 24, and that the national championship will be held June 3.

The provisional schedule of the English championships, also received here by the U. S. L. T. A., shows more than 100 tournaments listed for competition. It is expected that there will be additions before the list is finally adopted. The championships are set for Wimbledon for the week beginning June 26. The Irish championship will be held from July 18 to 21, and the Welsh championship the same week.

SOUND BASIS FOR DAVIS CUP MATCHES

U. S. L. T. A. Receives Revised Copies of Regulations Adopted at London Conference.

In the revised Davis Cup tennis regulations adopted at the conference held last month in London, of which copies were brought to this country by Henry W. Slocum, representative of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, measures were taken to place the competition in the future on a more commercial and business-like basis. Attention was paid to the travel problems brought up by the growth in the game's popularity in all parts of the world. It is believed that the new system of separating the draw into two sections or zones will solve the travel problem. Entries for the tournament will close with the U. S. L. T. A. at its office in this city on Thursday, March 15, and the two zone draws will be made there at noon on March 16.

The effort was made to simplify the regulations governing Davis Cup playing, example of this is contained in the rule relative to the standing of players to compete in a tie. Under the old rule, the team list had to be filed at least twenty-one days before the matches. In the revised code this has been changed to ten days. Financial questions have been clarified and defined in such a manner that all nations playing in competition can easily obtain a clear grasp of the details.

The following eighteen nations are named as approved competitors: Australia, Belgium, Britain, Japan, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, Rumania, South Africa, Spain and the United States of America. In the former code this number was specified simply as America. The nations of Germany, Russia, Bulgaria and Turkey are still outlawed as ineligible for competition in the revised code.

SHIMIZU IS VICTOR IN OPENING MATCH

Easily Defeats Dimme in Heights Casino Indoor Net Tourney, 6-1, 6-2.

Play was started yesterday afternoon in the annual Indoor Tennis Tournament in men's singles at the Heights Casino, Brooklyn, with Reno Shimizu, Japanese Davis Cup player, as the outstanding performer. Shimizu easily defeated the veteran, C. A. L. Dimme, by scores of 6-1, 6-2. Dimme was steady in covering court, as is his wont, but Shimizu's more varied tactics and the greater accuracy of his placing kept him in the race.

The entry list numbered twenty-nine, but only four matches were decided yesterday. The closest was between Valentine B. Hawkes and Harvey Tarrant, the former pressing the victor by scores of 7-5, 6-2. In the other match in which two top seeds were at stake, Warren Wuthrich, who is in the same half of the draw with Shimizu, beat MacDay, who is a leading figure in the opposite half of the draw. Hitch C. M. Kelleher, Francis T. Hunter, the national indoor champion, and Fred-on Alexander, Alfred Du Pont, Cadwalader A. Waller, Harry S. Parker, Julius S. Myrick, President of the U. S. L. T. A., and others.

The summaries:

Heights Casino Class A Men's Singles Championship, First Round—Reno Shimizu, Forest Hills, defeated C. A. L. Dimme, 6-1, 6-2. Valentine B. Hawkes defeated Harvey Tarrant, 7-5, 6-2. Francis Fox was from Bernard S. Prentice by default. Robert Davis defeated Dr. Byron Hawkins, 6-3, 6-2.

MATCH IS POSTPONED.

Final of Open Squash Tourney to Be Played Tomorrow.

The final round match in the national open squash tennis championship tournament, which was to have been contested yesterday afternoon at the Tale Club between Walter A. Kinsella, the present professional champion, and Barton Reid, instructor at the Crescent Athletic Club, was postponed until tomorrow afternoon because of an injury to Reid's back, sustained in his meeting with Ernest Clark in the semi-finals. Reid strained the muscles of his back in doing after some of Clark's hard-hit balls. Although the injury was not serious, it might have contributed a handicap to hamper Reid's speed, all of which it is generally conceded, he will need to overcome Kinsella's finished game. Kinsella readily agreed to the postponement and the match will start at 3:15 tomorrow afternoon. Besides the national title, which carries with it world honors, but much as this country is the only home of squash tennis, the victory will give the winner a purse of $250.

WILL NOT GO TO AUSTRALIA.

Scottish Football Body Declines Invitation to Send Team.

The Scottish Football Association has declined an invitation to send a representative team to Australia, but has announced that it will grant every facility to any Scottish team willing to make the trip.

It has been decided that the Scotland v. Wales match shall be played on Feb. 2 at St. Rhoos Park, Paisley. The Scotland v. England match has been fixed for April 16 at Hampden Park, Glasgow.

Toronto Races Postponed.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 28.—The Toronto and speed skating meets which were scheduled to begin here today were postponed on account of the ears now held in the United States. A new date will be announced soon.

Tiger Cub Swimmers Win.

(By wire to The New York Times.)

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 28.—The Princeton freshman swimming team won its seventh during victory over West Philadelphia high School this afternoon in the Brokaw Pool by the score of 39 to 18.

FINK TAKES FINAL IN SQUASH TOURNEY

Wins National Handicap Play by Defeating Bumsteder, 4-15, 15-2, 15-5, 15-11.

R. Hall Fink, squash tennis champion of New Jersey and the Middlebrook club at the Crescent Athletic Club, won the whose yesterday afternoon of the annual national handicap tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association. His successful rival in the final round was Douglas H. Bumsteder of the Tale Club, a noted performer in the golfiness long before he made his very creditable and praiseworthy mark at squash tennis. Fink was handicapped at minus 4 and Bumsteder at minus 2, but as the match was actually played minus a capacity gallery at the Columbia Club, Fink started from 6 behind scratch and his Tale Club opponent at scratch.

Bumsteder started like a whirlwind and made it appear in the first game at though he were about to start on a runaway affair. His court-covering was even better than it ordinarily is, and his control in the game was superior to Fink's. But the latter's superior experience was the predominant factor from the end of the opening game to the finish. In the opener Bumsteder outplayed Fink, but the reverse was true of the three succeeding games. Fink's generalship was better and his judgment of pace surer. He won the match by scores of 4-15, 15-2, 15-5, 15-11.

Counting the points that Fink made in outrolling his handicap, he scored 73 in the match as a whole to 57 for Bumsteder. The actual scores were 15-8, 15-4, 15-8, 15-11. Considerably to Fink's favor as the middlebrook man is the fact that he was fairly evenly matched. Bumsteder's defect was speed, and that factor, together with his agility in covering court, kept him in the running through many long rallies. The Tale Bumsteder was decidedly worthy only in the first game after Fink had forged into a lead of 5-1, during five aces in a single hand and without the loss of a point. Fink's steadiness and pace saved a comeback on the part of his opponent. But he could not hold the pace, Bumsteder's resilience and pace saved a comeback on the part of his opponent. But he could not hold the pace, and Fink's steadiness

LAWRENCE VICTOR AFTER SHOOT-OFF

Beats Bowers for High Scratch Prize Following Tie at N. Y. A. C. Traps.

CLUB HONORS TO TAYLOR

Has Full Score of 100 Targets in Handicap Event — Lossell Also a Winner.

Forty-five gunners reported at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday and half one of the most interesting shoots of the season. The conditions were not particularly good for shooting, still the light was fairly satisfactory and although the scores were not high they were up to the average of the usual club shoots. T. H. Lawrence and W. C. Bowers did the best work. They tied for the high scratch prize with a score of 98 targets each. On the shoot-off Lawrence won with a score of 24 to 23 out of 25 targets. The third cup went to W. A. Pfizer.

There also were three handicap prizes offered by the club. The first went to J. C. Taylor, the only gunner to have a full score of 100 targets. Taylor, A. Bowers, J. K. Oakes and Earl Millikin, All had full scores of 98. On the shoot-off, Bowers won the second cup. The third went to Oakes, with Millikin falling by the wayside.

In the Lossell Trophy, the "take home" prize of the day was responsible for some exceptionally keen competition. It did not go to a man who had tied for the honors, but was taken by E. H. Lossell, one of the most consistent shooters in the club.

The scores:

	T. L. Cup	Sec. & Hcp. Cup	Total
J. C. Taylor	100	25	125
W. K. Oakes	100	25	125
J. K. Oakes	100	25	125
J. Kelly	100	25	125
A. Bowers Jr.	100	25	125
C. F. Blackman	100	25	125
C. H. Wadsworth	100	25	125
J. J. Thomas	100	25	125
C. B. Tuller	100	25	125
W. C. Bowers	100	25	125
J. Mullen	100	25	125
J. Bowers	100	25	125
W. T. Hutchinson	100	25	125
J. J. Valentine	100	25	125
E. H. Shoemaker	100	25	125
E. Thomas	100	25	125
E. B. Schenker	100	25	125
F. J. Herbig	100	25	125
G. J. Corbett	100	25	125
J. A. Bowers	100	25	125
A. E. Arbuthnot	100	25	125
G. Gulotta	100	25	125
H. Bowers	100	25	125
W. H. Terry	100	25	125
E. E. Dalley	100	25	125
F. Pedrol	100	25	125
W. A. Ellsworth	100	25	125
J. F. Bowers	100	25	125
W. H. Bergman	100	25	125
C. Miller	100	25	125
J. J. Doyle	100	25	125
J. Hamilton	100	25	125
W. Bergman	100	25	125
F. Wells	100	25	125
C. E. Hurlbut	100	25	125
C. Gaus	100	25	125
J. Ritz	100	25	125
W. Graham	100	25	125
J. S. Reynolds	100	25	125
J. Fulton	100	25	125

WINNERS.

Scratch, Prizes—First, T. H. Lawrence; second, W. C. Bowers; third, W. A. Pfizer.

Handicap, Prizes—First, J. C. Taylor; second, A. Bowers Jr.; third, J. K. Oakes.

Trap Island—E. H. Lossell.

CUKOR OUTSHOOTS FIELD.

In High Score in Bergen Beach Gun Club Tourney.

J. Cukor led the field at the Jamaica Bay traps of the Bergen Beach Gun Club yesterday. He was both high scratch and high handicap gunner, with a card of 97—2—99. He took the scratch trophy and left the handicap prize to W. S. Schneider, who also had a full score of 100 targets. Dr. E. C. Williams and C. H. Voorhies tied for second handicap prize with scores of 98 targets each. On the shoot-off the former won, with Voorhies taking third prize.

The scores:

Name	Hit.	H'cap.	Total.
J. Cukor	97	2	99
W. S. Schneider	100	0	100
Dr. E. C. Williams	98	2	98
C. H. Voorhies	98	2	98
J. Shinnen	97	4	97
C. H. Voorhies	96	4	96
J. C. Cukor	96	4	96
J. H. Walling	96	4	96
W. Dyer	95	4	95
A. A. Stewart	94	4	94
J. Ryan	94	4	94
C. E. E. Bennett	94	4	94
E. S. Hart	93	4	93
A. W. Kerr	92	4	92
J. Cuccia	90	4	90
E. W. Underhill	46	2	48

TRAVIS IS NASSAU VICTOR.

Leads Field in Shoot With Card of 47-2-49—Has Long Run of 44.

W. C. Travis did some good shooting at the Kinsella traps of the Nassau Trapshooting Club yesterday. He led a field of thirteen gunners with a card of 47—2—49 out of a possible fifty targets. It was both the best scratch and handicap score of the day. As he could not take both cups, the handicap trophy went to J. F. Shannon. The second handicap prize went to F. Cuccias. The long-run prize was annexed by Travis, with a run of 44.

The scores.

	Hit.	H'cap.	Total.
W. C. Travis	47	2	49
J. F. Shannon	46	4	50
F. Cuccias	39	9	48
W. Bergman	46	2	48
R. Perrin	46	2	48
J. H. Shannon	46	2	48
E. H. Shannon	46	2	48
R. Latham	41	11	52
E. E. Lake	39	4	43
R. Hamm	38	7	45
A. Barker	39	12	51
A. Cuccia	35	10	45
J. Lang	34	11	45

MET. GOLFERS WINNERS.

Gather in Prizes in Final Events of Advertising Interests.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 20.—The Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests wound up its eight days series of competitive golf here today with a fourball best-ball handicap, a handicap medal score round limited to those who had not won a prize during the week, and the finals of the men's and women's quick golf tournament.

The best-ball handicap affair was won by Elias D. Moore of Northfield and C. A. Spakeman of Swanzey with a net 68. The handicap event was won by J. B. Whiteman of Dunsmuir with a card of 36—2—34. J. H. Hawley of Arcola outplayed a field of nine finalists in the men's quick golf pinoff with a round of 32 and Mrs. W. S. Bird of Short Hills won the final of the women's event with 32 for the twelve holes.

CARNEGIE GIVEN DATE.

Gets Football Game With Lehigh Formerly Held by Colgate.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 20.—The Lehigh University Athletic Association today announced formal acceptance of all athletic relations with Colgate University. Colgate announced on Thursday no more athletic relations will be played with Lehigh. Lehigh will play a football game with Carnegie Tech Nov. 4, the date originally allotted to Colgate. It was stated. The game will be played on Forbes Field, Pittsburgh.

Wisconsin Comes Back.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 20.—Wisconsin came back today after three straight defeats at the hands of Michigan, and took a 1 to 0 victory from the Wisconsin hockey team.

Basketball Results.

College Games.

Columbia 38, Dartmouth 28.
Princeton 37, Penn 27.
Navy 45, Lafayette 28.
Army 32, Swarthmore 28.
Lehigh 38, Fordham 27.
Illinois State Normal 34, Eastern Illinois Normal 24.
Stevens 28, Haverford 18.
Vermont 32, Rens. Poly. 22.
C. C. N. Y. 32, Cornell 28.
New York Aggies 32, Springs Inst. 21.
Iowa 45, Ohio State 21.
Purdue 34, Illinois 28.
Wisconsin 34, Minnesota 22.
Rensselaer 28, University of Buffalo 18.
Michigan 28, Michigan Aggies 22.

School Games.

Irving School 38, Constantin Prep 22.
Rutgers Prep 23, Kingsley School 22.
St. Peter's Prep 34, N. Y. Military Academy 23.
Passaic H. S. 36, Garfield H. S. 22.
Blair Academy 32, Adelphi Academy 24.
Lawrenceville 32, Gilman 18.
Yale Freshmen 42, Choate School 17.
Pratt Institute 101, Newark Prep. 22.

NAVY FIVE VICTOR IN SPEEDY GAME

Middies Display Better System of Play and Down Lafayette Quintet, 45-28.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 20.—The Naval Academy and Lafayette fives staged a fast and clever game of basketball here this afternoon, the former winning by 45 to 28. Both exhibited excellent team-work, but the Navy lads were faster and had a better developed system of play.

McKee led in the scoring for the Navy, with five goals from the floor and nine from the foul line, making good every one of his chances. Day and Shapley, recent recruits to the regular five, also played well. Brennan, the football guard, led in the point making for Lafayette, scoring several field goals being on shots from the centre of the court or longer.

At the end of the first half the Navy led, 24 to 12, and they scored six points before the visitors got into the scoring game. Then a rally led by West and Crosby cut down the Navy's margin greatly, though field goals by Shapley, Day and Craig increased it just before final time. Every one of the eight players used by the Navy scored at least one field goal.

The line-up:

NAVY (45).		LAFAYETTE (28).
Miller	L.F.	Crosby
McKee	R.F.	West
Day	C.	McDonald
Shapley	L.G.	Ryan
Brown	R.G.	Brennan

Goals from field—McKee 5, Day 4, Brown 2, Craig 2, Miller 1, Shapley 1, West 2, Brennan 1, Brown 1, D. Crosby 2, Ryan 2, Lengyel 1, McDonald 1. Goals from foul—McKee 9 in 9, Lafayette 2 in 2, Brennan 1 in 2.

Substitutions—Navy, Craig for Miller, Craig for Patrick, Wilson for Day, Day for Wilson, Lafayette, J. Crosby for Lengyel, Lengyel for D. Crosby, D. Crosby for J. Crosby, Ryan for McDonald, McDonald for Ryan, J. Crosby for McDonald.

Referee—By halves, C. E. Gulliver, Georgetown, and Bates, University of Illinois. Time of halves—20 minutes.

PASSAIC WIN ITS 98TH GAME IN ROW

Beats Garfield H. S. Five by 36-25—Dunkery and St. Mary's Answer Challenge.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 20.—Passaic High School's basketball team did the expected this afternoon by winning its ninety-eighth consecutive victory. It defeated the Garfield High five by 36 to 25.

M. Hamm starred for the visitors, accounting for 24 points. Kessler was another hamm with nine clever field goals. The losers played throughout to keep the score down, while Passaic's lads showed for a century score. Coach Hood sent in seven substitutes in the second half.

In answer to Coach Hood's sweeping challenge to play any high school team in the country here on Jan. 27, only two teams have been heard from. The challenge came from Dunkery, Conn., High School and St. Mary's Academy, Oakdale, N. Y.

The line-up:

PASSAIC (36).		GARFIELD (25).
M. Hamm	L.F.	Sidor
Kessler	R.F.	Mathias
Smith	C.	Wadsworth
Kuehn	R.G.	Hampson
Kuehnle	L.G.	Thor

Substitutions—Passaic, Perlman for M. Hamm, M. Hamm for Smith, Smith for M. Hamm, Kessler for Kuehnle, Kuehnle for Kessler, Perlman for Kuehnle, Hamm for R. Hamm, Gee for Kuehnle, Kuehnle for R. Hamm, Gee for Kuehnle, Kuehnle for R. Hamm, Gee for Kuehnle, Kuehnle for Gee, Gee for Kuehnle, Kuehnle for Gee.

Goals from Field—M. Hamm 10, Kessler 9, Hamm 2, Kuehnle 2, Kuehnle 1, Smith 1, Perlman 1. Goals from Foul—Kessler 2, R. Hamm 1, Gee 1, Pinto 1, Wadsworth 2, Hampson 4. Goals from Foul—M. Hamm 10 out of 20, Kessler 1 out of 2, Gee 1 out of 2, Pinto 1 out of 2.

Time—Two halves, 20 minutes. Referee—Harry Walker, Union, 1911.

STEVENS FIVE WINS EASILY.

Gains Fifth Straight Victory by Defeating Haverford, 28 to 18.

In gaining its fifth straight victory last night, the basketball team of Stevens Institute easily beat Haverford on the Stevens court at Hoboken. The score was 28 to 18. Stevens scored in the first minute of action and was never headed. Haverford's best endeavor was offered in the early part of the game, but the visitors from Pennsylvania lacked speed and the end of the first half, and the score in Stevens's favor at half time was 17 to 8.

Kirth, captain of the Hoboken quintet, scored 22 points, making seven field baskets and nine goals from foul. Chalmers, Haverford's best performer of Stevens, was silent in point, but he scored more than a single field goal. He scored on two out of four attempts at foul goals.

The line-up:

STEVENS (28).		HAVERFORD (18).
Butler	L.F.	Shelton
Kirth	R.F.	Rhoads
Engelhardt	C.	Arnold
Gibbons	L.G.	Wardwell
Hennigan	R.G.	Gummel

Goals from field—Butler 3, Kirth 10, Hennigan, Butler 2, Engelhardt, Gibbons, Arnold, Rhoads, Gummel. Goals from foul—Kirth 9 out of 20, Arnold 2 out of 4.

Substitutions—Stevens, Sadler for Engelhardt, Williams, Martin for Hennigan. Haverford, Chalmers for Rhoads.

Referee—Bates, Pratt Institute. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

CRESCENT FIVE BEATEN.

Union Triumphs by 33-21—Stevens Scores 17 Points.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Crescent A. C. basketball team of Brooklyn played no match for the Union College five here tonight. Union winning by 33 to 21. Stevens, Union's right forward, was the star, scoring seventeen of the Garnet points. Depuille forward for the visitors.

FORDHAM DEFEATED BY LEHIGH, 38-27

Local Collegians Weaken in the Second Half and Lose Basketball Game.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 20.—After holding Lehigh to a tie score in the first half and outplaying the Brown and White, Fordham was completely outclassed in the second half of a basketball game here this afternoon, losing by a score of 38 to 27.

In the first half Fordham appeared to advantage, tallying a total of five field goals to only three for Lehigh. The latter was able to tie the score by the excellent foul shooting of Captain Lingle. Toward the close of the period Manning was benched from the game because of a personal foul, and Cavanaugh took his place. He signalled his entry by sinking a field goal that tied the score.

In the second period, however, Lehigh completely outclassed the visitors by its passing and shooting. Hunt, a Lehigh forward, and Lent, a Fordham center, were with glory by shooting four field goals each in the third period. An unlucky Captain Lingle was the mainstay of the Lehigh quintet, scoring five field goals and sinking ten out of fourteen foul shots he had then. He scored 20 of Lehigh's 38 points.

The line-up:

LEHIGH (38).		FORDHAM (27).
Hunt	L.F.	Williams
Lingle	R.F.	Lavelle
Lent	C.	Lynch
Hamilton	L.G.	Manning
Hartranft	R.G.	Healy

Goals from the field—Hunt 4, Lingle 2, Lent 4, Lavelle 2, Cavanaugh 2, Healy 2, E. Hamilton 2, Manning. Goals from foul—Lingle 10 out of 14, E. Hamilton 1 out of 2.

Substitutions—Cavanaugh for Manning, Manning for Cavanaugh.

Referee—Brady. Time of halves—20 minutes.

SWARTHMORE FIVE GIVES ARMY SCARE

Pennsylvanians Lose to Cadets in Hardest Fought Game of Season—Score, 27-26.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Army basketball team just squeezed out a victory today, defeating the Swarthmore five by a single point in the hard-fought game played on the Cadets' court this season. The final score was Army 27, Swarthmore 26. The Cadets missed the services of Beacom, their star forward, who was on the sick list today.

The Army took the lead at the outset and managed to stay out in front until the finish. R. Wood, Phelps and Thomas played outstandingly for the Army, while Thomas, until he got into an altercation with Tom Thorpe and was benched, was the outstanding star on the Quaker five. At half time the Army led, 16 to 11.

The line-up:

ARMY (27).		SWARTHMORE (26).
Thomas	L.F.	Shoemaker
Rumsey	R.F.	Barclay
Phelps	C.	Jagnetti
Wood	L.G.	Thorpe
R. Wood	R.G.	A. Wood

Goals from field—Army, Thomas, Phelps 3, Rumsey, Wood 2, Swarthmore, Shoemaker 2, Barclay, Jagnetti, A. Wood, Cliff. Goals from foul—Thomas 9 out of 12, Shoemaker 4 out of 12.

Substitutions—Army, Barnett for Rumsey, Rumsey for Barnett, Cliff for Shoemaker, Shoemaker for Shoemaker, Cliff for Barclay.

Referee—Tom Thorpe, Dartmouth. Time of halves—20 minutes.

HEAVY ENTRY FOR FUTURITY OF 1925

1,516 Nominations Made—Kentucky Leads With 758 and New York Is Third.

The nominations received for the Futurity Stakes of 1925 are extremely gratifying. With an entry fee of $10, as against no financial obligation for the Futurity, the event to be held by the Westchester Racing Association has attracted 1,516 entries and the Futurity event 1,336.

In connection with the Futurity of 1925 the Westchester Racing Association has made a classification of the entries according to the different States from which they have been nominated. Kentucky leads with 758 nominations and New Jersey and New York are second and third, respectively, the figures being 185 and 158.

The showing made by New York is a brave one. The presence of so many names within the confines of the Empire State spells well for the growth of the thoroughbred industry in the State, where a majority of the chamber of the American turf are run. With the Genesee Valley Breeders' Association falling into line, and other communities like Buffalo and Troy, where stables of the thoroughbred have been passed, adding to their breeding holdings, the future of the thoroughbred in New York seems secure. The establishment of stals by Major Robert L. Gerry and Harshall Field in the Genesee Valley, the revival of the Kildare breeding farm at Binghamton, where last year's Futurity winner, Sally's Alley, was bred, and the letter at Lloyd's Neck, on Long Island, where some of the stakes and best of American thoroughbreds were foaled, should add materially to the progress of the movement.

The following table tells the location and number of the entries for the Futurity of 1925:

Kentucky	758 Wyoming 30
New Jersey	185 Colorado 29
New York	158 Idaho 19
Virginia	95 Ohio 19
California	78 Texas 19
Pennsylvania	41 Mississippi 3
Dist. of Columbia	40 Connecticut 1
Maryland	38 Massachusetts 1

ARMY TRIUMPHS ON MAT.

Wins Every Event in Wrestling Meet With Stevens.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Army took every event from Stevens Institute today in a dual wrestling meet. Four decisions came by falls and two on time advantage by decision. The point score was 28 to 0 in favor of Army.

White, in the heavyweight class, displayed good form in his match with Stevens. White was Army's star football end last Fall.

The summaries:

115-Pound Class—Cover, Army, defeated Sherwood, Stevens, fall, 4 minutes.

125-Pound Class—Hill, Army, defeated Jones, Stevens, decision, three minutes, 8:27.

135-Pound Class—Sutter, Army, defeated Liberal, Stevens, fall, 1:25.

145-Pound Class—Jones, Army, defeated Lyon, Stevens, decision, time advantage, 7:28.

158-Pound Class—Colwell, Army, defeated Clark, Stevens, fall, 1:25.

175-Pound Class—Bell, Army, defeated Hawk, Stevens, fall, 2:05.

Heavyweight—White, Army, defeated Bishop, Stevens, fall, 2:08.

Referee—Bell, Princeton.

CARR IS PRESIDENT.

Columbus Man Elected Head of Professional Football League.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Joe F. Carr of Columbus was unanimously elected President of the National Professional Football League at the annual meeting here today. John A. Dunn of Minneapolis was chosen Vice President and Carl Schott of Dayton was elected Secretary-Treasurer. Twenty-one clubs were represented at the meeting.

BUMPER ENTRY FOR THE MATRON STAKE

Toledo Trotting Event for Foals of 1922 Attracts Nearly 600 Nominations.

Trotting horse breeders of this country were pleasantly surprised at the news that no less than forty-two two-year-olds had been nominated to the Entry Day Stakes to be raced at the annual Cleveland Grand Circuit meeting over the North Randall track in August, and gave cause for further handicapping. Things that the Matron Stake for foals of 1922, which will be raced at the Toledo, Ohio, track, has received the bumper entry of nearly 600 nominations, having been made from Maine to California and from Canada south to Alabama.

Of prominent interest to trotting horsemen, also, is the list of nominations of stallions in the Championship Stallion Stake's 20th renewal by the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, of which Senator Simeon P. Gough W. Sabey of Tacoma is President and Henry K. Devereux of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the Grand Circuit, is secretary.

The sixteenth renewal of the Special Futurity for three-year-old trotters has received 340 nominations of thirty-five stallions, an increase of three over the nominations of last year. The increase of stallions named is further a cordial of interest in breeding, which has been expected to follow the inactivity which prevailed in war-time.

The get of the thirty-five stallions nominated will be eligible to the rich futurity to be trotted in 1925 by colts and fillies foaled last year. Both the Championship Stallion Stake and the Matron Stake differ from other futurities for trotters in that owners of sires in the one and owners of dams in the other first make the colts eligible by nominations. Owners of the colts later keep them eligible by making further payments, as customary by showing of the colts.

Leading Sires on List.

The list of nominations for the Championship Stallion Stake to be raced by the get of the thirty-five stallions named in 1925 provides an accurate guide of the leading sires of this country and their present ownership. Following is the list announced by the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders:

Atlantic Boy (2:09¾), Hillsdale Farm, Hillsdale, N. Y.; Axtell (2:08¼), Axtell Farm, Axtell, Neb.; Bingen (2:08¾), Bingen Farm, Bingen, Ill.; Bobby (2:08¾), Bobby Farm, Paris, Ky.; Bonbonel (2:08¾), Bonbonel Farm, Lexington, Ky.; Brown Hal (2:08¾), Brown Hal Farm, Chicago, Ill.; Bumper (2:08¾), Bumper Farm, Paris, Ky.; Cap. Ashley (2:08¾), Cap. Ashley Farm, Louisville, Ky.; Chas. Derby (2:08¾), Chas. Derby Farm, Chicago, Ill.; Chas. Dillon (2:08¾), Chas. Dillon Farm, Paris, Ky.; Chas. Ed. Marvin (2:08¾), Chas. Ed. Marvin Farm, Lexington

FORDHAM ARRANGES 25 BASEBALL GAMES

Will Includes Contests With Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Army and Holy Cross.

SOUTHERN TRIP A FEATURE

Maroon Nine Will Play Six Teams During Easter Vacation—No Coach Yet Selected.

The Fordham baseball team will play twenty-five games during the coming season, according to the schedule announced yesterday by Frank Cogan, athletic manager of athletics at the Bronx university. Ten of the contests will be played at Fordham Field and the other fifteen away from home. The season will be opened with a game with the Rensselaer College nine at Fordham Field on Saturday, March 31, and will close with a clash with the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge on Saturday, June 2.

One of the features of the schedule is the Southern trip which is provided for the annual Easter vacation and on which the Maroon nine will play six games. The squad will leave New York on the special train on the night of Sunday, April 1, and will not return until the following Saturday. The first game on the trip will be played on April 2 with the University of Richmond at Richmond, Va., and then will follow contests with the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.; Georgetown at Washington, the United States Marine Corps at Quantico, Va.; St. John's College at Annapolis, Md., and the University of Pennsylvania at Franklin Field, Philadelphia.

A Southern trip has always been one of the features of Fordham's baseball schedule in the past, but never before has one of such proportions been arranged. There is possibly from present indications that Fordham has ever had for the annual Easter holiday tour. The players will be known every inch of a hundred miles a week on their southern trip, as the tour, coming so early in the season, will give them an opportunity to play only one contest before opening to meet their opponents in the North.

Two Games With Columbia.

Home-and-home games have been arranged with Georgetown, Columbia, New York University and Holy Cross. Columbia will visit Fordham Field on April 28 and three weeks later the Maroon will close with the Blue and White at South Field. Both of the N. Y. U. games will be played on Saturdays. The first contest will be staged at Ohio Field on April 14 and the second at Fordham Field on May 12. The first Holy Cross game will be played at Worcester, Mass., on Saturday, April 28, and the second will take place at Fordham Field on Wednesday, May 9. The local team will open with Georgetown, which is usually played at Fordham Field on Washington's birthday, but this year the Jesuits have decided that the contest will be staged on Friday, May 18. The Georgetown game will have been given to Manhattan College.

The scheduling of the two games with New York University has completed the usual complement of athletic contests between the Bronx Borough institution and a number of many years. A Manhattan contest brought the two universities together on the gridiron last October. The football team will clash again this year on October day at the Yankee Stadium, and the basketball team will meet on Feb. 16.

In addition to the games already mentioned, Fordham will play home contests with Lehigh, Tufts, City College and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. City College, which defeated Fordham last year for the first time in a decade, will play the Maroon in the two local engagements, will play at Fordham Field on Wednesday, May 23. For the first time in many years Fordham's four home baseball clash, Columbia, Manhattan College, C. C. N. Y. and N. Y. U., appear on the same schedule.

This year's Fordham squad on the line of games as usual. Efforts also were made to arrange a game with Harvard, but Fordham was unable to accept one of the several dates offered by the Cambridge institution. The season's game with Yale will be played at New Haven on Wednesday, April 18, about ten days after their usual. The clash with Princeton will be staged on the Tigers' diamond on Wednesday, May 2. The game with the Army, which has been a feature of Fordham's baseball schedule for many years, will be played this season on Saturday, May 19, at West Point. The annual encounter at West Point will be held in conjunction with the game.

Two Old Rivals Missing.

Two of Fordham's principal rivals, Boston College and Catholic University, with whom the Maroon nine usually plays home-and-home games, are not included in this year's list of contests. Attempts to arrange at least one clash with each of these teams were unsuccessful.

Graduate Manager Cogan has not yet signed a coach for the coming campaign. It is very likely that Billy Gibson, who directed the varsity nine so capably last the two-game, Jack Coffey, a former Fordham star, who has been with several major and other league teams, will probably get the job if he is available, but there is a good bet that he will again manage one of the Polo Grounds tenants. Coffey managed the Giants for the greater part of the season of 1921, but was succeeded by John Heydler, president of the National League, who gave the job to Hughie Jennings.

The athletic office expected only half a dozen men under the coaching of Keith Hart year, and many followers of the game are opposed to his return. It is felt that a significant article in the school by the current issue of The Fordham, the university student publication. The editorial, which advocates the selection of a "competent coach," is as follows:

"The baseball season is rapidly approaching and its success, both in the quality of the team and in the attendance of fans, is a matter of vital importance at the present time. The Athletic Association has carried its decision on this question for several months and the result of its deliberations have not as yet been made known.

"We have a successful baseball season. Football need only follow the football that has brought home full success to many other colleges. This method consists solely in the selection of a competent coach—one who knows the game and is capable of coaching it. This method may be a costly one, but it assures the administration of the success.

"A good coach produces a good team and a good team attracts the many Fordham baseball supporters.

"The truth of this statement can be readily proved by the example of the Holy Cross team. Holy Cross never had a fast baseball team until Jesse Fridge, but it always had the coach. Jack Barry had successfully produced football teams at the Cross because he knows how to coach.

"Holy College, on the other hand, has had specific successful but has never had the success of Holy Cross. The teams have been changed again, almost every year, and Holy Cross they were not the best.

"Fordham can profit by these examples and pick out some one who by his personal coaching can make this institution of learning and school.

Prospects Are Bright.

"Prospects for the coming season are bright, though not particularly bright. The members of last year's team will be available, and prominent among them are Charles Schwartzman, Mike Cronin, George Gallagher, Mike Vaughn, Jack Coffey, Tim of the Yankees, and a number of last year's team will be on hand this year and Mike Gallagher, catcher, and star pitcher, Vaughn and star pitcher.

"Fordham's prospects are more than bright, but certainly better than last year's team. Let us have a coach who will be able to produce a team which will be able to compete with each of these teams were successful.

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REFORM JUDAISM HAS GOLDEN JUBILEE

Convention Here This Week Brings 2,000 Jewish Leaders From Many Cities.

SPECIAL TEMPLE SERVICES

One of Dr. Isaac M. Wise, Founder of the Movement, Preaches at Emanu-El.

Special services were held in a large number of synagogues yesterday to mark the Golden Jubilee of American Reformed Hebrew Judaism, which will be celebrated by "Ge to Synagogue Week" beginning tomorrow and by a convention at the Hotel Astor from Jan. 22 to Jan. 28.

More than 2,000 visitors are here to attend the convention, including rabbis and lay leaders, men and women, from all parts of the United States. Some of the most prominent Jews in the country will take part in the convention, which seeks for the purpose of restating and reinterpreting the principles set forth half a century ago by Isaac M. Wise, founder of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

The pulpit of Temple Emanu-El was occupied yesterday by Dr. Jonah B. Wise of Portland, Ore., son of the late Dr. Isaac M. Wise. In his sermon he described Reform Judaism as an evolution of the older type of religion.

He said that Reform Judaism was not a thing brought into being fifty years ago, but was as old as the Jewish religion itself. He quoted from the prophets to prove that the principles enunciated in early times. He stated that they were similar in Reformed Judaism and in the so-called Orthodox Judaism, emphasizing that they formed the quality of orthodoxy in varying proportions. He pictured the Jewish religion as a faith which had undergone progressive number changes from its beginning as a tribal religion to its approach toward humanism.

"Three Hearts and Hands Necessary.

"This progress has continued," he said, "from the idea that a Jew was the only one acceptable to the temple of God to the idea of the prophet that all men are acceptable to the temple of God and that all actions are acceptable to God's place, so that they come from a pure heart and are brought by pure hands.

"Liberal religion, genuine liberal religion, is not a growth from something that has rotted and decayed. It is not a substitute for something that has grown utterly rotten and has to be thrown away. A great many Jews believe that reform itself is liberalism and that Judaism of another kind had become impossible; that it was not suited to the needs of men and women who had lost faith in the synagogue, that if was beneath the dignity of mind and spirit of the modern Jew. Nothing of the kind. Reform Judaism is not a mere disposition but is the result of a mind and the result of the noble thinking, the self-sacrifice, the sweet generosities, and sublimity of our immediate ancestors, our fathers and our grandfathers.

"Civilization has changed. The worst enemy of civilization is "stationary and change. We Americans have to be that characteristic of civilization which we have outwardly as change, renewal and rebuilding, new designs in architecture, new ideas.

"Civilization is that. Perhaps we are to progressive, too restless, too eager for something new. Perhaps our aspirations, perhaps our desire to satisfy our appetites, perhaps that tremendous urge in American life is not a healthy thing. Perhaps it is an unhealthy thing. Whatever it is, it is a part of human life. We must grow. We must change. Movement means everything. As civilization grows and changes, religion grows and changes."

Movement Agree Old.

Discussing the Golden Jubilee Convention, Dr. Wise continued:

"It is a mistake to think that this movement is only fifty years old. It is not. It is thousands of years old. It is as old as the Jewish thinker that wrestled with the problems of humanity. It goes back to the man who first thought with the conscience of the Israelite. It is a vital transformation of the Jew, of his place in the world, of his place amongst mankind. It stands as the protagonist of liberalizing religion and of those liberalizing agencies that will promote humanity. Finally bring the brotherhood of man. That thing we'll be accomplished with man. It isn't a thing that can be done with a other method or with a method that is self-contained. It is a thing that can be accomplished only with hard work and with rough work. Liberal Judaism does not promise to the Jew an easy heath. It does not promise a thing simple and easy. It promises that the religion of old prophet. It promises to tear your body and skilled until much time that much affliction is not and very long.

Rabbi Leon Harrison of St. Louis preached the sermon yesterday before the Temple Israel in the city. He took for his text, "Ye shall be holy," and continued: "This is but one of 613 commands, yet it dominates them all. It embraces them all. The idea of holiness is the pervasive idea of the Hebrew Bible, of the Jewish religion and of Jewish life. It is perhaps and characteristic of the native faith our fathers lived it so strikingly that the theme of our public lesson to you on this sacred day.

Hebrew First Requisite.

Dr. Harrison described "a holy people" as a people "conscious of being set apart for a divine purpose." The idea of holiness, he said, was pre-eminent in the life of the Jew.

"The ideal life of a Jew, indeed of any man," he continued, "is expressed in what we call the ethical life. But with the Jew the ethical must give into the spiritual life. With him religion was divine and something great, a sense of the divine, the love of God. The ethical then called upon him to make his life a holy life, to assimilate with the great luminous text, 'Ye shall be holy, for I your eternal God am holy.'

"This is what distinguishes the religion of Israel from every other. Here for moral improvement—this Hebrew idea of walking in it the sight of God, of living a life that we strive humbly and earnestly to fashion in God's image and likeness.

"And how shall we make our lives holy? We can begin to make our lives holy and the lives of our children in the home, by making the home more than an eating house and a sleeping place, making the home sacred and hallowed, a holy place where the spirit of God abides. The influence of a truly Jewish home is powerful and pervasive over every man reared there. He may not forget the household prayers and blessings; he cannot forget to help at Passover, he cannot forget to be at home with his little children, with every thing and holy home around him. The home is the last place where mere falls and mere wishes, the deep religious sentiments of the heart, could in the very foundations of our life, have power over us.

Worship Without Words.

"I love to join in a service that is quite impressive, where no words are spoken, where there is only worship, only the communion of souls with one another and with the spirit of God. I love a service without words, which I have only witnessed among the Quakers, in the meeting of the Society of Friends, in the Church of the Messiah and many places in the country. I love to join in a service where there is no sermon and many times I have felt that the sermon spoiled the service. I love to join in a service where there is no music

MISS ALICE BEERS IN SECRET WEDDING

Her Marriage to Erik Worm in Municipal Chapel a Surprise to Parents.

TO SAIL FOR COPENHAGEN

He Is an Amateur Tennis Star and His Bride Is Well Known in Society Here.

Announcement of the marriage of Miss Alice Beers, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rankin Beers of 130 East Sixty-ninth Street, to Erik Worm of Copenhagen, comes as a surprise to their friends, as there has been no previous announcement of the wedding. The ceremony was performed in the chapel of the Municipal Building by the City Clerk last Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and even the bride's parents knew nothing of the marriage until after it had taken place.

Mr. Worm, who is with the Baltic American Steamship Company, here, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Worm of Copenhagen. He is a member of the Danish team of the men's city and club championship at the West Side Tennis Club here. Children Burke was his best man at the wedding. The bride is a graduate of the Spence School and a well known society debutante, as. They plan to sail for Copenhagen in about a month and will make their home there permanently.

H. F. GUNNISON WEDS MRS. GEO. S. BALDWIN

Publisher of Brooklyn Daily Eagle and His Bride on Their Way to Europe.

Mrs. George S. Baldwin and Herbert F. Gunnison, publisher of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, whose engagement was made known on Jan. 2, were married yesterday at 9 o'clock in Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. John Haverland Melish officiating. Only relatives of both families attended the wedding.

The bride wore a gown of brown velvet chiffon and satin with a brown hat to match, and a corsage of orchids. She walked with her brother, William Sayre Hayes, and her only attendant was Miss Elsa Gunnison, a sister of the bride, who was in pale yellow with red beads, and who wore a corsage of pink sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Raymond M. Gunnison, elder son of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were John Cowdin Lane, Foster Gunnison, Charles H. Brewer and W. Sayre Hayes Jr.

Two hours after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Gunnison sailed on the Valdam of the Holland-America Line, and will travel in France and Italy. Returning home on March 5.

Mrs. Gunnison was a widow, and is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Hayes of Bellevue, Highmount, N. Y. She and Mr. Gunnison met last July while they were passing on a motor trip through Europe. His first wife, who died in 1918, was Miss Alice May of Brooklyn.

Barclay—Moody.

Miss Dorothy Douglas Moody, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Moody of the Biltmore Hotel, formerly of Brooklyn, and Captain Hugh Barclay, U. S. A., son of Mrs. S. E. Barclay of Little Rock, Ark., were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman officiated at the ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the Biltmore.

The bride was attended by Miss Eleanor McClatchy as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Catherine Lewis, Frances Hayes, Lillian E. Coleman, Elma Lewis Burnham Hammond and Clara S. Peck. It was a military wedding, with all the men in military and the regimental colors were carried. The best man was Captain William Vernon, and the ushers were Captain J. C. Whitcomb, Captains Avery S. Hitchcock, Charles F. Crosby, Lieutenant Colonel William C. Potter, Lieutenant Edward A. Kimball and Lieutenant Arthur J. Gilman.

Leary—Thomson.

The marriage of Miss Sarah Thomson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Thomson of 640 Park Avenue, and George Leary Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George Leary of this city and Southampton, L. I., took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Archbishop Hayes officiated, assisted by Msgr. George C. Worthington, and the ceremony was followed by a reception at Sherry's for 200 guests.

The bride, who was the first of this season's debutantes to announce her engagement, had her sister, Mrs. John B. Pierson Jr., as her only attendant. Mr. Pierson was best man. The ushers were John B. Pierson Jr., Alan Ogden Allen, U. S. A.; Captain John B. Pierson Jr., U. S. A.; C. V. Hibbard Jr., Arthur Leary, Richard C. Hubbard Jr. and Charles Dwyer.

Wagener—Thomas.

Miss Maud Hollins Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reubens Hollins of Lakewood, and George Wagener of Philadelphia, were married Saturday afternoon at Lakewood. The Rev. Dr. William Cox of Philadelphia officiated.

BARNARD ALUMNAE MEET.

Have Annual Luncheon—Plans for Anniversary Great Games Told.

The annual luncheon of the Barnard Guildes was held yesterday at the Hotel Commodore. Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve reviewed the experimental work done by Barnard during the last five years. She said that in Dean Gildersleeve's time this year was the largest in history, and that the twenty-one students who had scored under probation had kept their scholastic progress. She declared that Barnard is forming plans of a national college, and that with over $20,000 available in scholarship assistance was made of the gift of Provost William Thomas Brewster, who had left office for Milton Fairchild, for the English Club, gave a history of the English Club, given by Barnard by the Class of '93 were mentioned. They will be held on April 28. The graduates of the May, subject to the colleges of America, were Miss Cecil Lucas, new secretary, who spoke on "Giving to Public, and Dr. Alice Bunkhalter of New York City, who gave William Rede, director of the Bureau of Research Studies in British Colleges, talked about his work in the colleges of South America.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Jelliffe Sports.

Dr. and Mrs. Smith Ely Jelliffe entertained Sir Robert Horne, former chancellor of the exchequer in England, and Colonel Sir Charles Wright at dinner at the Club Royal last evening. Other guests were Mr. Elmer Schlesinger, Miss Irene Corbett and T. R. Smith. After dinner the guests attended the Follies, Sir Robert and Colonel Wright were here on the Plain and are leaving for Cuba and will call for Sir Robert on Feb. 10 on the Olympic.

Mrs. William Alexander Entertains.

Mrs. William Alexander, who will sail on the Saxonia on Jan. 24 to Algiers to spend several months, entertained at a dinner dance at her home, 15 East 77th Street, for guests included Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ogden Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Alexander and Miss Abigail Alexander.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Simmons and Miss Ethel M. Simmons of 777 Madison Avenue sailed yesterday on the Mauretania for the Mediterranean trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wilde of Woodbury, L. I., are at the Ambassador.

Mrs. Lewis Cass Allen of 120 East Seventy-second Street, who is Chairman of the Blue Ridge Health Center, is leaving today for Hillsboro, Va., to visit her mother, Mrs. Henry E. Pace, and will return before Jan. 29, the date of the dance.

Mrs. Cornbill will open her home, 820 Park Avenue, tomorrow in honor of Miss Dorothy Cunliffe of London.

Mrs. Arthur Sinclair Jr. of 820 Madison Avenue, with her daughter and son, Miss Margaret E. Wallace and Hugh C. Wallace, are sailing on Feb. 10 for the Mediterranean and will be away two months.

Miss Louise R. Lott, whose marriage to Dean Bedford will take place on Jan. 24, was the principal guest at a luncheon given yesterday at the Marquery by Miss Anna M. Wilder and Miss Jane M. Wilder.

Mrs. E. Roland Harriman and Miss Mathilde Paul will appear in a white dance recital "The American Beauty," at the Junior League performance for charity, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on three nights, beginning Jan. 31.

V. Everit Macy, who has been in Paris for several months for the benefit of his health, is expected to return to his home in Southampton about the middle of March.

Mrs. Benson Washington and her daughter, Miss Beulah Bryce Bennett of Louisville, Ky., have returned to New York after an absence of eight months abroad.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John W. Garrett and Mrs. Cole Porter are members of the Reception Committee for the Matinee of Lewis Morrison, to be given at the Plaza on Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, on the act of Grace. The proceeds will go to the Brooklyn Music School Settlement.

Dr. and Mrs. Seth Hilliker are at their home, Westmoreland, at Smithtown, Bermuda.

Mrs. Alderson Jongers and Miss Nan Jongers sailed on the Olympic for a three months' trip through Southern Europe.

Mrs. Edward Sayre and Miss Virginia Stevens, who sailed on the Rotterdam for the rest of the Winter.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Hallowell W. Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. John Shipley Dixon of Philadelphia are at the Lenox for a short visit.

Mrs. Richard Colgate and Miss Muriel Colgate have returned from California and are at the Gotham.

Palm Beach.

Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury is giving a tea this afternoon at her house on the Ocean Boulevard to welcome Mr. Stotesbury, who arrives today, and Mrs. J. Kinsley Mitchell, a daughter of Mr. Stotesbury, who arrived Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Dunnwoldt of New York have leased the Sanford cottage on Sunset Avenue for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Patterson of New York and their children were here taken the Morris cottage on Bougainville Avenue for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Barnes of New York arrived at the Breakers yesterday.

The Palm Beach Country Club opens for the season with a luncheon today, under the management of Fred Prince. The number of table reservations exceeds that of previous years.

Mrs. J. Fred Pierson Hostess.

Mrs. J. Fred Pierson entertained a number of guests at her home, 20 West Fifty-second Street, last Wednesday afternoon with a recital given by Miss Louise Alice Williams of Georgia. Miss Williams gave her program of Southern songs and characterizations in a quaint hoop-skirt costume. Among the guests were Mrs. Edward A. Wickes, Mrs. R. Beverly Cole, Mrs. Louis Livingston Rowe, Mrs. Stanley de Forest, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. John Aspinwall and many others.

TO AID TONSIL HOSPITAL.

Benefit Recital Will Be Held at Selwyn Theatre Next Sunday.

Providing treatment for more than 2,000 children of the poor, the Tonsil Hospital, 220 East Sixty-second Street, has incurred a small deficit. To make this up, a benefit recital will be given at the Selwyn Theatre by Miss Sigrid Onegin, with Herman Wasserman at the piano, next Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

The Tonsil Hospital, opened in February, 1921, has been described in the report of the Health Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine as "a response to a long felt need." It can accommodate more than 2,000 cases a year. Fifty trained specialists are giving their services to the relief of children, including Frank V. Ostrom, Alan Lapham Fox, Mrs. Carol Tucker, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Fitzhugh Coleman, Mrs. Clarence Dillon, Mrs. Stanford Kilcum, Mrs. Reginald Tower, Mrs. Allison White, Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mrs. Arthur Sachs, Mrs. Arthur Fowler, and Walter Page, Treasurer.

MRS. DE FREMERY VERY ILL.

Teachers' Leader Was Operated On for Cerebral Tumor.

Mrs. Henrietta Robinson de Fremery, high school teacher who several years ago was suspended for eight months for her attitude on the Board of Education, which she resented of "mother nothing," is dangerously ill at Mount Sinai Hospital and is not expected to live. Last Friday she was operated on for cerebral tumor. She has been ill for two weeks.

Mrs. de Fremery was a teacher in Washington High School in 1914 and took a very vigorous attitude against the action of the Board of Education in her suspension followed her "gross misconduct" and insubordination.

Since then she has been active as an important part in building up the teachers' union. Last October she was one of the twelve who did not receive certificates of loyalty by the State Department of Education.

Arthur L. Harvey Left $440,584.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 20.—Surrogate Tur appointed William C. Chase filed the appraisal of the estate of Arthur Ledyard Harvey, a New York banker with Sanger Harvey Inc., of this city, showing that the testator's personal estate amounted to $440,584.10. The estate of $40,000 realty, bequeathed and devised to a widow, Mrs. Harriet Ledyard Harvey, a daughter of Mrs. Jessie Ledyard Harvey, a daughter, Mrs. Jessie L. R. Jeffry.

Late Pope's Favorite Niece Dies.

ROME, Jan. 20.—The death is announced of Gilda Parolin, favorite niece of the late Pope Pius X. She died in the house where Pius X, Pope's Church, where the sisters of the late Pontiff live.

CATHLEEN VANDERBILT HAS COSTUME PARTY

Reginald C. Vanderbilt Entertains With a Supper Dance for His Debutante Daughter.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt entertained last evening with a supper dance for his debutante daughter, Miss Cathleen Vanderbilt, at his home, 23 East Seventy-second Street. It was a fancy dress party, and the guests, including many of the season's debutantes, numbered between 200 and 300.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was probably born the most lovely member of the Winter's debutante set. The former President, in her honor were formal affairs, but last night's party was one of quite informal character, in which the younger people danced. All sorts of fancy dressed people were present, and there was a group of the oldest guests dressed as children.

On Jan. 1 Miss Vanderbilt's grandmother, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, gave a dance for her and another granddaughter, Miss Isabel Rives, at the Plaza. Mrs. Neilson, who is a great-grandmother herself, gave a dance for her at the Plaza. Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is a great-grandmother herself, gave a large dance for her at the Ritz-Carlton, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, and on Thanksgiving Day, the day before the debut, she gave a dance given by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Jr. for her sister, Miss Gertrude M. Vanderbilt, Miss Vanderbilt's mother, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Sidney J. Colford Jr., is to give a dinner and dance for her at Pinehurst.

ROBERT COLGATE DEAD.

Union Club Member Dies at His Home in Cazenovia at 71.

Robert Colgate, for many years engaged in the real estate business in New York City, died at his home in Cazenovia, N. Y., yesterday in his seventy-second year. He was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1872.

Mr. Colgate was married Miss Mary Pierson Lefferts of Cazenovia and built a home there. He was a member of the Union Club and the Union Club. He was twice married, his first wife being survived by five children by a previous marriage.

Dr. Max Wachsman.

Dr. Max Wachsman, an ear, nose and throat specialist of Brooklyn and on the visiting staff of the Long Island College Hospital, died on Friday at his home, 420 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, in his 47th year. Dr. Wachsman never fully recovered from an attack of sleeping sickness he suffered three years ago. At the time that he was stricken with the disease he remained in a coma for five weeks, but was finally able to shake off the coma and began to recover his strength gradually. He was a native of Austria. After coming to this country he continued his medical studies at the Albany Medical College, and had practiced in Brooklyn since his graduation in 1898.

Gov. Smith at McDonald Funeral.

Governor Alfred E. Smith went to Brooklyn yesterday morning and attended the funeral of Mrs. Ellen McDonald, mother of Andrew V. McDonald, a member of the Police Department detailed to act as personal bodyguard to the Governor. The Governor and McDonald have been personal friends since they served both having been brought up on the lower east side of Manhattan.

The funeral left the late home of Mrs. McDonald at 343 Union Street at 9:30 A. M. and proceeded to the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Angels and Sacred Hearts where the pastor of the church, the Rev. James Flynn, officiated at a requiem mass. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

Abraham J. Dworsky.

Abraham J. Dworsky, one of the pioneer real estate operators on the east side and a member of the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 32 East Ninety-third Street. He was 70 years old, but had been extremely active in his business and apparently in good health even quite recently. He left a wife, three daughters and two sons. He was well known for his philanthropic interests, especially in the Home of the Daughters of Israel, of which his wife was the President.

George Whitcomb Cottrell.

George Whitcomb Cottrell, Jersey City reporter for The Standard News Association for the last twenty-five years, died at his home in that city yesterday in his seventieth year from pneumonia. He is survived by a son and two daughters. The funeral will be held at his home in Jersey City on Tuesday. Interment will be in Arlington, N. J.

Obituary Notes.

ELIAS STEINHEY, a retired real estate dealer, died from a complication of diseases at his home, 1 East 120th Street, on Thursday. He was born in Germany 78 years ago. He was a member of the Union Club, the Lenox Club, the Harmonie Club, the Metropolitan Club and the Jewish Hospital.

JAMES J. MIRAX, 38, an insurance broker, died after a brief illness at his home, 400 Convent Avenue, yesterday.

GEORGE L. ANDREWS, for thirty years Superintendent of Schools in Montclair, N. J., died at his home, 200 West 107th Street, yesterday. He was 68 years old.

CARL F. SCHOENHERR, 48 years old, for the last five years manager for Antonio Scotti and for many years associated with the Metropolitan Opera Company, died at his home, 320 West Fifty-third Street, on Thursday. His funeral will be held this afternoon at 60 Eighth Avenue.

FRANK CARROLL HAYDEN, a sister of Lee Carroll, the actor, died at her home, 200 Lake Avenue, Flatbush, L. I., yesterday.

Born.

ABRAMSON—To and Mrs. Alexander H. Abramson, nee Lucille Lowenstein of Montclair, N. J., on Jan. 18, a son, Lewis H. Jr., to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Abramson, Jan. 18, at home.

ATTRIDGE—To and Mrs. William Gray Attridge, 1 West 89th St., on Jan. 18, a daughter, Jan. 17, 1923, at home.

BALLED—To and Mrs. Stephen Balled (nee Romaine Rosenfeld), 630 West 163d St., a son, Jan. 18, 1923, at the home of Dr. Ira Wolfer and Dr. Nathan Ansell.

BLACKWOOD—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Oliver Blackwood of 1,000 Grand Concourse, a son, Jan. 18, at Fordham Hospital.

COHEN—This is to announce the birth of a son, Jan. 18, 1923, to Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Cohen, 1,000 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Unit B, and attendant Dr.

DAVIS—To and Mrs. Leo Davis (nee Esther), of 200 West 108th St., announce the birth of a son, Jan. 18, 1923.

DRESSLER—To and Mrs. Harry Dressler of 610 Lefferts Ave., Bedford, N. Y., announce the birth of a daughter on Jan. 18.

FORSTED—To and Mrs. David Forsted (nee Theodora Bell), of 30 Morningside Drive, a son, Jan. 18, at the Roosevelt Maternity Hospital.

FRANKLIN—To and Mrs. Jesse Franklin, nee Jessie Rosen, announce the birth of a daughter on Jan. 18, at the Mount Sinai Hospital.

FRIEDMAN—To and Mrs. Emil Bach Friedman (nee Sylvia Strauss), of 1 East 105th St., announce the birth of a son on Jan. 19 at St. Luke's Hospital, New York.

GARCIA—To and Mrs. Alvaro E. a son, Jan. 18, at home, 1 Sunday, Jan. 18, at Fifth Avenue.

GEORGE—To and Mrs. Alexander H. Jr., announce the birth of a son, Jan. 18, at home, 1 Sunday, Jan. 18, at Fifth Avenue.

GOODMAN—To and Mrs. H. Goodman, 30 Gramercy Park, announce the birth of a daughter, Jan. 18, at Mercy and Child's Hospital.

GOODMAN—To and Mrs. Thomas P. Goodman, Ellis Island, N. Y., a son, Jan. 18, at the birth of a son, Jan. 18.

GOTTHEIM—To and Mrs. Frederick Gottheim (nee Beatrice R. Gabel) announce the birth of Lawrence Abbe on Jan. 18, at 1,000 Bedford Ave., Bronx.

HANSEN—To and Mrs. Nat Hansen of 1,000 East 163d St., Bronx, announce the birth of a son on Saturday, Jan. 18, at home.

HERSHENSON—To and Mrs. Lester Hershenson (nee Ella Ellis), Lodge of Mount Sinai Hospital, Jan. 18, 1923, a son.

HUDSON—To and Mrs. Nathaniel Hudson of 32 Bedford Ave., Lawrence, L. I., a boy, Jan. 2, 1923.

LEVI—To and Mrs. Albert H. Levi (nee Ethel Kahn) announce the birth of a daughter, Florence Jean, on Jan. 18.

LEVITON—To and Mrs. David Leviton, of 167 East 100th St., wishes to announce the birth of a daughter, Ruth Beatrice, on Jan. 18, at Beth David Hospital.

LEWIS—To and Mrs. Leo Lewis (nee Pearl Lipshitz) announce the birth of a son, Brooklyn, Jan. 18, at 1,000 West 111th.

LEWIS—To and Mrs. Louis Lewis (nee Ethel Kaufman), of 1,000 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, a son, Jan. 18, at the Wyckoff Hospital.

MAZAN—To and Mrs. Charles Mazan (nee Edith Goldstein), of 400 West 163d St., are happy to announce the birth of a girl, Phyllis Jeanette, at the Lenox Hospital, of Manhattan, on Friday, Jan. 19, 1923.

MEAKE—To and Mrs. Harry Meake (nee Pauline Bernard), 1,000 West 163d St., New York, announce the birth of a son, Jan. 18, at the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

MOSS—To and Mrs. Harry A. Moss (nee Minnie Rosenberg) of 112 West 163d St., New York, announce the birth of a daughter on Jan. 18, 1923, at the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

OPPENHEIM—To and Mrs. Joseph B. Oppenheim, 1,000 West 163d St., a son, Jan. 18, at Beth-el Sanitarium, Jamaica, Long Island, Jan. 18, at Beth-el's Sanitarium.

PHILIPS—To and Mrs. Ralph S. Philips, 60 Wing Place, announce the birth of a son, Jan. 18, at home.

ROSENBLUM—To and Mrs. Louis Rosenblum of Bay Ridge, New York Harbor, announce the birth of a girl, Miriam, Jan. 12.

SCHNEIER—To and Mrs. J. B. Schneier announce the birth of a son, Sunday, Jan. 7, at home, 107 Franklin Ave., Flatbush.

STEINER—To and Mrs. Abraham Steiner, 1,000 West 163d St., announce the birth of a daughter, Jan. 18, at Mercy and Child's Hospital.

WEILL—To and Mrs. Nathan L. Weill (nee Ida Hirsch) of 500 West 163d St., announce the birth of a daughter, Jan. 17, at Mercy and Child's Hospital.

Confirmation.

COHEN—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Cohen of 820 West 163d St. announce the fact that their son, Alvin C., Saturday morning, Jan. 20, at the Temple Israel of Harlem, Broadway, 120th St. at 10 A. M. Jan. 20 after 4 P. M.

THEULEY—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Theuley, 200 E. Sidney Ave., announce the fact that their son, Jerome, will be confirmed at the Temple Israel of Harlem, Jan. 20 after 4 P. M.

Engaged.

ASTRACHAN—SIMON—Mr. and Mrs. Harry N. Simon of 400 West 163d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Natalie, to Mr. Samuel Astrachan.

BERGER—GUTENBERG—Dr. Benjamin Gutenberg of 1,000 Grand Concourse announces the engagement of his niece, Adelle R., of 1,000 Vyse Ave., to Harry Berger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Berger, Brooklyn, Bronx, 20, 2 to 5 P. M. The Lyceum, 400 East 163d St., Bronx.

BRAUNSTEIN—COHEN—Mr. and Mrs. Max Cohen of 420 24 St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Blanche Bernard, to Adam Braunstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Braunstein, of New York and Far Rockaway, L. I. Reception Sunday, Feb. 4, after 8 o'clock, Hotel Astor, New York City. No cards.

COHEN—BRACK—Birdie J. Brack, 1,000 East 165th St., to Max Cohen, 302 Simpson St., New York City.

COHEN—NATHAN—Mr. and Mrs. Sol P. Nathan of 1,000 Bluefield Place, Bronx, announce the engagement of their daughter, Olive Verna, to Irving Charles Cohen of 30 West 107th St., New York City.

DRESSLER—FRIEDMAN—The engagement of the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philadelphia to wed by Mrs. A. Friedman, 215 West 110th St., to Bertram Dressler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Dressler.

FELDMAN—MACKES—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mackes of 1,000 East 163d St., Bronx, announce the engagement of their daughter, Estelle, to Dr. William Feldman of New York City.

FISHER—MILLER—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Miller of 400 West 163d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Mr. Samuel W. Fisher of New York.

GINSBERG—BLACK—Mr. and Mrs. H. Black, 2,001 Bonnycrest Ave., Bronx, announce the betrothal of their daughter Anna to Mr. Philip Ginsberg, New York.

GOLDMAN—ROSENSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Max Goldman, of 21 East 163d St., announce the engagement of their daughter Ruth to H. Rosenstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Goldman of 220 West 109th St., Bronx, Jan. 20, 2 to 5 P. M. 1,000 Avenue, after 8:30 P. M. No cards.

GOODMAN—SHELD—Mr. and Mrs. William Wolff of 307 East 163d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Cecile, to Joseph Goodman, Reception Sunday, Jan. 21, at Shield Annex, after 8:30 P. M. No cards.

HOFFMAN—LITHIE—Mrs. Pamela Lithie, 300 West 163d St., announces the engagement of her daughter, Gertrude H., to Mr. Leo M. Hoffman, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Hoffman.

HOLDSTEIN—GOTTLIEB—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gottlieb of 400 West 163d announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel, to Mr. Bernard J. Holdstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Holdstein of 30 West 163d.

KAHN—SHELANDER—Mr. and Mrs. Max Shelander of 271 Central Park West announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Mr. Emil Kahn, Reception at Hotel St. Regis Sunday, Jan. 28, from 3 to 5. No cards.

KLAUS—LOEWEY—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Loewey announce the engagement of their daughter, Sara, to Mr. Paul Klaus, January, 1923.

LEVIN—FISCHER—Mr. and Mrs. R. Fischer of 100 West 109th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Mr. Maurice Levin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Levin of Brooklyn.

MAGLOW—HALPERIN—Mrs. Simon Halperin announces the betrothal of her daughter, Pauline, to Dr. Herman Maglow.

MAUTNER—GREENWALD—Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Greenwald, of 1,000 Hall Place, announce the engagement of their daughter, Clara, to Mr. Samuel Mautner. Reception Jan. 28, at home at 8 P. M.

NEUMAN—WEIDMAN—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bernstein, 400 West 163d St., announce the engagement of their granddaughter, Miss Ruth Weidman, to Mr. Samuel Neuman. Jan. 21, 1923.

SHEIN—COHEN—Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Cohen, 1,000 East 163d St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Pauline, to Robert Shein, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Shein, at home Sunday, Feb. 4, 2 to 6. No cards.

SHERMAN—COPELAND—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sherman announce the engagement of their daughter, Jacqueline, to Mr. Edward J. Copeland, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Copeland, Reception Sunday, Jan. 28, 2 to 5 P. M. 1,000 West 163d St.

SOLOMONSBERG—BAUMEY—Mr. Morris Baumey, 30 West 120th St., New York City, announces the engagement of his daughter, Rose, to Mr. Louis Solomonsberg of Newark, N. J.

STEINBERG—KRUMER—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Krumer of 1,000 Bronx St., Newark, N. J., will be at home on Sunday, Jan. 21, after 8 o'clock, in honor of the engagement of their daughter Bertha to Harry Steinberg.

STEINER—SHERMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Steiner of Hotel Alexander, 200 West 109th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Morris A. Sherman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Sherman of New York.

WEAR—ROSENTHAL—Mr. and Mrs. David Rosenthal have announced the engagement of their daughter, Bertha, to Mr. Ely Wear, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Bernard Jr. at home Sunday, Feb. 4, from 3 to 6 P. M. 1,000 Park Ave. (Please note error of date in Sunday issue of Times.)

WEIDMAN—SHEINWOLD—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Sheinwold announce the betrothal of their daughter, Ruth, and Dr. B. S. Weidman.

WEINSTEIN—SHERMAN—Mr. and Mrs. L. Sherman, 400 West 163d St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Stella, to Mr. Ben Weinstein.

WEISS—SHEED—Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Weiss, 1,000 Bronx St., Bronx, New York City, announce the engagement of their son, Alfred, to Miss Sadie Sheed, Bronx, Jan. 20, 2 to 5 P. M.

Married.

ATTRIDGE—SHEEHY—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Sheehy of 130 Central Ave., N. Y. C., announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Agnes, to Mr. William Attridge on Sunday, Jan. 14.

BEERS—WORM—Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Worm of 420 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C., announce the marriage of their daughter, Alice, to Erik Worm, Copenhagen, on Friday, Jan. 19.

BRAUNSTEIN—FRIEDMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Frederick of 1,000 Park Ave. announce the marriage of their daughter, Edith, to Mr. Edward Braunstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Braunstein of 400 West 163d St., Bronx, Jan. 20, 1923, at home, 1,000 Park Ave.

CHAPMAN—PERCE—Mr. Marcus J. Chapman of Madison to Miss Sarah E. Pierce of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Pierce of N. Y. C., on Jan. 20, 1923, by Rev. E. E. Holbrook.

DUNCAN—GUTHRIE—Mr. and Mrs. Hilton T. Guthrie, 200 West 109th St., announce the marriage of their daughter Marie to Mr. Joseph Duncan, Jan. 20, 1923, Dr. Elias Salmon officiating.

GOLDSMITH—SHULAER—Jan. 18, 1923, Abraham S. Goldsmith to Clementine C. Shulaer.

HIRSCHBERG — KREITMAN — Benjamin Kreitman and Ida Hirschberg, on Saturday, Jan. 14, by Rev. Dr.

ISRAEL—SHERMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Sherman of 400 West 163d St. announce the marriage of their daughter, Gladys Alice, to Oscar Israel of Washington, D. C.

KRAMER—KANDEL—Mr. Morris J. Kandel announces the marriage of his daughter, Rosalyn, to Mr. Alfred A. Kramer on Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1923.

MATTES—BECKER—Charles Mattes and Lillian Becker, by Dr. I. Benjamin Hess of the Hebrew Technical Institute.

PUSE—LACHETER—Mrs. S. Lacheter of 1,000 Fulton Ave. announced the marriage of her daughter, Pauline, to Benjamin Puse, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Puse, on Jan. 14, 1923.

RANDOLPH—MORGAND—Adelaide Dorothy Morgand to Wm. Lewis Clark Randolph, Jan. 18, 1923, at 31 Butler Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALCHER—SHEFLIN—Frances Ola Shefflin and Arthur E. Salcher, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, by Dr. Siegfried S. Wise, New York City.

SHAPIRO—FRIEDMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Friedman of 120 West 109th St. announce the marriage of their daughter, Sheindel, and Mr. Sam Shapiro, son of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Shapiro of Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, at the Hotel Astor.

SIEBEL — TRAUNER — Anna Trauner and Adolph Lewis Siebel, Jan. 7, New York City, by Dr. De Witt Mallory.

Anniversaries.

FRIEDLANDER—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Friedlander of 107 West 109th St. celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, Monday, Jan. 22. At home at 8 P. M. Transportation after 8:30 P. M. No cards.

WEISMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Weisman of 1,101 Grand Concourse wish to celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. A reception will be given in their honor at the Hotel Savoy, Sunday, Jan. 21.

Died.

ANDREWS—On Jan. 19, 1923, George J., husband of Amelia M. Andrews, at his residence, 240 West 105th. Funeral private.

BAKER—I. Rogers, beloved husband of Mary I. Baker, at Dobbs Ferry, on Friday, Jan. 19, 1923. Funeral Monday, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of Immaculate Heart. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery.

BANGHART—Margaret, passed away at the age of 42 years, on Jan. 19. Will lie in state at York & Swift Funeral Parlors, 1,364 East 149th St., Bronx. Service from until time of mass at St. Mark's Nave Congregational Church, 437 East 149th St., at 2:30 P. M. Monday. Interment Maple Grove Cemetery.

BARTON—Sam, husband of his mother, 18 Adams St., Port Washington, aged 37. Services at residence, 3 P. M., Monday. To depart and be with Christ, which is far better. (Phil. 1:23.)

BLUMBERG—Pierce, beloved wife of Shepard. Funeral from her late residence, 181 West Ave., Jersey City, on Monday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

BOUGHTON—At Sharon, Conn., on Jan. 18, in his 85th year, Rossville St. John. Private funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 2 P. M.

BLUMENTHAL—Mathilde, Young Men's Hebrew Association and Self Help Society are requested to attend the funeral of Pauline Blumenthal, beloved wife of Gustave Blumenthal, on Monday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M. Crematory, Fresh Pond. 300 Wilson Ave., Brooklyn, nee Mathilde Ascher. CHARLES FEIN, President. JOSEPH S. HIRSCHFIELD, Sec.

BRADEN—James N., Jan. 20, 1923. Services at his late home, 200 Union St., Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

BUTLER—Jan. 18, at 21 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, Amelia Elmer, widow of John T. Butler. Requiem 10 A. M. Monday at Church of the Nativity, Clinton Ave. and Madison St. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

CARO—At her residence, 2,784 Pregson Av., Thomas (nee Lowenstein), relict of Michael Caro, mother of Mary Lawson, Gustav Lowenstein, Jesse, Nathan, Stella and Leila Lowenstein. Jan. 18, 1923. Funeral notice later.

COLGATE—At his residence in Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y., on Jan. 20, 1923, Robert Colgate, in the 72d year of his age, the son of the late Robert Colgate of New York and Mary Elizabeth Higgins. Funeral at Cazenovia.

COLVER—Harry Clay, son of the late Samuel Tuttle and Ann Brown-Colver, Friday, Jan. 19, 1923, after a long illness, in his 72d year. Buried at Greenwood Cemetery. Brooklyn, Monday, Jan. 22. Services at Chapel, main entrance, 2 o'clock P. M. Seattle and Des Moines papers please copy.

COOPER—Jan. 19, Mary J., dearly beloved wife of Henry M. Cooper, 308 Kensington Ave., Jersey City, N. J., entered into rest. English papers please copy.

COTTRELL—On Saturday, Jan. 20, George Whitcomb Cottrell, husband of the late Irene Mather Cottrell (nee Bassett), aged 69. Funeral services Monday, Jan. 22, at 2:45 P. M. at his late residence, 9 Sherman Ave., Jersey City. Interment at convenience of family.

DEXHEIMER—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 18, 1923, at her residence, 424 West 159th St., Amelia C., wife of Captain John M. Dexheimer, U. S. N. (ret.). Funeral Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Monday, Jan. 22, at 10 A. M. Interment private please omit.

DESMOND—Jan. 20, Estelle. Funeral from McLaren's funeral parlors, Lexington Ave. and 68th St., Monday, at 9:30 A. M.

DICKINSON—At Chicago, Jan. 19, Annie, widow of the late Thomas Dwight Dickinson and dearly beloved mother of Charles Dickinson of the Brick Church, Temple Bethel and Union Theological Seminary.

DRAKE—Mary E., wife of the late David S. Drake of Cincinnati, N. Y., passed away at the home of her son, Dr. Ira Drake, Glen Cove, L. I., Jan. 20. She is survived by her son, Willis Drake of Forest Hills, and daughter, Mrs. H. Gaylord Wilcox of Springfield, Mass. Interment in Cornelia

WHOLESALE AND RETAILING HEAVIEST ON RECORD

Commerce Bureau Survey Quotes Many Signs That Business is on the Mend.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Exceptional activity in all lines of business for the closing months of 1922 is shown by a survey of domestic business conditions issued today by the Department of Commerce.

A new record since 1920 in pig iron production, a larger output of coal and coke, heavy car loadings, a December record for building activities, a marked increase in weight of foreign goods and a heavy consumption of silk, together with the heaviest volume of retail sales ever recorded, are among the favorable signs given.

Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation fell off, but officials attribute this to backlogs of merchandise production and better deliveries. Steel ingot production declined slightly, totaling during December 3,179,000 tons, compared with 3,302,000 for November.

Sales in December of two of the large mail order houses to the country totaled $32,186,000 or $1,198,000 more than in December, 1921, and $380,000 more than in December, 1920.

Sales of the three large box cost stores totaled $62,456,000 in December, compared with $56,000,000 in December, 1921, and $60,375,000 in the same month of 1920.

Continued improvement in business conditions throughout Europe, with the exception of Germany and in the Far East, is shown by a summary of the general financial situation abroad, also issued by the department today.

The unsettled condition of Germany was worse, even before the Ruhr crisis began, according to the survey, with production costs rising rapidly and wages out of line with living costs. At the end of December note circulation in Germany had exceeded a million marks. British manufacture of American cars goes on in the Ford and American drilling machinery is being extensively used in petroleum operations in North-ern Spain, while other recent developments, notably the exchange situation, have strengthened the position of American exports in that field.

Cables from the Far East indicated that the Japanese monetary crisis has passed, with money easier at lower discount rates; living costs have decreased 4 per cent., and both imports and exports are on the increase.

Trade is on the increase in China also, the Chinese maritime customs revenue for 1922 exceeding those of 1921 by 4,000,000 taels, and all foreign shipping based on the customs revenue has been met in full. Eight new American firms have opened offices in Shanghai recently.

In Australia bank deposits are increasing and exports and imports are also on the increase, with exports slightly in excess over imports for the first time since last June.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR FARMERS

Federal Board Sees Agricultural Situation Full of Promise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The general agricultural situation is full of promise, the Department of Agriculture announced today in reviewing conditions of the first half of January.

Improvement in Fall sown grains quite generally throughout the country was reported as a result of mild and open weather which enabled backward fields to catch up in seasonal development of growth. Farm work has proceeded satisfactorily in most sections and plowing for Spring crops is generally further advanced than usual.

Livestock is generally in good condition with some small cases of loss from cholera in the upper Mississippi Valley. Corn holding is practically finished and, in stock feeding areas, the demand is heavy and prices are on the increase.

Cotton picking is practically completed and an increased acreage is reported for the next crop. Shipping and marketing of tobacco is progressing rapidly with prices generally good.

Farm stocks of potatoes, both white and sweet, are reported in excess but are showing deterioration in most areas. In several instances sales are being made at lower prices and large quantities are being fed to stock with good results.

GREENWICH BANKS MERGE.

Putnam Trust and National Bank Consolidate Their Business.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 28.—The Putnam Trust Company and the Greenwich National Bank consolidated at the close of business today. The trust company will move its banking offices to quarters occupied by the National and on Monday morning the consolidated business will be conducted by the National Bank under the name of the Putnam Trust Company.

The Putnam Trust Company was organized in 1904 and has total resources of more than $2,000,000. The Greenwich National Bank was organized in 1888 and its resources are $2,000,000.

Philadelphia Electric Increase.

The stockholders of the Philadelphia Electric Company will be notified on Feb. 1 that at the annual meeting in April they will be asked to approve an increase in the authorized capital stock from the present $60,000,000 to $100,000,000, according to information yesterday in the financial district. The plan provides also that $15,000,000 of common stock be issued. It will be offered for subscription at par pro rata to the holders of the common stock.

LOST AND FOUND

Rate 25 cents an agate line.
Advertisements for insertion received up to 10 P. M. today appear under classified heads.

LOST.

BAG—Black, in subway train, Friday, containing clothes, nearly new; finder reward. Hinchliffe, 3000.

BEADED BAG—Lost on 5th St., Saturday afternoon, gray and red beaded bag; reward. 19 West 8th St.

BEADED BAG—Gift, with St. Theatre, Friday night; liberal reward. Melrose 7867.

GLASSES—Tuesday, 3-4 o'clock, Kinmore, vicinity 86th St., 3-4 o'clock, Kinmore, vicinity 86th St., Lexington Ave. Reward.

HAT BOX—Jan. 12, a woman, leaving her mother apartment in 40th St., between Central Park West and Broadway, or in taxi, containing valuable hat, receipt of Bond, Tuesday, 40th.

POCKETBOOK, containing $17, papers, cards of owner, between 179th St., 5th Av. and 179th St., Manhattan Av.; reward.

WALLET—Black, containing papers, vicinity Chamber, 140 East 39th St. Phone 8876.

Jewelry.

BADGE, diamond and enamelled, Friday afternoon, in or about the neighborhood of the Hippodrome. $25 reward and no questions asked upon the return to E. M. Gattle & Co.

BROOCH—Oval, cameo, set Friday; reward. Owl Cameo, 6270.

RING—Blue sapphire, in platinum setting, for return of the sentimental two years engaged and the small diamond, last Monday, Jan. 22, at Broadway and 72d St. Drucker & Co., 349 5th Av.

WATCH, lady's, Grand Central to Pennsylvania Station, Friday. L. 688 Times Downtown.

WATCH—Lady's, closed-face, gold; Mon. E. R. Carroll engraved inside; valued as keepsake. Call Columbus 2888.

Cats, Dogs and Birds.

BOSTON TERRIER, small female, white, white markings on feet, face, tail, right ear half of face. Brown spaniel, Pointer Setter, 1147 Dr. Carver, 761 East 24th St., Brooklyn.

CAT, August, grey, tiger, very fierce, Jan. 22, Lincoln Hill, vicinity Hillside and Fulton Ave. Reward. Mrs. Thurber, 701 Lincoln Ave., Brooklyn.

Other "Lost and Found" Advertisements Section 10, Page 2.

FOR RAIL CONSOLIDATION.

Howard Elliott Urges Union of Great Northern and St. Paul Systems.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Consolidation between railroads in Minnesota, traffic will be maintained if the Interstate Commerce Commission approves a consolidation of the Great Northern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul systems, Howard Elliott, Chairman of the board of the Northern Pacific, testified today before the commission.

Mr. Elliott stipulated that if such a consolidation were effected as a part of the plan the Northern Pacific would be willing to become a joint owner of the present Great Northern line between Billings and Great Falls, both in Montana, and under joint or proportionate control of the owners of the Great Northern, in that Great Northern is now obliged to buy rides.

Further, he said, Northern Pacific service could be extended to transcontinental points of Montana points which now have only Great Northern service.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership Transferred—Edward H. York to George Dallas Dixon Jr., Dixon & Co., 10 Broad Street. George R. Leslie (deceased) to J. Robert Breslin, of Hill & Slaughter, 10 Broad Street.

Membership Pledged for Transfer—Sidney T. S. Williams to Harry C. Hulsart, sponsor, Arthur Turnbull, John D. Merriman. William T. Flagg to Francis B. Thorne, sponsor, Henry Van Schaick Dey. Quentin F. Palmer, I. Elliot Anderson to John S. Lemen, sponsor, Fred L. Hildreth, Charles F. Morris.

New Partnership—Dixon & Co., Jan. 30, 1923, 10 Broad Street. Fitz Eugene Dixon, George Dallas Dixon Jr.

Proposed New Partnership—J. A. Roth & Co., Jan. 31, 1923, 40 Wall Street. J. A. Roth, Norris R. Haworth. Wirt & Co., Jan. 31, 1923, Youngstown, Ohio. E. E. Swartzwelder, Philip M. Schell, Robert Wentworth, special, Philip Wirt. Hulsart & Hart, Feb. 1, 1923, 40 Wall St. Harry C. Hulsart, David A. Hart, Byron S. Hall & Co., Feb. 1, 1923, 100 Broadway. Byron S. Hall, Frank I. Tomlins, LaMotte T. Cohu, Harry W. Cryer.

Change in Partnership—C. E. Dorsett & Co., James C. Turnbull, admitted, effective Jan. 31, 1923.

Proposed Change in Partnership—Benjamin D. Hurlbut & Co., C. C. Salway, to retire Feb. 1, 1923. J. W. Brown & Co., George Frank Burns P. Hitchcock, to be admitted. Brown & Combs, Cyrus B. Moore, to be admitted. J. Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., Frederick K. Hausman, to be admitted. Harry Hirsch, general partner, will become a special partner. Feb. 1, 1923. Otis & Co., Salmon E. Kilton, to be admitted.

Proposed Change in Firm Name—Effective Jan. 1, 1923, Kneppelmann & Co. to Kier & Co.

New Address—John F. Clark & Co., 27 William Street.

Branch Offices—Farmer & Feeley (new), Greenville, Texas. L. G. Knowles, manager. Dixon & Co. (new), Philadelphia, Pa., resident partner, R. F. Hilliard & Co. (new), Palm Beach, Fla., Royal Poinciana Hotel, R. G. Chase, manager. Dabl & Co. (new), Belleair Heights, Fla., Jerry J. Feeney, manager. Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, Pittsburgh, Pa., discontinued. Peter H. Troy, Kingston, N. Y., discontinued.

Women Grain Largest in History.

H. B. Kurrie, President of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company, issued a statement yesterday showing the road's operations for 1922.

"The year's grain traffic was the largest in the history, totaling about 104,000,000. Business is showing gradual improvement and the labor situation is quiet.

Kings County Trust on 40% Basis.

The Directors of the Kings County Trust Company of Brooklyn have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 per cent., payable Feb. 1, to stockholders of record Jan. 31, placing the stock on a 40 per cent. annual basis. For the last two years dividends have been paid at the rate of 4 per cent. quarterly, or 32 per cent. per annum.

Delaware Railroad Reports Gain.

The Delaware Railroad Company, in its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net income of $[illegible], an increase of $[illegible] compared with 1921. The company made no time to the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company, and received practically all its income, or $[illegible], from the lease of the road.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
7	C. Cons. Coal	10	10	10
1	C. C. & L. L&P. 7% pf.	100½	100½	100½
10	C. C., E. L. & P. 8% pf.	107½	107½	107½
2	Cons. G. E. L. & P. 7% pf.	108	108	108
62	Consolidation Coal	49½	49½	49½
400	Cons. Gas	74	74	74
5	Citizens Bank	47	47	47
1	Eastern Rolling Mill	47½	47½	47½
1	Monumental Brewing	3½	3½	3½
1	Northern Central	50½	50½	50½
1	Real Estate Trust	83½	83½	83½
5	Western Bank	25½	25½	25½
10	Wm. Cameron & Co.	25	25	25
7	U. S. Fid. & Guar.	110	110½	110
	BONDS.			
$1,000	Balto. City 4% 1981	89½	89½	89½
1,000	U. S. 1st 3½% 1932	100	100	100
11,000	Cons. Gas 5% 1939	94	93½	94
1,000	Maryland St. 5s	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Balt. Pass. Ter. 4s	56	56	56

CLEVELAND STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
100	Prestolite	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	Glidden	37	37	37	37
100	Peerless pf.	78	78	78	78
100	Peerless	17	17	17	17
100	Sterling Williams	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Standard Parts	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	Stearns	20½	20½	20½	20½
				Bid.	Asked.
	Brier Hill			19	19½
	Falcon, Ohio			90	100

Full River Mill Stock Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 28.—Following are the latest quotations of Fall River Mill securities:

Algonquin Print. Co.	70
Arkwright Mills	60
Barnard Mills	150
Bourne Mfg. Co.	150
Brittany Mills	100
Chace Mills	150
Chaffee Mills	150
Conanicut Mills	150
Davol Mills	45
Fall River Mfg. Co.	150
Flint Mills	170
Granite Mills	150
King Philip Mills	170
Laurel Lake mills	125
Laurel Lake pfd.	90
Lindsay Mills	87½
Luther Co.	170
Mechanics Mills	140
Merchants Mfg. Co.	150
Montaup Mills	150
Osborn Mills	150
Parker Mills com.	95
Parker Mills pfd.	90
Pilgrim Mills com.	150
Pilgrim Mills pfd.	90
Richmond Mills	50
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	150
Seaconnet Mills com.	150
Stevens Mills	90
Shove Mills	90
Stafford Mfg. Co.	150
Stevens Mfg. Co.	150
Tecumseh Mills	150
Troy Mfg. Co.	100
Union Cotton Mills	100
Wampanoag Mills	150
Westport Mfg. Co.	150

Week's Mill Stock Sales in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The following are the sales for the week in unlisted manufacturing stocks:

4	Mass. Cotton Mills	17½
1	Nashua Mfg. Co., common	70
1	York Mfg. Co.	75
2	Ludlow Mfg. Assoc. rights	3½
20	Riverdale Mfg. Co.	150
1	York Mfg. Co.	75
10	U. S. Worsted warrants for pfd.	4
1	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	200
4	Lawrence Mfg. Co.	350
1	Nashua Mfg. Co. com.	70½
2	Mill Mfg. Co.	30
10	Gossett Mills pfd.	95½
5	Bates Mfg. Co.	70
1	U. S. Worsted warrants	4
5	Continental Mills	100
60	C. H. White pfd. with 20 com. bonus	1
10	New England Cot. Prod. pfd.	10
10	Dutchess Bleaching Mfg. Co.	10
2	Plymouth Cordage Co.	75
1	Pacific Mills com.	170
10	Acme Mills com.	100
1	Weet Point Mfg. Co.	100
5	Sagamore Mfg. Co.	150
17	U. S. Worsted Mills pfd.	90½
1	Wampanoag Corporation	17½
14	F. M. Shoe Mach. pfd.	75
1	Grafton & Upton Mfg. pfd.	40
5	Fish Rubber Co. pfd.	97½
1	Hamilton Woolen	100
1	Converse Rubber Shoe pfd.	80
15	U. S. Worsted com. rights	3-16
10	Ludlow Mfg. Assoc. rights	3-16

Volume of Business Creeping Up Again, Reserve Banks' Weekly Reports Show

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Bank debits for the week ending Jan. 17 totaled $[illegible], reaching an increase of $[illegible] over the total shown for the preceding week. This increase is in accordance with the customary mid-month swell of check payments.

Larger figures are reported for most of the leading centers, though several, including Cleveland and St. Louis, reported smaller totals.

As compared with the corresponding week in 1922, bank debits for the week under review show an increase of $[illegible], or nearly 24 per cent.

Larger figures are reported with last year are reported for all the leading centers, except Milwaukee. A notable increase, amounting to $[illegible], or 27 per cent., is shown for Pittsburgh. Debits to individual accounts were reported to the Federal Reserve Board for the week ending Jan. 17 by 141 reporting banks, of which 38 are included in this summary by Federal Reserve districts:

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS.

	Jan. 17, 1923.	Jan. 10, 1923.	Jan. 18, 1922.
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dallas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Receipts, expenditures and balances at close of business Jan. 27:

	This Week.	Corresponding Period Last Year.	Fiscal Year 1923.	Corresponding Period Fiscal Year 1922.
Ordinary receipts	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Internal revenue—Income and profits tax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous internal revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total internal revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ordinary receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public debt receipts (net)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary expenditures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public debt expenditures (net)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total expenditures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess of ordinary expenditures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess of total expenditures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HUDSON MOTOR CHANGES.

R. D. Chapin Becomes Chairman and R. B. Jackson President.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 28.—Several promotions among officers of the Hudson Motor Car Company were made at the annual meeting today.

Roy D. Chapin, President for thirteen years, was elected Chairman of the Board; Roscoe B. Jackson, Vice President, Treasurer and general manager, was made President and general manager; William J. McAneny, formerly Secretary, was made Vice President and Treasurer; Howard E. Coffin and O. E. McCormack were re-elected Vice Presidents, and A. Barit was elected Secretary.

The promotions are a public appreciation of the men who have had so much to do in building up the successful and well-established position which our institution enjoys, said Mr. Chapin. There will be no change in the control of the Hudson Motor Car Company and its policies. Mr. Jackson is one of the original organizers of the company and has been its general manager ever since it started, and his outstanding ability will be of greater value as the President of our institution."

A. Barit, J. W. Beaumont, G. G. Seim, F. O. Belmer, R. D. Chapin, H. E. Coffin, S. L. Fisher, R. B. Jackson, W. J. McAneny, O. E. McCormack and E. E. Stalb were re-elected Directors.

The annual report of the Hudson Company and its subsidiary corporations, Hare's Motors, showed that 26,000 Hudson cars and 16,000 Essex cars were distributed last year, with a net profit to the Hudson Motor Car Company of $[illegible], or more than 90 per share on the capital stock outstanding.

COTTON SPINNING LAGGING.

Fewer Spindle Hours on More Spindles Going in December.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Cotton spinning showed decreased activity during December, the number of active spindle hours being about 400 hours less than in November, shown by the Census Bureau's monthly report, made public today.

Active spindle hours for December totaled 5,[illegible], or an average of [illegible] hours per spindle in place, compared with 5,[illegible], or an average of [illegible] hours per spindle in place in November.

Spinning spindles in place Dec. 31 numbered 37,[illegible], of which 34,[illegible] were operated at some time during the month, compared with 37,[illegible] in place Nov. 30, and 34,[illegible] operated at some time during November.

The average number of spindles during December, based on an activity of 6,[illegible] hours per working day, was 37,[illegible], or at 102.2 per cent. of capacity, compared with 36,[illegible], or at 104.2 per cent. capacity during November.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

Petitions Filed.

FORT STORES, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Fort Stores, Inc., formerly known as Women's Apparel, at 18 West 37th Street. The petition prays for $1,000 "Jacob Sacunsky & Co., Inc., $[illegible]; Brody & Fine, Co., Inc., $[illegible]; Kiam appointed Louis Levy, trustee and John Dwyer, referee. Schedules of the bankruptcy show the above $[illegible] assets about $[illegible].

MODERN WAIST STORE.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Max Schulz, doing business as Modern Waist Store, at 1,[illegible] Broadway by Sam Trapido and for $[illegible] B. & G. Knitting Mills, $[illegible]; Joseph M. Levison, $[illegible]. Liabilities are about $[illegible], assets $[illegible].

SYNDICATE PRODUCT CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Syndicate Product Co., Inc., of 49 West Twenty-ninth Street, by Blanche G. Nelson, for $[illegible]. Times Square Manufacturing Co., $[illegible]. Liabilities are about $[illegible], assets about $[illegible]. Judge Hand appointed Thomas Spring trustee, under $[illegible] bond.

H. S. HAYMAN SHOE CO.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Hayman Shoe Co., at 1,[illegible] Broadway by Sam Trapido and for $[illegible] B. & G. Knitting Mills, $[illegible]; Joseph M. Levison, $[illegible]. Liabilities are about $[illegible], assets $[illegible].

BROADWAY REPERTORY & DELICATESSEN.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Broadway Repertory & Delicatessen, at 1[illegible] West 181st Street, by E. C. Williams, A. Du Bois, Jr., Jack Lewis, Jr., Jacob Lewis, Jr., Jacob Lewis, Sr., Mrs. Mae McDonald, Eli John E. Coyle, $[illegible]. Liabilities are about $[illegible], assets about $[illegible].

UNITED ARMENIANS, doing business as Dr. Jacob Kaiser, at 10 Barrow Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities of $[illegible], assets of $[illegible]. Judge Knox appointed Joseph Mulqueen, Jr., referee under $[illegible] bond.

MOSES SCHRADER AND SAMUEL BUCHBINDER, doing business under the name of Morris Schrader, at 2,[illegible] Eighth Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities of $[illegible] and no assets.

ADOLF BURGER, dress manufacturer, of 1 West Thirtieth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities of $[illegible] and assets of $[illegible].

LOUIS BORENSTEIN, automobile accessories, 225 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $[illegible] and assets of $[illegible].

Business Appointed.

IDEAL GARMENT CO.—Judge Hand yesterday appointed Allen Wentz receiver for Edward E. Weinstein, doing business as Ideal Garment Co., at 34 West Twenty-sixth Street, under $[illegible] bond. Liabilities are about $[illegible], assets about $[illegible].

LAUER, NEWMAN & FRIEDMAN, INC.—Judge Hand yesterday appointed Daniel Hirsh receiver for Lauer, Newman & Friedman, Inc., at 48 Greenwich Street, under $[illegible] bond. Liabilities are about $[illegible], assets about $[illegible].

HEIER & DAVIES, INC.—Judge Knox yesterday appointed Elizabeth Baird receiver for Heier & Davies, Inc., at 40 Greenwich Street, under $[illegible] bond.

LOUIS FRIEDMAN.—Judge Coxe has appointed Jacob Gross receiver of goods at 1,[illegible] Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Schedules Filed.

PRIDENCY MERCHANDISE CO., bankrupt, at 20 East Seventeenth Street, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $[illegible] and assets of $[illegible], with items of vehicles not stated, $[illegible]; accounts, $[illegible]; furniture fixtures and fixtures, $[illegible]; Wainwright, $[illegible], and Harry Hall, $[illegible].

JEAN HILLEBRAND, also known as Gabrielle Hillebrand, doing business as E. Hillebrand Dress Shop, at 1,[illegible] Fifth Avenue, filed bankruptcy schedules yesterday, listing liabilities of $[illegible] and assets of $[illegible]. Principal creditors listed are Samuel Aronson, $[illegible]; Jos. Spitzer, $[illegible]; Julia Bean, $[illegible].

Petitions Dismissed.

JULES H. JONSON, doing business as John H. Harris & Co., stock brokers, at 20 Broad Street, on consent of creditors as by bill of bankruptcy establishing recovery of debtor. Judge Knox yesterday signed an order dismissing the petition of Jacob Bernstein, trading as Jacob Bernstein & Son, grocer, of 38 Sherman Street, on settlement of 25 per cent.

Out of Town.

TRENTON, Jan. 28.—Application for an auditory court in the bankruptcy of Charles Cox, now in the hands of a receiver, was called today by Richard K. Cutler, a stockholder, of Belleville, N. Y., who asked the creditors of the bankrupt, specifically of the creditors of the Cox Sportswear Company, Inc., of New Brunswick, a subsidiary of the Bankrupt Friends Company. Such creditors have offices at 341 Madison Av., New York. The petition was filed by Cutler, who holds a $1,000 note payable at New Brunswick, Cutler claims that the further corporation owes him $[illegible] on three promissory notes.

JUDGMENTS.

Filed yesterday. The first name being that of the debtor.

In New York County.

Anderson, Sidney L.—A. Sch. Inc. $[illegible]
American Cable Co., Inc.—C. Pumpelly, costs $[illegible]
Bennington, Inc.—Cherry Blossoms Co. $[illegible]
Colmar, Gustave D.—Silken Fabrics Co., Inc. $[illegible]
De Gaste, August—N. J. Dodd $[illegible]
De Haven, Max—A. Dickinson $[illegible]
Fischer Transportation Co., Inc.—S. Bernstein $[illegible]
Forth, Beatrice—New Netherland Bank of N. Y. $[illegible]
Friedman, Jacob, and Esther Fuhr (Rand-Fleisch Co.)—Walter Barker Leather Co., Inc. $[illegible]
Greenberg, Nathan—Arthur Co. $[illegible]
Greenfield, Harris—J. F. Streit et al., costs $[illegible]
Harr, Philip—Harry Bros. $[illegible]
Kaplan, Harris, Harry Margolis, and Jacob Glassberg (Royal Garment Co.)—E. Author Silk Corp. $[illegible]
Katz, H. Frederick (Commercial Lace Fab. Co.)—F. J. Delany $[illegible]
Klein, Nathan L.—B. Davidson $[illegible]
Mayer & Brown, Inc.—Max Rudolf Lewis, Inc. $[illegible]
Phoenix Foreign Assortment, Ltd.—Sun Co. of N. Y. $[illegible]
Sabin—Bates $[illegible]
Sabin—Bates $[illegible]
Rogers Hill Corp.—Citizens Nat. Bank of Peekskill, N. Y. $[illegible]
Rockwood, Stub—Crown Tailor Shops, Inc. $[illegible]
Rubin, Thomas—S. J. Kaplan $[illegible]
Schwabacher, John—J. Warren $[illegible]
Shea, Margaret—E. A. Kramer $[illegible]
Tuner, Ralph T.—Leslie J. Lawrence $[illegible]
Unity Co. of America $[illegible]
Willard S. Burrows Co.—J. J. Schwartz $[illegible]
Wilson, Magazine and News Service—F. Horne $[illegible]
Terry, George, Jr.—Cypress Cigar Co., Inc. $[illegible]

In Bronx County.

Diamond, Abraham—D. Bracker $[illegible]
Dugan, Harry, and Harry Glass—R. Berlin $[illegible]
Lewis, Harold C.—N. Y. Telephone Co. $[illegible]
Pond, John—Same $[illegible]
Witz, Alfred A.—S. Schmuck Jr. et al. $[illegible]

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Schultz, Max J.—C. S. Muehlhauser, Dec. 11, 1922.
Schultz, Max J.—Same, Nov. 1, 1922.
Pick, Abraham—A. Kay, Dec. 24, 1918.
Short, Lawrence—L. H. Shelton et al., Jan. 24, 1923.
Shields, Mindy—M. Brady, Aug. 31, 1922.
North Realty Co., Inc.—B. Wasserman, Jan. 2, 1923.
Lipson, Arthur B.—D. Eaton, Feb. 18, 1922.

In Bronx County.

Thomas, William J.—I. F. Crouthamel, Jan. 11, 1923.
Shulkers, Herman J.—M. Brady, Feb. 3, 1922.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Filed yesterday.

In New York County.

WEST 37, 19 West: Edward Pulitzer against Jennie J. Morgan, owner; Jessie E. Wood, architect. $[illegible]
ED. AV. 19 and 21: Morris Engineering & Construction Co. Inc., against William A. Ide, owner and lessee. $[illegible]
WEST 37, 20 and 22 West: Louis Flagg against Charles F. Sage, owner and contractor. $[illegible]

In Bronx County.

CHOUKA AV. 1,[illegible]: Schoen Lackenbach against Yetta Chatkin, owner; Yetta Kaplan, contractor (General). $[illegible]
QUEENS TERRACE, 4 and 6: Jacob Gerber, R. Gerber, S. Gerber & Wiener, Inc., against Gabriel Dorman Realty Corp., owner and contractor. $[illegible]
BAKER property, Hoffman Boulevard and Gunther Avenue: Jacob Gerber against Same, owner and contractor. $[illegible]
CITY ST. 1, 4: Corporation of Progress, Inc., against Isaac Hiller against Charles Gilbert, owner and contractor. $[illegible]
BRYANT AV., N. S. 100 ft. E. of 174th St.: Jacob Gerber against Same, owner and contractor. $[illegible]
Realty Co., owner and contractor. $[illegible]
BAKER property, Bay Street against Same, owner and contractor. $[illegible]
DAVIDSON AV., N. S. 100 ft. E. of 174th St.: Jacob Gerber against Same, owner and contractor. $[illegible]
Weiner's Cafe, owner; James A. Stoker, architect. $[illegible]

In Bronx County.

STANLEIGH AV., LUDLOW-LEE: Frank Le Blanc against Philip Kaufman et al.; Feb. 16, 1922. $[illegible]

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

In New York County.

RUTH ST., 8 A. 200 ft. W. of Amsterdam Av.: Kingsbridge & Co. against Dorsh, Kirby et al.; Feb. 20, 1922, recorded Jan. 2, 1923. $[illegible]
WEST 37, 101 West and 39 Av. 2, 4: Same against Same; Dec. 1, 1922, recorded Jan. 2, 1923. $[illegible]
Bilco Doors et al.; April 24, 1922. $[illegible]

In Bronx County.

STANLEIGH AV., LUDLOW-LEE: Frank Le Blanc against Philip Kaufman et al.; Feb. 16, 1922. $[illegible]

WORK AT COPPER MINES.

Of Nearly 15,000 Employes, 5,000 Held Less Than 10 Shares.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Seven to nine months to achieve stoping in the shrinkage mill of the copper range, but the long haul from the mine, over forty miles, seems to preclude any such accomplishment when mining reaches large proportions.

Mining does not lend itself to rotation, as does, for instance, the work of the mill. Enough days in commercial mining to operate drills.

Calumet has years of profitable operation ahead on all deposits, drill operations appear to prove.

Calumet and Hecla, recently very good ground on north side of 1,250-foot level of new Baltic shaft, and more than 400 feet of openings on this level; close to 300 feet was in rich rock.

Allouez's rock manager holds between 2,000 and 2,500 daily and yield, according to another rock manager, better than 10 pounds to the ton, this making splendid record in face of smaller operating force.

Wolverine is making a profit on its operations on present prices for copper, and is small, yet in proportion to its holdings, is significant the fact that this mine is approaching the end of its career.

Mass copper has 15,000 stockholders in this country, of which 5,000 own ten shares or less.

PRICE OF SUGAR DROPS.

Reduction of 10 Points Announced by Leading Refiners.

Virtually all of the leading sugar refining companies in the eastern States yesterday announced another reduction of ten points in the wholesale price of refined granulated sugar, bringing the price down to 6.70 cents. Early in the month sugar was quoted at 7 cents flat. The high and low prices quoted in 1922 were 7.65 and 6.50, respectively.

The leading companies which are now quoting 6.70 cents for sugar include the American Sugar Refining Company, Arbuckle Brothers, the Warner Sugar Refining Company, the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company and the McCahan Company of Philadelphia.

Two New Bond Offerings.

R. M. Grant & Co. are offering a new issue of $[illegible] City of South Norfolk, Va., 5½ per cent. gold bonds, due June 1, 1933, at prices to yield 4.75 per cent. G. L. Miller Bond and Mortgage Company of Miami, Fla., is offering $[illegible] first mortgage serial 7 per cent. bonds, secured by the Parkview Apartment building of Miami, at prices to yield 8 per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.		
COMSTOCK.	Struggler	[illegible]
Andes	Silver King	[illegible]
Best & Belcher	Northwestern	[illegible]
Caledonia	Shoshone	[illegible]
Con. Virginia	GOLDFIELD.	
Gould & Curry	Booth	[illegible]
Justice	Consolidated	[illegible]
Mexican	Goldfield Bullfrog	[illegible]
Ophir	Development	[illegible]
Potosi	Florence	[illegible]
Savage	Frances	[illegible]
Sierra Nevada	Jumbo Extension	[illegible]
	Jumbo Extension	[illegible]
TONOPAH.	Kewanas	[illegible]
Belmont	Red Top	[illegible]
Cash Boy	Red Hill	[illegible]
Halifax	Goldspring	[illegible]
McNamara	Silver Pick	[illegible]
McNamara Conc.	Stimler	[illegible]
Midway	Tonopah	[illegible]
Montana	UNCLASSIFIED.	
North Star	Blackbird Min.	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	Bullwhacker	[illegible]
Tonopah Extension	Cactus	[illegible]
Tonopah Min.	Gold Zeppelin	[illegible]
Tonopah Ext.	Gemini	[illegible]
West End	Gold Key	[illegible]
West Tonopah	Holly	[illegible]
DIVIDE.	Hamilton	[illegible]
Golden Rule	Mammoth Conc.	[illegible]
Ben-Hur	Mayflower	[illegible]
Ben-Hur Extn.	Nella	[illegible]
Bonanza	Nevada Hills	[illegible]
Divide Extension	Nevada Ophir Co. Ltd.	[illegible]
Golden Wonder	Round Mountain	[illegible]
Jim Butler	Fairview Min.	[illegible]
Kendall	Silver Dome	[illegible]
Simmons	Silver Pick	[illegible]
Silver Pick	Silver Top	[illegible]
Tonopah Divide	Ulrich Gem	[illegible]
Lucky Boy	Walker, Walker	[illegible]
Wyo.	Wm. Grande	[illegible]
Silver King	White Caps	[illegible]

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	7½	7½	Cripple Creek	25½	25½
Elkton	3	3	Portland	49	49
El Paso	15	16	U. Gold M.	17½	19
Golden C.	16	18	Vindicator	2	3
Granite	4½	[illegible]	Raw Steel

THE HARBORS BILL LIKELY TO BE VETOED

Opponents of Pork Barrel Legislation Confident President Will Uphold Budget Idea.

SENATE PASSAGE EXPECTED

Leaders Say Votes Are in Sight Already to Back Up Veto Threat of $60,000,000.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The River and Harbors bill, which amended in the House yesterday by increasing the appropriations for river and harbor projects from $52,000,000 to $60,000,000, made public today a list showing the proposed appropriations for work in different parts of the country. Of the $60,000,000 $50,000 would be expended for improvements and $10,000,000 for maintenance.

Coupled with a victory in the Senate this latter action by the Senate today. The leaders reported that they now assured of sufficient votes to offset the amendment, passed by the House. That that army bill, carrying the increased appropriations for rivers and harbors, will be vetoed by the President is the belief of those who oppose the amendment. Supporters of economy, who oppose pork barrel legislation, say that the President will support the budget system by disapproving the increase.

The amounts carried in the House amendment for projects in New England and Middle States and the Southern coast States north of South Carolina, are as follows:

WASHINGTON.

Quoin Harbor	[illegible]
Grays Harbor	[illegible]
Everett Harbor	[illegible]
Polach Bay Shoals	[illegible]

RHODE ISLAND.

Block Island Harbor of Refuge	[illegible]
Providence River	[illegible]
Providence River and Harbor	[illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut River below Hartford	[illegible]
Duck Island Harbor of Refuge	[illegible]
Milford Harbor	[illegible]
Housatonic River	[illegible]
Bridgeport Harbor	[illegible]
Norwalk Harbor	[illegible]
Stamford Harbor	[illegible]
Greenwich Harbor	[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Portchester Harbor	[illegible]
Mamaroneck Harbor	[illegible]
Westchester Creek	[illegible]
Bronx River	[illegible]
East Rockaway Inlet	[illegible]
Shinnecock Bay	[illegible]
East Rockaway Harbor	[illegible]
Hempstead Harbor	[illegible]
Port Jefferson Harbor	[illegible]
Oyster Bay Harbor	[illegible]
Oyster Bay and Bull Hook Creek	[illegible]
Wills Creek	[illegible]
Huntington Harbor	[illegible]
Northport Harbor	[illegible]
Port Jefferson Harbor	[illegible]
Mount Sinai Harbor	[illegible]
Stony Brook Harbor	[illegible]
Patchogue River	[illegible]
Patchogue Creek	[illegible]
Bellport Bay	[illegible]
Moriches Bay	[illegible]
Shinnecock Bay	[illegible]
Sag Harbor	[illegible]
Gardiners Bay	[illegible]

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

Hudson River Bridge	[illegible]
Harlem River	[illegible]

NEW JERSEY.

Passaic River	[illegible]
Elizabeth River	[illegible]
Elizabeth River, Connecting Creek	[illegible]
Raritan River	[illegible]
Raritan River, Lake Section	[illegible]
Raritan River, Bridge Section	[illegible]
Raritan River, Bridge to Perth Amboy	[illegible]
Shrewsbury River	[illegible]
Navesink River	[illegible]
Shrewsbury River and Compton Creek	[illegible]
Manasquan River	[illegible]
Barnegat Inlet	[illegible]
Barnegat Bay to Little Egg Harbor	[illegible]
Little Egg Harbor River	[illegible]
Great Egg Harbor River, Philadelphia to Atlantic City	[illegible]
Delaware River, Trenton to the sea	[illegible]
Delaware River between Trenton and Bordentown	[illegible]
Delaware River between Bordentown and Burlington	[illegible]
Delaware River between Burlington and Camden	[illegible]
Delaware River between Camden and Philadelphia	[illegible]
Delaware River, Philadelphia to the sea	[illegible]
Delaware River, Bridge to Trenton	[illegible]
Delaware River, Bridge to Burlington	[illegible]
Delaware River, Bridge to Bordentown	[illegible]
Delaware River, Bridge to Camden	[illegible]
Delaware River, Bridge to Philadelphia	[illegible]
Delaware River between Phillipsburg and Easton	[illegible]
Delaware River between Easton and Riegelsville	[illegible]
Delaware River between Riegelsville and Milford	[illegible]
Delaware River between Milford and Port Jervis	[illegible]
Delaware River, Port Jervis to Hancock	[illegible]
Delaware River, Lackawaxen River to Stockport Creek	[illegible]
Delaware River, Stockport Creek to Lackawaxen	[illegible]
Delaware River, Lackawaxen to Narrowsburg	[illegible]
Delaware River, Narrowsburg to Port Jervis	[illegible]
Delaware River, Port Jervis to Lordville	[illegible]
Delaware River, Lordville to Hancock	[illegible]
Delaware River, Hancock to Cochecton	[illegible]
Delaware River, Cochecton to Narrowsburg	[illegible]
Delaware River, Narrowsburg to Lordville	[illegible]
Delaware River, Lordville to Deposit	[illegible]
Delaware River, Deposit

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1923.

ASKS WOMEN VOTERS TO UPHOLD LEAGUE

Former Justice Clarke Declares They Can Force American Action Before 1924.

WOULD PLEDGE CANDIDATES

Wants Voters to Refuse Support to All Who Do Not Endorse the League.

AGAINST "BACK-DOOR" WAY

Dr. Lowell Says Heavy Blow Has Been Struck at the Basis of Modern Society.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Women voters have it within their power to put the United States in the League of Nations before 1924, John H. Clarke, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and now President of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, declared in an address today at a luncheon given in his honor by the World Peace Foundation.

President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard presided over the meeting, and speakers in addition to former Justice Clarke were President Martin of Boston University, Superior Court Judge Michael H. Sullivan, former Governor John L. Bates and Edward N. Cunday.

In a vigorous denial that the resolution of which he was head was a mere Democratic side show, ineffectually to attract stiffnecked Republicans to vote it forcibly, former Justice Clarke said:

"I wish also to now publicly state that I am as convinced that the welfare of my country depends on international co-operation, which is possible only through the existing League of Nations, that I shall not in the future support or vote for any national, State or Congressional candidate who is not pledged by platform or personally to favor entrance of our country into that League.

Says Women Can Force Action.

"I know many men and women in both parties who are making this resolution, and it is firmly believed that if the women of the country would, by unanimous pledge, advise the Administration that they are prepared to act upon this principle in the election of 1924, our Government would be a member of the League long before that time, and this fateful question would thus be taken out of party politics for disputation upon its merits.

"The women of this country, not yet so deeply immersed in party politics as our men are, have it in their power, if they will to act, to set our country and their statesmen free from bondage to the German and Irish vote on this great question by appealing to them as American votes in the presence of which any vote of the foreign born would be negligible."

Justice Clarke denied emphatically that the movement he headed was doomed to failure "because the American people were more than satisfied to be free from European entanglements—or, as our Ambassador to the Court of St. James's is said to have expressed it in his peculiarly delicate, diplomatic phrase, 'we are damned well out of it.'"

Declaration of the Association.

Justice Clarke then defined three declarations of his association:

"That war has become so destructive that unless our civilization raises an end of war, war will make an end of our civilization.

"That international association is now form is the only agency adequate to accomplish this end.

"That it is unworthy and unfair for our great nation to unofficially observe and thoroughly participate in conferences of the League without assuming any responsibility for its decisions.

"That international peace and domestic prosperity can be secured only by definite and workable specifications by our Government as a member of the League, and that the other nations would welcome the United States to leadership in any reasonable terms.

"We do not make any suggestion as to terms or conditions upon which we urge our entrance to the League," the speaker, "but we trust all that to the discretion of the present Administration, subject only to the condition, to which surely no one can object, that any claim, taken shall be consistent with the dignity and character and honor of our country.

Impatient for Action.

"Personally, I am frankly impatient with the suggestion of our entry to the League by impossible approach through some back door or with some loitering about the front door, hoping what has been doing in the anteroom of the League, or with making demands on the League without starting in the responsibilities necessary to realizing them. I do not like to see my Government ignored by France and Britain and mocked, as it has recently been, even by Turkey, while Europe is shifting into chaos.

"While Mr. Harvey says we are well out of European affairs, his superior, the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, says we are not out of them and that it is not possible for us to avoid becoming more and more involved in them.

"We are in it up to our eyes. Within two weeks we have seen our unofficial observers at Lausanne talking sensibly for the rights of American citizens in Turkey, in Europe and in Asia Minor, but so ineffectively that the other nations ignored us and the Turks insulted us. We have been advised also that another unofficial observer of ours at Paris proposed some plan for settlement of the reparations difficulties. It is not yet clear what the plan was or whether our representative spoke with authority, but if it is correct that he was not merely admitted to then if he had spoken for Custom House or the Island of Guam.

"We confidently believe that when this great nation is unofficially pressed to our country it will not consider that it is traditional or far beyond well outside of the League of Nations.

"No other huge or union or association of nations is possible. Even Washington now recognizes that, and the only option here is to be for the existing League, Russia and Turkey, or to continue precluding our preference for our voice than want to the League in which fifty-two civilized nations have joined in the most promising effort in

Continued on Page Two.

48 Nations Represented In U. of P. Student Body

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Forty-seven foreign countries and every State in the Union are represented in the enrollment of 10,014 students at the University of Pennsylvania, statistics made public today showed. China leads the list of 209 foreign students with 68. Japan is second with 31. Nearly all the South American republics and European countries are liberally represented. Asiatic and African countries and Australia also contributed to the enrollment, the largest in the history of the institution.

Pennsylvania, with 10,014 students enrolled, leads the States. New Jersey is second with 1,139, New York third, 700, Ohio fourth, 232, and Maryland fifth with 208.

Because of restricted facilities all applications for admission in the second term, beginning in February, have been refused.

SEES A DRY BRITAIN WITHIN FIVE YEARS

Dundee's Prohibitionist M. P. Says Next Parliament Will End Liquor.

GETS STACKS OF LETTERS

And Correspondents Assure Him Dry Wave Is Extending—Would End Shipments Here.

LONDON, Jan. 1 (Associated Press).—Great Britain's one prohibitionist Member of Parliament, Edwin Scrymgeour, now universally known as "the man who beat Churchill," today predicted that in the next general election, assuming it will be five years hence, the cause which he represents will sweep the country.

This complete prophecy was made by Dundee's newly elected dry champion soon after his maiden speech in the House of Commons, not in the tones of a dreamer flushed with his first burst of victory, but in the cool, deliberate manner of a man who thoroughly believes he knows the workings of practical politics.

Mr. Scrymgeour made his statement to a representative of The Associated Press. He is a kind-faced Scotsman, slightly built, and apparently about 55 years of age. His mother was Irish and half-Scotch. He speaks his kind mind, although there is a definite suggestion of firmness in the long, drooping gray mustache which covers his upper lip. Earnest unpretentious is his appearance. Chief in an ordinary unmarked Scots tweed business suit, with a large watch chain stretched across his breast, from which a well-worn crucible is suspended, Mr. Scrymgeour at once gives the impression of a combination in one person of the characteristics ascribed to his nature.

"I suppose, has been primarily interested in your victory," said the correspondent, grasping the large, rough hand of the Scotsman.

"Oh, that, hardly," he replied in an unmistakable Scots accent.

"Do you think, then, that you predict a dry victory in the next general election?" asked the correspondent.

"Well, in the first place," he answered, slowly my election I have received every day a stream of letters that high. "And I have received with his hands held up to his waist—congratulations on my victory. The writers of virtually all these letters say they are going to bring pressure to bear on M. members from their constituencies to support the bill I intend to introduce. If that does not work, the people of this country at the next election, taking a leaf from Dundee, are going to nominate candidates and pledge them to support a prohibition bill through Commons.

Says Temperance Is Not Enough.

"The people of this country are learning that it's no good supporting temperance candidates on the promise to do anything to stop, or even regulate, the liquor traffic. We don't want temperance. It never occurs to anything. We want a complete abolition, and we will not be satisfied with anything else."

"We may not be able to pass a bill through this House, but we're going to make a start. One of the first things I intend to do is to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that, because of the rightness or wrongness of prohibition, we are antagonizing a friendly country, the United States, by continuing the shipping of vast quantities of liquor to the Bahamas and other British islands off the American coast, which islands have to be branded for smuggling into America. It's ridiculous to imagine that the amount of liquor now going to those places is only sufficient for British islanders. The recent congressman Godfrey Hirst, Member of Parliament, Gaddes, Hirst, Hull, says that we must be careful not, even tacitly, to interfere with the customs of the laws of a friendly country.

"When Mr. Johnson, Mr. Scrymgeour smoothed the word Prohibition, came here, there was a chance of bringing the allied countries, with the exception of this country. Well, the same argument should hold true in our attitude toward the enforcement of prohibition in the United States. Of course, however, we prohibitionists have Mr. Volstead did not interfere with the affairs of this country. He merely came at our invitation, to tell us what had been done in the United States and to let us draw our own conclusions. It has been alleged that the Anti-Saloon League of America, leading to the passing of prohibition. Of course that is not true. The Anti-Saloon League has not given us one penny, and we don't expect any material support from any American organization. We are quite able to do the thing ourselves, although certainly we shall welcome moral support from whatever source."

$175,000 FOR MT. HOLYOKE.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. Helps to Replace Burned Rockefeller Hall.

A gift of $175,000 by John D. Rockefeller Jr., to Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., to be devoted to the replacement of Rockefeller Hall, burned on Dec. 21, was announced yesterday. Rockefeller Hall, erected in 1896 from funds given by Mr. Rockefeller's father, was destroyed in the midst of the Christmas exodus of students.

Mount Holyoke was faced with a calamity which threatened to arrest her expansion, says the announcement of the gift. "Mr. Rockefeller's gift is helpful to meet this emergency and to enable the college to provide accommodation for the students registered next Fall."

The gift of Mr. Rockefeller, with $125,000 from others on the old building, will make it possible to start construction immediately.

WOOD SCORES SMITH FOR FREEING LARKIN

Declares Pardon of Irish Agitator Was the Price Governor Had to Pay for Election.

CALLS CITY ALIEN-HEARTED

Only Hair Line Exists Between Politicians and Criminal, He Declares in Luncheon Speech.

Governor Alfred E. Smith was attacked for his pardon of Jim Larkin, the Irish agitator, convicted of criminal anarchy, and for his recommendation for the repeal of the Lusk laws, by Henry A. Wise Wood, in a speech yesterday, at the luncheon discussion at the National Republican Club. He declared that this was the price the Governor had to pay for his election and for his overwhelming majority in New York City, which he characterized as "an un-American and alien-hearted community."

Mr. Wood's attack on the Governor, which brought only faint applause from the 300 men and women present, came during a discussion on "National Security and Defense." Both the other speakers, Admiral Hilary P. Jones and Major Gen. J. G. Harbord, retired, urged adequate preparedness as a matter of safety to the nation. General Harbord asserted that the United States might well take a lesson from Greece, where people assisted Cabinet officers and overturned the Government because Greece occupied a position in the world she could not back up with military force. He added that, with definite plans for defense, the United States was taking the same chance as Greece and carrying the same disastrous consequences.

Wants Allies Out for Eastern Europe.

Mr. Wood suggested the immediate withdrawal of all further immigration from Russia, Roumania, Poland and other countries of Eastern Europe, the immediate cessation of naturalization of foreigners, Federal supervision of education and more stringent laws against sedition and anarchy. He said there were four causes which were now preventing preparedness, the first being the disinclination to believe that we shall ever again be involved in another war, baseless sentimentalism and the rapid spread of seditious activities among the American people. The first three, he said, did not tend in the same degree to injure the national security and did not constitute the greatest danger.

"But the spread of seditious activities among our people is a different matter," he said. "Hitherto, the sinfulness of this campaign may be disguised as loyalty. It is aimed directly at the heart of the State. Therefore, if we are to render equitable in times of peace as well as in times of war, we must defend the morals of our people from the iniquitous activities of this campaign which are now attempting to pull it down.

"How does this poison has already sunk into the minds of our people could not be better evidenced than by the records of the Governor of New York, himself an American who has declared that the act of inciting the public to overthrow our Government by force and violence should not be classed as a criminal offense, and pardoned as such. When so highly placed an official can so err, we can be assured, it is time we study the causes which detected him, and determine whether or not it is safe to permit others like them to enter our gates."

Mr. Wood then endeavored to refute the assertion that Lenin, President of the Communist International, is the Communist Party in America, to try to arouse the striking coal miners to armed insurrection, as a preliminary to the coming revolution in America. "And yet this last ruling is that those who are carrying out the orders of Lenin are not criminals but politicians," he said. "That, Smith says, is a political offense. We have come to the point where only a hair line exists between the politician and the criminal.

Attacks Governor's Attitude.

"I ask you who are Americans, by naturalization as well as by birth, to ponder upon the words of Governor Smith in pardoning one who had been convicted of criminal anarchy. Also, I ask you to ponder upon the fact that Governor Smith has vetoed the repeal of the Lusk laws, the only laws on our statute books by this State which tend to prevent the spread of communism among our children and our youths.

"Although the President and the officers of our Government are charged with the duty of healthy indoctrination, Governor Smith does not think that the teachers in the public schools should be required to take the oath of loyalty before they are permitted to teach our children, nor that the State should be given any control over educational institutions of a private character, although those institutions are teaching and teaching disloyalty, and yet he is by and do so.

"Admiral Jones said the military policy of the United States had been based upon a dream and a fallacy. The dream, he described as based on self-righteousness, and a policy of only fighting to war when the rights of the country were invaded.

"This has been developed to a definite fallacy that it is financial to be prepared for war, he continued, "and we had the spectacle of a high official thanking God that we were unprepared in 1917."

Admiral Jones said the fallacy was the belief that every war was the last war, which had been disproved in every generation of our national life. He pleaded for adequate support for the navy, and said the present reduction in personnel to 86,000 had placed the United States below a parity with Great Britain and below the 5 to 3 ratio with Japan, provided by the Conference for the Limitation of Armament. "They are now trying to reduce the navy to 67,000 men," he said. "If they do, we cannot carry on in a proper and efficient manner."

General Harbord said a proper plan of defense would be safety against invasion and would have a formidable force against anarchy and communism in the preservation of internal order. "In the police of cost," he said, "if we are of the culture to count cost, is a matter of comparison. Is it enough in the pitiful difference between enough and too little, a matter of a few million each year, a mere fraction of what we spend during the World War through lack of such a plan, a little of what we throw away on unnecessary income and conditions to the Army and Navy, or a sufficient fraction of our annual budget."

Four Old Cases, Settled on Court's Plea, Save Two Weeks of Judge and Jury's Time

Announcement was made yesterday of the settlement of four commercial cases pending in the Supreme Court for several years, which were reached for trial, and which, if they had gone to trial would have consumed at least two weeks of the time of Judges and Juries. The settlement of the actions followed the recent appeal by Supreme Court Justice Wasservogel to Max D. Steuer, Isaac Gulesberg and other attorneys appearing frequently in commercial cases, to effect a settlement wherever possible. At that time, two cases which would have taken more than a week to hear, came to an end within a few hours after Justice Wasservogel had heard the facts and suggested a compromise which was satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. Gulesberg had a part in the settlement of all the cases compromised, and two of them came before Justice Wasservogel. In the first action Fried, Manheim & Co., silk importers, sued the Shirtcraft Company for $7,300, alleging refusal to accept shirtings ordered in 1918. Mr. Gulesberg announced to the court that his clients had agreed to accept $2,000 in settlement.

The second case was brought by S. M. Goldstein & Co., against Calvin M. Goldberg, importer of clothing and silks, for $2,000 damages for refusal to accept perception. The defendant made a counter-claim for $2,300 on the ground that the goods were delivered late, and that during the delay they depreciated in value. The amount of the settlement was not made known to Justice Platzek when the case was called.

Another action before Justice Wasservogel was brought by Fried, Manheim & Co., against Bernstein & Weiss, importers and jobbers of upholstery goods, for $2,100 for refusal to accept art Japanese goods. The defendant admitted the contract, but alleged that the goods were not of the weight called for, and filed a counter-claim for $800. It was announced to the court that the counter-claim had been withdrawn and the plaintiff's claim paid.

The fourth suit settled was brought by Kunvik Brothers, manufacturers of women's hats, against Alfred Paul Company, Inc., representing European concerns, for $2,300, for non-delivery of hatters' plush. When the case was called before City Court Justice Schmuck, it was adjourned for a day because the attorney for the defendant was ill. When it was again called the following day Mr. Gulesberg announced in behalf of the plaintiffs that the parties had come to an agreement out of court.

MOTHER CONDONES GIRLS' ESCAPADES

Have Slammed the Door for Generations, Says National Y. W. C. A. President.

PLENTY OF JOBS FOR THEM

Mrs. Spaer's Advice Is That Girls Should Be Encouraged to Blow Off Steam at Home.

At least one nothing of youthful daughters is not alarmed at the epidemic of girls running away from home. Commenting upon the recent youthful escapade of Agnes Claire Rogers, the 18-year-old Columbia student who ran away from home, Mrs. Robert E. Spaer declares that mothers haven't anything now to worry about. Mrs. Spaer is the President of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association. It represents a membership of 600,000 girls.

"Such escapades merely reflect the irresponsibility of youth," said Mrs. Spaer yesterday. "Girls the generations have slammed the door and threatened never to come back to their family. The only difference is now that they can make good their threat. Formerly without means they couldn't get very far. They had to make a compromise. They have it and their daughter know it."

Mrs. Spaer refused to accept the theory that leaving home means a new or dangerous development in the girls' character. "Girls have more pluck today than ever before," she confirmed. "Lacking that they have economic independence. They know that there are jobs everywhere that they can fill on their own, up their minds to do any part of work."

Mrs. Spaer's solution to such matters lies in that parents should endeavor to keep in close touch with their daughters, making it easy for them to bring their difficulties, ambitions or hopes to their mothers. "Everything that is on their minds, but politicians," he said. "That, Smith says, is a political offense. We have come to the point where only a hair line exists between the politician and the criminal.

Advocates Governor's Attitude.

"I ask you who are Americans, by naturalization as well as by birth, to ponder upon the words of Governor Smith in pardoning one who had been convicted of criminal anarchy. Also, I ask you to ponder upon the fact that Governor Smith has vetoed the repeal of the Lusk laws, the only laws on our statute books by this State which tend to prevent the spread of communism among our children and our youths.

"Although the President and the officers of our Government are charged with the duty of healthy indoctrination, Governor Smith does not think that the teachers in the public schools should be required to take the oath of loyalty before they are permitted to teach our children, nor that the State should be given any control over educational institutions of a private character, although those institutions are teaching and teaching disloyalty, and yet he is by and do so.

"Admiral Jones said the military policy of the United States had been based upon a dream and a fallacy. The dream, he described as based on self-righteousness, and a policy of only fighting to war when the rights of the country were invaded.

"This has been developed to a definite fallacy that it is financial to be prepared for war, he continued, "and we had the spectacle of a high official thanking God that we were unprepared in 1917."

Admiral Jones said the fallacy was the belief that every war was the last war, which had been disproved in every generation of our national life. He pleaded for adequate support for the navy, and said the present reduction in personnel to 86,000 had placed the United States below a parity with Great Britain and below the 5 to 3 ratio with Japan, provided by the Conference for the Limitation of Armament. "They are now trying to reduce the navy to 67,000 men," he said. "If they do, we cannot carry on in a proper and efficient manner."

General Harbord said a proper plan of defense would be safety against invasion and would have a formidable force against anarchy and communism in the preservation of internal order. "In the police of cost," he said, "if we are of the culture to count cost, is a matter of comparison. Is it enough in the pitiful difference between enough and too little, a matter of a few million each year, a mere fraction of what we spend during the World War through lack of such a plan, a little of what we throw away on unnecessary income and conditions to the Army and Navy, or a sufficient fraction of our annual budget."

COUE WILL RETURN TO NANCY ON FEB. 10

Due Here Tomorrow, but No New Cases Can Be Taken for Clinics, Says Committee.

PLEAS COME IN THOUSANDS

Plans Made to Continue Treatment After Exponent of Autosuggestion Leaves.

Emile Coué is expected to return to this city tomorrow morning after a tour that took him to Philadelphia, Washington and Cleveland. He will remain here until Feb. 10, then return to Nancy, and perhaps several months later he will go to South American cities.

In his absence from New York there have come thousands of requests from different parts of the country from persons seeking aid for themselves or relatives. Many of the messages, by letter and by telegraph, are pathetic and reveal a simple faith in the ability of the one-time pharmacist to do the things he has consistently disclaimed.

The Coué Clinic Committee, formed by Oliver S. Lyford of 70 Fifth Avenue, sponsor of Coué's visit, announced last night that applications are pouring in by every mail. Members of the committee, whose names have been published from time to time in the accounts of Coué's doings, also have received many appeals, and one woman has had to employ extra help in an effort to keep pace with the mails.

The committee has no clerical force, and the members cannot open the letters as fast as they arrive.

Coué can find opportunity for only two days in this district when he returns, and these cases were booked long ago, the committee announced. "We appeal to the press to notify the public not to send any more requests for permission to attend clinics, because in the brief time left to M. Coué before he returns to France it will be absolutely impossible for him to meet these people, much as he would desire to do so. After his return there will, undoubtedly, be established in New York City and elsewhere hundreds of clinics where lectures will be found to explain the methods of M. Coué and be of help to those who desire to receive the same."

An editorial yesterday in The Churchman, regarded as the official publication of the Episcopal Church, endorsed Coué's teachings with those employed by Dr. Henry Dickson, lay healer, who demonstrated his system in this city several years ago, holding a clinic at Trinity.

"For many months America has looked forward to the coming of M. Emile Coué, who is the editorial, and now that he has arrived and given demonstrations of his methods, we have something of the careful limitations that he sets in the field of healing by his system of autosuggestion. He has not made extravagant claims, and has consistently rebuked extravagant statements on the part of others in his behalf.

"He has not asserted, as we heard Mr. Dickson assert before a group of clergy in Detroit, that he has cured or danger in Detroit. He has frankly said that he got his inspiration for the work he has done through a correspondence course on hypnotism which he took some years ago from an organization in New York.

"We have no desire to attempt an appraisal of the value in such work as that of M. Coué, though we believe that this person, now so well known, to the effect that 'Every day, in every way, I am growing better and better.' Is it harm? Do no harm and may, for many people, be of inestimable value. The fact that he offers nothing new but a dramatic presentation of something very old need not count against him. We live too much in an atmosphere of repeated debunking.

"The conservative attitude of medical men toward the practice of psychotherapeutics by people not trained in medicine is not difficult to understand. The fact that the majority of these healers have had no preparatory training may be admitted. But we must see to it that we do not give our allegiance to those unfaithful individuals who lean in the opposite direction. Through contempt of self-satisfying learned medicine, we have supplied the scientific method of research in the battle against disease."

LEFT $250,000 TO LIBRARY.

Mrs. Draper's Estate Valued at $2,026,549—Harvard Gets $150,000.

An accounting yesterday in the estate of Mary A. Palmer Draper, widow of Henry Draper, fixes the value of the estate at $2,026,549. The public bequests included $250,000 to the New York Public Library, $150,000 to Harvard and $25,000 each to the Children's Aid Society, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, New York State and Cancer Hospital and Laboratory of Surgical Research. The Metropolitan Museum of Art received bequests, mixtures and mounted animal heads worth $10,000. Gems, medals, prints, photos and pamphlets worth $10,000 were left to the New York Public Library.

The residuary estate went to Courtlandt Palmer, nephew, the New York Public Library and the Dobbs Ferry Public Library. The executors, George W. Wickersham and Edward I. Henry, received $50,000 worth of property to be disposed of according to written instructions left by Mrs. Draper, including items with $400.

Pussyfooting at Washington

Inside workings of the diplomatic relations that centre around the State Department.

Monks and Artists of Red Moscow

An American artist's impression, by G. E. Counts, illustrated by the illustrator and the author.

A Typical British Chancellor

F. W. Wilson discusses Stanley Baldwin, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, not as an institution, but as an individual, analyzed, but viewed as a type.

Pitchfork to the Rescue

How the American farmer has come into the matter of European association and war reparations, by Charles Phelps Cushing.

Princes and Matrimony

The Duke of York's engagement starts a train of discussion on royal marriages and the possible intentions of the Prince of Wales.

Anton Tchekhoff

Henry James Forman tells of his interview with the widow of the Russian writer, Olga Knipper-Tchekhova, on the first night of her appearance in New York with the Russian Art Theatre.

The New York Times Magazine Next Sunday

Reserve a copy of The New York Times at your news stand.

CANDY DIET HELPED MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS

Sugar Ration Necessary in Last Days of the Ascent of Mount Everest, Explorer Says.

GIVES HEAT AND ENERGY

G. L. Mallory Here to Raise Fund for Attempt in 1924 to Reach the Summit.

Lemon drops, peppermint candies and chocolate were the principal articles of diet of the party which climbed to an altitude of 27,300 feet on Mt. Everest, according to George Leigh Mallory, one of the climbers, who is now in this country on a lecture tour, raising funds for the new attempt to reach the summit, which will be made in 1924. The ration on the last few days of the ascent was composed entirely of sugar, according to Mr. Mallory, because sugar is the leading "quick fuel" to keep muscular energy going.

"Eating candy was one of the ways of conserving energy," said Mr. Mallory. "At great elevations no one has any strength to waste on unnecessary processes of digestion. It is necessary to dispense with meat and foods of that type. You have to live on your reserves of food, together with sugar, which can be digested quickly and easily converted into muscular energy. It has also a much-needed stimulating effect."

A strong and efficient stomach is an essential part of the equipment of super-mountain climbers, according to Mr. Mallory, who told of various manners in which that organ is abused during the days spent at enormous altitudes. While living on a diet of pure candy, the climbers have to get along with a minimum of water. They haven't the time and energy to stop and melt snow every time they are thirsty. They have to live on very little water and an occasional bite of snow, inviting a severe stomach attack for any except the most hardy digestive apparatus.

Plans for Next Year.

Success for the climb of 1924 is more promising because of the lessons of the experience of last year. Mr. Mallory said that it had been possible to measure out the route more carefully for the last three days of the approach to the summit and to make improvements in their oxygen-breathing apparatus. On previous assaults on the highest of mountain tops the mistake had been made of attempting too much on the last three days. In 1924 there will be 2,000 feet of second marked off for each of the last three days.

"Three should be at least four," he said. "In the party which attempts the final climb to the top. There is a young Frenchman that one at least will break down completely, and others should be there to help him. It is hardly likely that all four should get to the top in good condition.

"The last few thousand feet of the climb do not involve difficult mountaineering, but the climbers are so weakened because of the rarity of the atmosphere that each step is taken with the greatest difficulty. The man experienced at high altitudes learns to conserve his energy to the utmost. He takes the longest possible breath and then a step. Near the end you might say that it is necessary to charge your self with oxygen separately for each step."

One of the great enemies to climbers approaching the summit is the intense power of a sun which, says are not cut off and weakened by atmosphere as they are by the denser atmosphere nearer sea level. The sun is much brighter and fiercer at the great altitudes, and it has a strange enervating and debilitating power, which is not yet understood. The light comes with almost its full charge of the ultra-violet rays which are greatly reduced near sea level.

These unmeasured rays may have some physiological action which saps the strength, according to Mr. Mallory, or the weakening effect may be traced to the wide variation in temperature between the part of body in the sun and that in the shadow. Sometimes the sun heats up furiously the back of the climber, while the rest of his body is cold. The air is always cold, in spite of the power of the sun, and the mixture of hot and cold may be the thing which punishes the mountaineers severely on the last stages of their journey.

Oxygen Breathing.

Mr. Mallory was one of the group which did not breathe oxygen, but depended on ordinary breathing. Those who breathed from oxygen tanks reached a mark only 100 feet higher than those who did not. The exhaustion of the oxygen breathers was far more profound later on than the reactions suffered by those who breathed air only.

Taking in the oxygen apparently forced the body processes to proceed so much faster than the normal rate that it burned up their tissues very badly," said Mr. Mallory. "Howsoever it seems to be an advantage and we will probably all use the tanks on the next trip."

As the air becomes rarer the blood attempts to compensate itself by increasing the red corpuscles, according to Mr. Mallory. These are the oxygen-bearing agents and their increase in numbers makes it possible for the body to obtain more oxygen from rare air than could be done by blood of ordinary constitution. The Tibetans who live at the higher levels are marked out by their ruddy complexions from other yellow people, according to the explorer.

"Our stay in high levels preparatory to the final climb plays its part in acclimating us," he said. "We might carry the brother by deliberately resting days at a time at an elevation of 20,000 feet, but we do not consider it practical. To stay three days at 21,000 feet, for instance, might increase the oxygen-trapping mechanism, but there are other ill-effects which set at those heights.

"There is a starvation of the cells of the body in some manner. Physiologists are in an extraordinary state of disagreement as to the cause of this."

Even on an comparatively stubby mountain as Pike's Peak, profound changes are caused in the physiological processes even of persons who have been gradually acclimatized and have suffered no acute troubles from sudden changes of altitudes. An expedition from Harvard is studying some of the effects of altitude of Indians in the Andes, who have adapted themselves to living at great heights. Miners employed at rare air altitudes have to be sent to lower places of denser atmosphere periodically, Mr. Mallory said, in order to restore the tone of their constitution and ability to remove irritability, which is one of the most frequent results of living on rarefied air.

Incorporate Occult League.

Ernest S. Safford is one of the incorporators of the Occult League which has been organized with the approval of Supreme Court Justice Giegerich. Others are Oscar Holmgren of 2,856 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, and Allen A. and Foster Malley of Ridgefield, N. J. The purpose of the organization is to provide facilities for occult study and spiritual enlightenment.

Western Governors Called To Confer on State Topics

DENVER, Col., Jan. 20.—Western Governors who are "progressive and forward looking" have been called to a conference tentatively set for Feb. 2 and 3 in Kansas City, Mo., by Governor John J. Blaine of Wisconsin, it was announced here today by Governor William D. Sweet of Colorado.

Executives of the following States would be included in the conference: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas and Iowa.

Governor Blaine outlined several subjects which he believes should be discussed, including maintenance of State control of intrastate functions against Federal encroachment; publicity for tax returns, and consideration of the question of production, distribution and price of coal.

MORGENTHAU WARNS TO WATCH RUSSIA

Just Waiting Her Chance to Secure Constantinople, Says Former Envoy.

ASSAILS OUR INACTIVITY

Solution of European Ills Is Dependent Upon American Help, He Asserts.

Until this country recovers from the hypodermic injection of anti-League of Nations, thoroughly mixed with anti-Wilsonism and administered by the Republican Party, she will not do her part in helping to straighten out tangled European and Near East affairs, nor will the cause of real human brotherhood be advanced, said Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, before the League for Political Education in Town Hall yesterday morning.

"Great Britain," he said, after painting a picture of Turkish ambition, "made up her mind that the Turks should not be allowed to cross the Dardanelles in the frame of mind they were then in. Against that ambition Great Britain was the sole barrier. She knew how formidable were the Turks and how small was the force she could oppose them with, so she kept up negotiations until she could arm the district and so defy the Turks."

He told how Turkey, after slaying non-combatant women and children, came to Lausanne as a victor and told what she wanted. He spoke on the position of the United States, with a long record of preliminary and educational work in the Near East, not taking part, in the conference, but content to send a mere observer there, with the result that the problem is still an open one.

Kemal experts to have everything his own way, but, he added, many things may happen and Turkey will be drawn into these future events.

"This hurricane is coming and the Near East will be drawn into it," continued Mr. Morgenthau. "Many are watching that big arena where events are to develop, not that they may go in when the whistle blows, but that they may take advantage of the mistakes that may be made and the weaknesses of others caught in that storm. Russia is watching what the capitalist nations of the world will do so that she can get her own way. Russia wants Constantinople. She will never be satisfied until she secures what is so necessary for her—Constantinople—for Russia needs an all-year outlet. I do not want to prophesy, but I tell you to watch Russia."

Events in Europe all have a bearing on the Near East situation, he said in discussing the seizure of the Ruhr by the French.

"Do you not see that France is now dismembered?" he asked. "She thought out just what she is to accomplish and how it is to be accomplished. France is a strong military power, as strong as was Germany in her prime. Don't think that France is hysterical or that she is blustering. She is tired to her feet with talk, talking and after marshalling her facts before the greatest of all tribunals at Versailles she is now practically told: 'We have collected our share; go and collect yours.' She has accepted the challenge and she will not allow this power, backed by the greatest of experts to be a debtor, to evade payment. I believe the French Government would never have consented to the Treaty of Versailles had not a promise been made by Great Britain and the United States to sign separate treaties to protect her against unprovoked attacks by Germany. France now says to these countries: 'We will go in and make our own collection.' America should be open-minded enough to weigh the facts."

In reply to a question whether the United States could now interfere with affairs in France and Germany without sending an armed force across Mr. Morgenthau expressed the belief that the "train containing a super-power had gone past the station," he added that nothing could be done until the Administration at Washington had been "dynamited" out of its inactivity.

RABBI WARNS OF COUE.

Sees Danger of Seeking Mental Cure for All Ailments.

The highest mission of religion is not to make life painless, according to Rabbi Israel Goldstein of Temple B'Nai Jeshurun, 257 West Eighty-eighth Street, whose lecture yesterday morning was on the subject "Emile Coué, Healer or Charlatan?" and whose conclusion was that the country was afflicted with "new-life" because of the popular interest in M. Coué's visit.

"The saving grace of Emile Coué," said Rabbi Goldstein, "is his personal modesty. His besetting sin is his professional confidence."

The rabbi warned that the chief danger from mental or spiritual healing was the tendency to seek a cure for all forms of ailments in the same treatment, often resulting fatally. He then said:

"The widespread acclaim which his doctrine as well as his personal appearance have spread is only another indication of a certain characteristic strain in American life which may be termed as a lack of poise and balance. Everything in America is a seven-day wonder.

"Any one with a sense of perspective might see in Coué'ism nothing more than a rehash of what has been said and done by countless men and moments ever since the 'medicine man' or the 'miracle worker' of primitive times.

"So far as the relation of this doctrine to religion is concerned I think there is a great danger in emphasizing the place of physical healing in the church. It is rather unfair to the highest values of religion and the church to make a religious slogan of health, as if it were the chief aim of religion to make life pleasant and painless."

WOULD END INVASION OF RUHR BY FRANCE

Pierrepont B. Noyes Favors Use of Economic Pressure by England and America.

SEES THREAT TO OUR PEACE

Declares Situation Has Arrived When Force Is Needed to Protect World.

MUST STOP MILITARISM

His Plan Outlined to Foreign Policy Association in Opposed by Paul Fuller Jr.

After painting a gloomy picture of conditions as they prevail today in Europe, especially as regards the French invasion of the Ruhr, which was the particular topic of discussion at the fifty-third luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Astor yesterday, Pierrepont B. Noyes, former American Commissioner to the Rhineland and President of the Oneida Community, Ltd., proposed what he considers a remedy for the situation.

"I would first recognize by word and deed that there is a crisis and that it automatically introduces a new element in our discussion. We are bound to get down to realities, as men do in dangerous crises.

"I would recognize that among the large nations of the world there are left only two financially and morally strong enough to give effective help in this emergency; only two which have consistently opposed the military solution of the European tangle.

"Great Britain and the United States are isolated together—if I may say so—isolated and unique in their strength; isolated in their common inclinations that the lessons of the last war be heeded; isolated, too, I believe, in the fundamental willingness of their people to make sacrifices if the need is shown to be sufficient.

"Central solutions cannot at the moment be attained. Why, then, should we not confer with Great Britain in our most practical mood as to steps the two countries can take to hold the present disastrous march of events in Europe before it is too late.

Purpose of Committee.

"Concretely, I propose that the United States appoint a committee of our ablest men to confer with Great Britain as to possible joint action in the emergency. The mere appointment of this committee would accomplish three things:

"1. It would be notice to the world that for the purpose of helping solve present problems the United States had temporarily abandoned its isolation.

"2. It would warn France to go no further until the two countries had a chance to make new proposals.

"3. I believe it would give pause to French statesmen who have for three years dreaded an entente between the English-speaking nations—a moral entente which might determine political ascendency for a generation, even though it never ripened into a formal political alliance.

"Germany cannot pay further reparations now. She is down and out. Her ability to pay, which since the war has been a diminishing quantity, is now at the lowest point. It is practically nil. The attempt to force reparations by the aid of troops is removing the last chance that Germany will be able to pay for many years to come.

"France was deceived. France should have reparation if it can be obtained. But granting her need of financial assistance, the attempt to force it from a country which cannot pay is ruining the world.

"For centuries it has been an axiom in militaristic Europe that a defeated enemy must pay an indemnity. Perhaps this is right perhaps it is not. It all depends on the balance of benefit to the peoples of the world. In 1919, with our minds inflamed by war, we accepted the formula but I see no reason to stick to it now if it stands in the way of world salvation.

Stern Message to France.

"This, then, is what I would have Great Britain and the United States say jointly to Europe: 'We sympathize with France, as we did in 1918. We reprobate the actions of Germany, but the last four years have proved that we were wrong in our plans to give effect to that sympathy and that reprobation. We are done with those plans. The persistency of France in backing up with military aggression on the most extreme interpretations of our Allies' post-war hallucinations is not only threatening civilization, but, to be perfectly frank, it is threatening the peace and prosperity of our own people. For ourselves, therefore, we shall forget reparations and sanctions until such time as a return to normal conditions permits a brand new consideration of the demands of justice. We, Great Britain and the United States, hereby renounce the reparation provision of the Versailles treaty. We advise France to withdraw her troops from the Ruhr and the Rhineland as well. We advise France to reduce her military forces to a point which will end the possibility of military solutions.

"If this is done, we believe, then Great Britain and the United States must play a very important part in the economic revival of Europe, and reparations of Germany, that when political obstacles to that revival have been removed their influence will obtain more ready money reparations from Germany than France will ever extort with her troops.'

"This plan may sound one-sided and arbitrary, but as in a theatre panic, some one has to be arbitrary. Our theatre is on fire, and France is jamming the door shut. We would like to be polite and friendly. We would gamble her the first chance of exit, but, in the interest of the women and children behind, we demand that she let that door be opened. If in her panic France refuses, it becomes the duty of some man near by to forcibly remove her and open the door to safety.

"If France refuses to take the advice of her former allies, then, I say, by all means use force. Economic pressure would

PAY STORK BY INSTALMENT.

New York Nursery Has New Plan for Baby's Expense.

Paying the traveling expenses of the stork on the instalment plan and in advance is a new method of adding the mother with little money just announced by the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital not only for ward patients, but for private patients as well. The coming of a baby into many families means not only extra care and disarrangement of the household, but a burden of debt. Prospective patients will now be able to begin the payment of hospital expenses long before the baby comes, Mrs. Edward Jo. Engelhard, president of the hospital, says of the new plan.

"The trouble with the usual instalment plan is that payments are made after the service is rendered or after the stork is in sight, thus meeting the added burden to thrift. The expense of caring for a baby after it has arrived ought to be all that most families of moderate means can stand, without starting off with a long charge of from one to several hundred dollars. And the birth of a child is anything but which the stork is a welcome visitor. They want the best skill and the most comfort their means will afford.

"The new problem is intended to spread this cost over several months, and leave it out of the way when the baby's expenses are the dearest and hardest to meet."

ASK WOMEN VOTERS TO UPHOLD LEAGUE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

the history of mankind to substitute conference and counsel and justice for the brute force of war."

President Lowell said the United States policy toward Europe was one of public indifferent war-preparation.

"The harassed people in Europe hold out their hands to us for bread, not for real, but in person, for help. We give them bread, but do not help them toward peace. We granted the United States an ending.

"We will not sit down at a council table with you. We will not take any responsibility for decisions made, but we will tell you what we think, and unofficially give you unofficial advice."

President Lowell, asserting that he had no fear of bolshevism, said there was in the present unsettled state of Europe "another 1917 given Europe by the stability of our industrial civilization."

Credit was the basis of modern society, he said, and was built on a faith that people would pay their debts.

"If the movement of the mark and of currency of the other countries in Central and Eastern Europe, all debts, public and private, have been virtually repudiated," he declared. "A blow so effective as this has never been given to commercial credit before."

BIG PLANTS TURN TO WATER POWER

Miners' Strike Results in Great Strides in Development of Hydro-Electric Systems.

IMMENSE SAVING IN FUEL

Utility Companies Aim to Insure Themselves Against Future Labor Troubles.

Remarkable strides in the development of hydro-electric power in this State, power experts say, have as greatly reduced the need for coal that a substitute could not possibly offset. Upstate utilities, it is said, would not be affected, and New York City, in an emergency, probably would get along on British coal.

As a result of the hydro-electric power developed since the suspension by the bituminous operators and the United Mine Workers of America, which started last week in this city, are reported with some complacency, these power officials, the majority of which, a year ago, were responsible for the shortcomings of the last year, are in a great measure responsible for the progress that has been made in the utilizing of long-distance transmission. Some hundred miles of transmission lines have been erected in the last two years, and every mile of them was built with the idea of shutting down a coal-burning plant. The mileage of lines added was greater than in the five years previous to the strike.

Some of the officers of the largest subsidiary of the up-State hydro-electric companies have been in the work of the State Fuel Administration. Friends that at the time the administration began to function were frequently upset when it became changed to hydro-electric power. In cities where there was an acute shortage of coal, power has been transmitted from distant cities, making unnecessary emergency shipments of coal.

Large Saving in Coal.

The following plants which have been using coal, according to W. W. Crosser, statistician of the Utilities Committee of the State Fuel Administration, will be supplanted by a hydro-electric system this year, probably by July 1.

	Daily Consumption.
Montgomery	[illegible]
Port Jervis	[illegible]
Utica	[illegible]
Albany	[illegible]
Schenectady	[illegible]
Olean	[illegible]
	Tons.

In addition to these the following plants will be reduced to half-time operation.

	Daily Consumption.
Buffalo	[illegible]
Mechanicville	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]

In the operation of these plants about 1,300 tons of coal will be saved daily, which means an annual saving of 400,000 tons. This is half of the annual consumption of coal in the State outside of New York City by the public utilities.

The new transmission lines built last year include:

Niagara Falls to Buffalo and Lockport	[illegible]
Patchogue to Jamesport	[illegible]
Binghamton to Waverly	[illegible]
Binghamton to Marathon	[illegible]
Newburgh to Cornwall	[illegible]
Amsterdam to Utica	[illegible]
Amsterdam to Oneida	[illegible]
Albany to Hudsonville	[illegible]

In addition these lines are to be completed in June, which it is hoped will [illegible] the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of the State, Buffalo will be ready to take the power from the Niagara River, the Niagara Falls to Buffalo, Binghamton to Waverly, Binghamton to Marathon, Newburgh to Cornwall, Amsterdam to Utica, Amsterdam to Oneida, Albany to Hudsonville.

The St. Lawrence project would, it is estimated, provide 1,000,000 horsepower, which would be equivalent to 3,000,000 tons of coal a year. The total consumption of coal in the United States is 600,000,000 tons. Before the Federal Water Power Commission there are 200 applications for water power use on file, representing 20,000,000 horsepower. Practically every one of these projects looks to the ultimate form of a super-power plant.

The State's Power System.

The power system of the State, as established by a power expert, consists of two big groups—the Niagara system, which runs from Syracuse to Erie, Pa., 200 miles, and nothing south of the power from the Canadian side of the Falls, and the Adirondack system, which runs from Syracuse to New York Harbor, both. The first is powered from the northern end of the Adirondacks. The Adirondack system is to be tied to the Black River system, which covers the northwestern section of the State.

The connecting up of these two systems is expected to be completed during the year. If an emergency should arise this step could, it is said, be carried out. The step is obvious, inter-ties are said that it could be bridged on a few miles' notice. Because of the heavy rains there will be ample water supply and the plants can operate at 100 per cent.

Figures of the United States Geological Survey show that the consumption of fuel by the public utility electric plants of the United States was exceedingly small in March, April, May, June, and November, 1918. The production of electricity in November, 1918, was however, 23 per cent greater than in 1918, indicating a saving of 300,000 tons a month, or 3,600,000 tons a year.

In 1918 New York State burned 4,000,000 tons of coal to produce electricity. The electricity produced was as follows:

Produced by coal	2,500,000,000 kilowatt hours
Produced by water power	2,500,000,000 kilowatt hours
Produced by Canadian water power	500,000,000 kilowatt hours

In 1919 the figures were as follows:

Coal burned	4,000,000 tons
Produced by coal	2,500,000,000 kilowatt hours
Produced by water power	2,500,000,000 kilowatt hours
Produced by Canadian water power	500,000,000 kilowatt hours

The figures for 1920 are:

Coal burned	[illegible] tons
Produced by coal	[illegible] kilowatt hours
Produced by water power	[illegible] kilowatt hours
Produced by Canadian water power	[illegible] kilowatt hours

Doubling Conservation.

These figures show that while the production of electricity has more than doubled in ten years, the use of coal by power plants has increased by only 20 per cent. This increased use of water power has saved nearly 4,000,000 tons of coal a year. Up-State conservation could now be doubled by a few thousand men and a few plants in behalf of [illegible] in a month.

The next step now in the development of the State's hydro-electric system, it is said, is the building of dams and reservoirs on the Delaware. The development of new plants is not necessary. The present capacity has been not built to its utmost, and the use of electricity is estimated at about 3 per cent. to 100 units. Some of the turbines are 200 feet high and are 2,000 feet apart. The Delaware, danger at present, is from floods, and projects are now being made for the elimination of that factor.

ALUMNI PRAISE MEZES.

City College Club Expresses Confidence in College President.

Confidence in Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, President of the College of the City of New York, is expressed in resolutions adopted and made public yesterday by the City College Club, with a membership of alumni and former students whose action was prompted by the present criticisms at the hearing before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Underlying Spirit.

"The City College Club, composed of the alumni and former students of the College of the City of New York, in annual meeting assembled, take this occasion to express their unlimited confidence in President Mezes, the Faculty and the Board of Trustees of the City College, under whose guidance and direction the college has had a phenomenal growth. Its usefulness has been greatly augmented and its facilities greatly increased to an ever-increasing number of the young men of our city. We extend to President Mezes, the Faculty and the Board of Trustees of the college our sincere congratulations and pledge them our loyal support in their efforts to maintain the high standard the college has attained under their direction."

1923 MYSTERY YEAR, SAYS BOSTON SEER

Professor Braganza, Astrologer, Lines Up Events That Are Likely to Occur.

SEES CLUE TO HALL MURDER

Solution Can Be Aided by a Person With a Music Box With the Gilt Letter "H."

Professor C. Braganza, who hails from the Back Bay district of Boston as an "astrologer, psycho-analyst, psychiatrist, biographer, author" and some other things, has decided the fate of 1923. Thus early in the new year Professor Braganza has discovered that 1923 will be a mystery year; that successors to Charlie Chaplin, Fatty Arbuckle and Rudolph Valentino will be found, and the year will produce a famous clown, a miner, a herald and another Hip Van Winkle, "who will spring into the limelight."

It's going to be a tough year on the promoters of without stock subscribers throughout the country, the professor declares, and "governmental and municipal securities will have the preference and steal the funds of elderly people." He adds that his horoscope forecast for the year 1923, which, he explains, is ruled by Saturn, "known by mythologists and astrologers in ancient times as the 'Reaper of Life,' indicates that people will seek shelter in convents, and that the financial conditions of the railroads of the country are due for an airing."

Then he undertakes to explain how the horoscope developed a scheme for taking the railroads out of the doldrums and goes on: "More economy and more traveling would be resulted if the present passenger traffic rates were in effect."

"With the present high rates," he adds, "the general public is simply postponing many trips, short as well as long ones. The railroads could conduct excursions every month and every week and thus add to their revenue. Cheap rates would mean more travel and more revenue."

"Dr. Mezes will be in quite a fairy tale," the professor proceeds to state that in the early part of last September he dreamed about the Hub-Mills murder in New Brunswick, N. J., which occurred in the night of Sept. 14. He dreamed of the double killing, and the addition, he says, can be added by a person who has a music box in his or her home and on which is the gilt letter "H." He advises that, about the New Jersey authorities have about the cast of theatre on which to work, they go back to see if their original theatre-blackmail. He first tried the music box and then give the owner the third degree.

"There will be an increase of progressive attitude in many communities," the professor advises. "There will be a continuance of the present pressure and a readjustment of the money markets in this and other countries. There will be new laws and many reforms in the present laws that will inspire humanity to many of the school questions.

"Many kinds of business are under favorable influences this year," he continues, and he includes in these politics, the secret service, the press, agriculture, mining, building construction, tunnels, motor car, lumber, steel, banks, real estate, the drama, the radio, astronomy, religion, spiritualism, science and invention.

The horoscope also reveals that there will be "many accidents by gas, poison and other strange ways," the professor says, and then adds more gloom to the picture for 1923 by stating that his "weatherscope indicates that there will be exceptionally "strange meteoric electrical storms, thunder, hail, cool and damp throughout the year."

"We are going to have an unpleasant Spring," the weatherscope reveals, "with cold nights until late in the season, high winds and changing local rains. There's going to be an early Fall and much rain," he says.

Then a little sunshine creeps into his weatherscope, for the professor adds: "Grain, wheat, vegetables and fruit will be plentiful, and the floods are not likely to last long."

He says that while the people of the country are furnishing their houses with the results of the doubtful things the horoscope and the weatherscope have arranged for them, taxes, coal, live stock, produce, politics, law and order will hold the interest of the majority.

"Professor Braganza, continued, that "[illegible] and recreation will aid in balancing the [illegible] universal conditions," and bearing strong along that line he brings up reserves in the following: "Labor will make remarkable progress in politics by adopting the wet platform."

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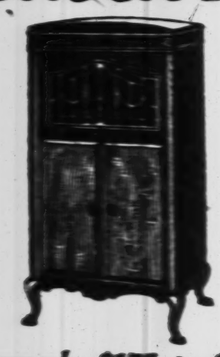

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FASCISMO'S SPREAD WORRYING SWISS

Organization of Groups in Italian-Speaking Canton Starts Discussion.

GOVERNMENT IS WARNED

Publicist Wants Army Held Ready, But Socialists Oppose Sabre Rattling.

The fears aroused in Switzerland by the triumph of the Fascisti movement in Italy and the possibility of its spreading to the Italian-speaking Canton of Ticino, reported in a Geneva cablegram of Oct. 31, immediately following the assumption of power by Benito Mussolini in Rome, have not diminished with the passage of time, but have become more pronounced, judging from articles found in recent numbers of Swiss newspapers. Swiss publicists justify their more or less alarmist stories by pointing to the Italian Nationalist ideal of embracing all Italian-speaking nations of neighboring countries in a Greater Italy and by drawing attention to recent occurrences along the Swiss-Italian border and in Ticino.

The Basler Nachrichten of Dec. 29 printed a report from Bellinzona, the capital of Ticino, to the effect that a Fascista weekly called Squilla Italica had just been founded in Lugano and that it announced the organization of Fasci in Lugano, Locarno, Bellinzona, Lausanne, Zurich and Schaffhausen. In explaining the reason for its existence the Squilla Italica said that, of course, Ticino must remain Swiss politically, as its mission in the confederation was principally to defend Italianism, but that the canton must remain Italian in speech and customs in order to be able to continue exercising a good influence in Switzerland and to help safeguard the interests of Italy.

The Liberta, Bologna of Bellinzona reports that during a Christmas celebration by the Swiss colony of Alessandria, a little village city a short distance from the Swiss frontier, a band of Fascisti entered the hall, late at the festivities, with the Fascista flag, and compelled the orchestra to play some airs. A local source of the Swiss expected to this performance and were waiting the hall with their flag, a Fascista attempted to force their hands, saying it was, stay there. Then a Swiss girl seized the flag and carried it away in triumph. The Swiss colony is greatly wrought up over the incident.

Writing in the Swiss Political and Cultural Monthly, a Swiss publicist pertinent considers the eventuality of Italy becoming strong enough under a Fascista regime to attempt to seize Ticino, with its some 130,000 inhabitants, in the name of irredentism, after having prepared the ground in the minds of the aggressors of the Italian speaking people. He admits that Mussolini at present has more important matters to handle, but warns the Swiss Government to keep firm control of the situation and to have its military forces ready for action in case of aggression. In commenting upon this article the Berner Tagwacht of Jan. 4 agrees with the writer in the Monthly up to the point where he advocates sabre rattling. Then the Socialist organ avers that the Swiss citizens would think twice before they would help the "Swiss Fascisti," as it characterizes the Swiss Citizen Guards, fight against the Italian Fascisti in a struggle for territory. It insists that the Swiss Bundesrat openly approved the organization of Fasci in Ticino so long as it thought they were merely intended to intimidate labor unions, and only became alarmed when it saw that Italian nationalism was likely to use them for quite a different purpose. The Tagwacht concludes by advising Swiss citizens to drop Fascista tactics themselves, to work for pacifism instead of militarism, and then to return to the subject of the danger of Italian Fascismo.

Russia to Buy Swiss Cattle.

A Russian commission is reported by the Berner Tagwacht of Jan. 3 to be in Switzerland for the purpose of looking over Swiss live stock, making some important purchases for the Soviet Government and inducing Swiss cattle breeders to send exhibits to an industrial fair to be held in Moscow next May. The commission is headed by Professor Bacmeif of Moscow, who looked after the purchase of cattle in Switzerland for Russia in pre-war days.

Russo-Swiss Jailed for Libel.

For having accused Dr. Pfister, a cantonal chief of the "foreign police," and one of his detectives, of lying and violation of their oaths of office, Arnold Wegermann, a Russo-Swiss, has been sentenced to serve ten days in jail and pay fines and damages amounting to about 1,300 Swiss francs. Wegermann, who is an ex-member of the foreign police, made his accusations in a pamphlet called "My Experiences With the Zurich Foreign Police." He lost his appeal to the Supreme Court.

Switzerland Wants More Citizens.

Although the percentage of foreigners to the total population of Switzerland had fallen to 20.4 on Dec. 1, 1920, from 24.7 per cent. in 1910, the Swiss Federal Council is planning for the naturalization of some 12,000 foreigners a year, including about 1,000 persons born in Switzerland to mothers who were Swiss. According to reports from Berne found in German papers, these offspring of Swiss mothers are to be compelled to become Swiss citizens or leave the country.

Trade Union Membership Down.

With a loss of 66,291 members during the crisis year of 1921, the membership of the Swiss trade unions at the beginning of 1922 was 270,291, practically the same as on Jan. 1, 1920, according to delayed figures printed in the Berner Tagwacht of Dec. 28. The drop in women members was proportionately greater than among the men, the percentages being 29 and 20, respectively. The greatest loss was in the ranks of the union women watch makers and metal workers, their numbers declining from 22,300 to 5,000.

Railroads Turn in Profits.

Through netting a profit of 4,272,000 francs in October, the Swiss National Railways brought their net operating income for the first ten months of 1922 up to 30,832,000 francs, against 24,600,000 in the same period in 1921. The Post Office Department had 278,000 francs in November, while Telegraph Department cleared 192,000. During the first eleven months of the year the Post Office net 9,762,000 francs, against a net in 1921 of 10,292,000, and the Telegraph netted 700,000, against a loss of 1,200,000 the previous year.

Insurance Federation Rejected.

By a vote of 91 to 72 the Swiss National Council rejected on Dec. 22 a plan of the Federal Council under which non-industrial workers in the Confederation, such as farmhands and clerks, might be insured against accidents upon their own request. The present obligatory insurance law covers factory workers, &c. The proponents of the extension of its benefits to other workers vainly tried to overcome the reluctance of the adherents of social legislation by promising that they would support a measure providing that the interests of private insurance companies should play quite a role in the proceedings.

Fatal Accidents Increase.

There was an increase in October in the number of fatalities among workers covered by the obligatory Swiss insurance law, 28 being killed, as against 19 in the same month in 1921. Other accidents totaled 6,659 for the month. On Nov. 1 the monthly payments to invalids amounted to 365,000 francs and 167,700 to dependents of dead workers.

GERMAN FARMERS ARE SAVING MONEY

Economist Found Rural Co-operative Banks Were Piling Up Reserves.

Evidence that the tremendous impetus given co-operative marketing in the United States in recent months is part of a world-wide co-operative movement, springing from a desire for a better agriculture, has been brought back from Europe by Chris L. Christensen, who has completed a study of agricultural economic conditions for the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Christensen visited seven European countries. During his stay in Denmark he met agricultural economists from all over the world who had been delegated to study the co-operative methods of the Danish farmer.

"The sound economic organization on which the new agricultural industry of Denmark—the most highly organized agricultural industry in the world—has been built the last forty years is the result of the co-operative habits established by the Danish farmer," Mr. Christensen said. "The agricultural producers there have brought new prosperity to the whole kingdom through the efficiency of their co-operative enterprises in production, quality of production and distribution."

The rapid rise of the Danish bacon industry to its present level in the last half of 1922 is attributed by Mr. Christensen to co-operative endeavor.

"Some of the greatest strides in dairying in Northern Europe the last decade have been made in Finland, through the production of standardized quality dairy products. Payment on a quality basis for whole milk delivered has been introduced, and is a common practice in the co-operative dairies. Co-operation has won high favor with the Finnish farmer the last decade, 90 per cent. of the Finnish butter exported being handled by one large central co-operative export society.

"Great production in Finland was stimulated during the war conditions, but the swing is now back to animal production due to the drop in 1922 grain prices, as in other Scandinavian countries. Before the war 70 per cent. of the Finnish farmer's income was derived from livestock products and 24 per cent. from grain and rye production. In 1919-20 the proportion was 57 per cent. from livestock products and 39 per cent. from grain and rye.

"Among the best developed co-operative organizations in German agriculture is the Raiffeisen Co-operative Village Bank. With sixty years of experience this system is still regarded as the main pillar that supports the German agricultural co-operative system. Despite the war the Rural Co-operative Village Banks have continually increased in number, steadily piling up large reserve funds. The depreciated mark, however, has practically wiped out these savings.

"In southern parts of the German Republic there is another form of agricultural co-operation known as the Co-operative Granary, and which fixed the economic position of the Bavarian farmers in pre-war times. During the war and after, the Co-operative Granary has been an organ of the Government, as normal grain selling business has been practically eliminated."

Regarding farm credit, Mr. Christensen says that "the great depreciation in German marks the past five or six months has resulted in an alarming shortage of farm credit in Germany. Mr. Christensen has made a careful study and survey of co-operative credit as developed in Danish agriculture, including several weeks of study of the marketing of Danish products in the English markets. He also investigated agricultural co-operative marketing activities in Sweden, Norway and Finland, and certain phases of agricultural co-operative activities in Germany, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. A report on Danish agriculture, its organization and the co-operative movement is being prepared by Mr. Christensen to be issued at an early date by the United States Department of Agriculture.

BIG FAIR IS PLANNED BY MOHAWK INDIANS

Canadian and American Agricultural Extension Forces Aid Move for Better Farms.

The agricultural extension forces of Canada and of New York have combined to help the Indians of the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation, on the boundary line between Canada and the United States, in their campaign for better farms and homes. An "international Indian fair," to be held next Fall, is proposed as one step in the program. Plans are now being formulated by the Indians, the Canadian agricultural agencies, and the extension forces of New York State.

How the reservation comes to be on the boundary line, and how the care of the Indian wards has helped cement the friendship between Canada and the United States, make an interesting story. The Indians of the reservation originally lived in the Mohawk Valley, but taking the side of France in the war between that country and England prior to the Revolution, they came north and turned their settlement after St. Regis, a Jesuit father who labored among them while they were still in the Mohawk Valley. When the International boundary line was projected after the Revolution, it was found that the line passed through the centre of their buildings, or reservation, and the settlement became half in the Canadian and United States but close relations ships on matters pertaining to these red allies.

The State College of Agriculture, through the Franklin County Farm Bureau, and the Canadian agricultural extension, therefore, have joined hands with the Indians for a comprehensive program of better farms and homes on the reservation. The first public step in this program was the Indian international plowing contest on Oct. 19. At this novel contest, emulating co-operation exhibited in a spirit by R. S. Abrahams, agricultural representative of the Canadian Indian Affairs, and Dr. E. A. Bates of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell.

Still further to promote the work, this Indian fair has been projected. Chief Moses White, a member of the Reservation Board, has been named President, and John Jacobs, a leading Canadian Indian farmer, has been selected as Vice President; the Rev. Louis Bruce, native pastor of the Methodist Mission, is Secretary, and Francis Tullius, Canadian Indian agent, Treasurer. The white village of Hogansburg is in the centre of the reservation and its leading citizen, Archie McKinnon, is Honorary President of the fair association.

Among the Directors from the Canadian section are John McDonald, Hiscell Sayenqueraq, Cecil Silvera, Mrs. Dora Leaf and Theresa Brun, while Alex White, Louis Cook, Joshua Webster, Mrs. Joseph Deronace and Loren Garrow head departments and represent the American Indian farmers. Alex White, head of the reservation board, is a prominent Dairymen's League member, heads the cattle exhibit division, and it is expected that the breeders' associations will show some high-grade stock, as dairying is the chief industry of the reservation.

Inasmuch as this reservation is the home of the sewing-grass basket, the exhibit of this and other women's work, it is expected, will attract widespread attention. Harry F. Bond, director of agriculture at the St. Regis Mohawk School on the American side, has been selected as manager of the fair.

BIG RISE IN PRICE OF GERMAN GRAIN

Rate for Requisitioned Rye Fixed at 60 Cents a Bushel for Period Ended Dec. 31.

FURTHER INCREASES DUE

Agrarians' Policy of Holding Back Deliveries Forces Government to Make Concessions.

With only about one-sixth of the 2,300,000 metric tons of bread grain assigned to the Ministry of Food Supply and Agriculture at a price to be fixed by the German Government delivered during the first third of the delivery period, the German Cabinet held a meeting on Dec. 19 and agreed to raise the price for rye delivered before Dec. 31 to 265,000 marks per ton (about 60 cents a bushel at the average rate of exchange in December). The former price was 20,000 marks, and Dr. Luther, Minister of Food Supply, pointed out that, with rye selling at 270,000 marks per ton in the open market, the German farmers could hardly be expected to bring in their requisitioned grain at any notable speed, but that the Reichstag would be asked to advance the date for the final delivery of the last part of the quota, from April 15 to March 15.

A few thousands marks more per ton is paid for wheat, but the great bulk of the requisitioned grain is rye, of which the production in 1922 was 3,292,000 tons, against 4,700,000 in 1921, according to data cabled from Berlin on Jan. 7. The year's production of wheat was 1,857,000 tons, against 2,300,000 in 1921. In view of the tardy deliveries by the agrarians, the National Grain Bureau has been buying heavily abroad and is reported to have about 1,500,000 tons of foreign grain in reserve, some of which cost about 200,000 marks per ton. The rapid decline in the exchange value of the mark since Jan. 1 will entail another rise in the price of the requisitioned grain, with the usual fight between the representatives of the farmers and of the consumers on the Committee of Twenty, whose recommendations form the base of the Government's final decision.

How adversely the lack of intensive cultivation and the shortage of fertilizers, due largely to the high prices demanded by the potash trust, have affected German agriculture is brought out in a comparative table printed in a recent issue of Wirtschaft und Statistik. It appears that while the number of hectares (a hectare equals about two and a half acres) devoted to raising grain in 1922 was about 10,000,000, compared with 12,300,000 in 1911, a drop of some 25 per cent., the average production per hectare last year was about thirteen bushels, against twenty bushels in 1911 and seventeen in 1907. The territory lost to Germany as the result of the World War is not included in the comparisons.

The redeeming features of the German harvest in 1922 were the crop of potatoes, which totaled 40,000,000 tons, against 28,100,000 in 1921, and an increase in the production of sugar beets to 10,700,000 tons from 7,800,000. The sugar supply has been put under a rationing system based on allowing about thirty-five pounds per head per year for personal and family use, which leaves some 400,000 metric tons available for manufacturing purposes.

The New Income Tax Rates.

Under the new income tax rates fixed by the Reichstag just before adjourning for the Christmas holidays, Germans will pay 10 per cent. on the first 600,000 marks income in 1922, 15 per cent. on the next 200,000, 20 per cent. on the next 200,000 and so on until they pay 40 per cent. on any excess of 1,200,000 marks (about $300 at present exchange rates). The receipts from the income tax are divided between the nation and the States.

Prussia's Deficit 11,000,000,000 Marks.

The official Prussian news service announced on Dec. 16 that the State's budget for 1922 showed estimated expenses of 20,200,000,000 marks, against receipts of 9,200,000,000, leaving a deficit of nearly 11,000,000,000 marks. Nevertheless, it is pointed out that the State's expenses for 1922 are put at only thirty-eight times the pence budget of 1913, although the domestic purchasing power of the mark is seventy-two times less than it was before the war. Prussia hopes to get its share of the national income tax raised from 60 to 75 per cent., with other increases in its part of the various taxes collected by the nation and partly turned back to the States.

Fresh Efforts at Economy.

In announcing the appointment by the German Government on Dec. 10 of President Saenger of the National Auditing Bureau as a special Minister of Economy, the Wolff Telegraph Bureau reported that Herr Saenger was empowered to investigate all departments of the Government with the view of cutting down their running expenses, especially through simplification of methods and reduction of personnel. His recommendations are expected to be acted upon by the Government as soon as they are made public.

Hamburg-American Line Explains.

The Frankfurter Zeitung of Dec. 21 prints a communication from the Hamburg-American Line pointing out that there really was no occasion for any surprise at its announcement that its outstanding mark bonds would be paid off on April 1, as the company had stated at the beginning of December that such a possibility existed and had warned the investing public at over-valuing its obligations. Examination of the financial columns of German newspapers shows that the Hamburg-American Line is not alone in its endeavors to redeem its bonds when the mark was worth 22.5 cents with paper money selling at about 20,000 for $1, as announcements of the calling in of securities are to be found in almost every issue.

Dent Tobacco Causes Unemployment.

Due to the reduction of the consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products in Germany resulting from their high prices, the problem of unemployment in the tobacco industry is becoming acute, according to a report found in the Frankfurter Zeitung of Dec. 22. It is announced that on Nov. 30 there were 20,519 of the 127,175 workers employed in the tobacco industry entirely idle, while 66,192 were employed about twenty-four hours a week, leaving only about 32 per cent. of the tobacco workers on full time of forty-eight hours a week.

German Workers Invade Holland.

During a discussion on foreign labor in the Dutch Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Labor reported that 20 per cent. of the 26,750 coal miners employed in Southern Limburg were Germans. Furthermore, of 200 skilled building trades workers in Heerlen, the biggest town in the Limburg mining district, 187 were Germans, and in Treeben 140 Germans had been crossing the border since the end of September to work in Holland during the day, returning to sleep in Germany. In commenting upon these figures, the central organ of the Christian German Trade Unions admits that the employment of Germans in Holland is likely to aggravate the situation of the increasing number of jobless, but there and urges Germans to try to make their living the best they can in their own country, despite the lure of the guilder.

Secrecy Silent on Treaty.

The Dresden correspondent of the Kölnische Zeitung notes, with indignation, that Wilhelm Buck, Socialist Premier of Saxony, in reading his program to the Diet on Dec. 12, failed to say a word about the "dictated Treaty of Versailles and the German misery caused by it," and merely talked about "very practical things along Socialistic lines toward relieving the economic hardships of the people. Minister Buck's program includes extension of State farming and the putting through of a complete separation of Church and State.

UNTERMYER TELLS WHY LAW IS SLOW

Criticizes Practice of Imposing Costs of Trial Upon Successful Litigant.

The court practice of imposing the costs of a trial on the successful litigant, whereas the loser pays at the end only 6 per cent. on the judgment until paid, is one of the great reasons for congested court calendars, said Samuel Untermyer in a letter to L. Montefiore Levy, temporary Chairman of a committee of lawyers and business men to eliminate the law's delays.

"There are many angles to this problem," said Mr. Untermyer. "It is not going to be solved by the appointment of additional Judges. No matter how rapidly we add to our already top-heavy army of Judges that will never be appointed fast enough to overcome the unpardonable law's delays which are the curse of the administration of Justice, not only in this city, but throughout all over the country, both in the State and Federal courts.

"Worse still, every month's delay is bringing a controversy to trial breeds greater delays. When a debtor who has no defense wants time he knows he can get it by interposing a sham defense, by paying at the end of a long-drawn out litigation 6 per cent. interest and practically no costs, and so the calendars are choked with litigation of this kind that is without merit.

"The fault lies mainly in our system, which in that respect is unlike any system in the world. We penalize the successful party to a litigation by requiring him to pay all the costs of collecting his claim, while the losing defendant is immune on that score. If we would adopt the practice prevailing in other civilized countries of indemnifying the successful party against all the expenses to which he has been put in the way of counsel fees and otherwise in prosecuting his claim, our calendars would soon come within the control of the present judiciary and would leave time for a more thorough consideration of the cases that come before the courts than can now be given them. Our time limits upon argument could be dispensed with, which cannot now be done in view of the mass of business that overwhelms the courts.

"In Great Britain and other countries the Judge who tries a case determines the probable total expense to which the successful litigant has been put, and assesses the entire amount against the unsuccessful party. If the case is of importance justifying the employment of expensive counsel, the allowance will be in the proper proportion and so as to make sure that the successful litigant will receive the full amount of his claim and, that his adversary will be mulcted in whatever it cost the other to collect that claim. With us the litigant in such a case under our procedure can never be indemnified to matter how baseless has been the defense nor how long the delay. The same is true on appeals. The costs awarded there are trivial as compared with the known expense of conducting them.

"In Great Britain it takes ordinarily about three months and rarely more than six months from the beginning of a suit to its final termination in the highest Appellate Court, including appeal to the Court of Appeal and to the House of Lords. Here we are lucky if the litigation is concluded in as many years.

"We should also inaugurate the system of other countries of requiring pleadings to be more specific in character and detailed and to permit each party liberally to put to the other interrogatories on every issue connected with the case, so that when the case comes to trial the issues will have been narrowed down and both parties and the Court will know definitely what is to be tried. This would also permit of a more liberal application of the rule for granting judgment on the pleadings, of which the interrogatories should be made a part."

HARVARD CRIMSON PLANS CELEBRATION

Fiftieth Anniversary of Student Publication Will Be Observed on Jan. 24.

The Harvard Crimson, the university daily student publication, will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary on Jan. 24. The present board has collected much material from former editors, who later became famous. Among these are Professor Barrett Wendell, Robert Bacon, William Roscoe Thayer, Owen Wister, William Barnes, Hammond Lamont, Thomas William Lamont and Franklin Delano Roosevelt. A Fifty Year Book, now on the press, depicts the changing scenes in Harvard's undergraduate journalism.

One former editor said that the only copy he turned in during his competition for the Crimson board which was not improved by the assistant managing editor, was a story which President Charles W. Eliot had written for him. Another ex-reporter recalled that he was assigned to cover a meeting of the Civil Service Reform League of Harvard University. "I was the only one in the audience," he said. "All the speeches were shot at me, and, having asked me my name, they elected me Secretary."

Probably the feature of the Crimson's history is its intense rivalry with the Harvard Lampoon, the humorous paper whose originators later founded Life. On Memorial Day, 1902, the Lampoon published a fake "Crimson" containing sensational stories and delivered the paper to all Crimson subscribers. As it was a holiday, when no Crimson was published, the effect was such a success that the joke is still talked of at Harvard.

Another form of annoyance consisted in sending newly elected candidates to the boards to interview men on the enemy paper. The following statement from Robert C. Bunting, well-known journalist, then a leading light on the Lampoon, was unearthed. To a reporter of the Crimson he said: "You may quote me as saying the following: God help journalism as a fine art if the lad who got me out of bed at 4:30 this morning, and who is now boss of those words, ever climbs up through the plumbing into the world of letters."

ADVERTISEMENT.

VITAMINES

essential, health-building factors, have always been in cod-liver oil and account for its helpfulness in overcoming malnutrition.

Scott's Emulsion

should be taken for a reasonable length of time daily, to enable its rich, vitamine-containing virtues to help refresh, energize and build up the body.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N.J. 26-10

The Children's Theatre

of the Hackebee Foundation for Children, 5th Avenue and 105th Street,

Friday Evening, Jan. 25, at 8:45

The Amateur

COMEDY CLUB

in three one-act farces

"Junk" "Bunk" "Punk"

By Henry Clapp Smith

For the benefit of the clothing fund for children now being cared for at this great new institution for child protection and welfare.

Tickets—$2.00 and $1.50

New Pants for Old!

Trousers to Match Your Coat and Vest

Trousers for your coat and vest. Let us transform your worn trousers with a new pair—any pattern, fabric or color desired to measure. Bring or mail your coat or sample of cloth. We make satisfaction, delight and style. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Your cloth worth it.

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Partnership Protection

Insures the partner who is the "Hub of the Wheel."

$25,000 Life Ins. Doubling to $50,000

Annual prem. $322; sem. $164; age 40. Large smaller policies issued. Specimen mailed. No calls unless requested. No participating. Accounts of firms, corporations, estate and individuals invited. JOHN ALLEY FORMAN, Inc. of all kinds, 25 Broad St., N. Y. Est'd 1896. "A 1" references. Elegant, valued connective only.

KATHERINE HOOVER

ANNUAL SALE

of

This Season's Dresses

VALUES UP TO $200

All Sales Final

$25.00

15 Evening Gowns of taffeta, georgette, chiffon, lace and other materials; 25 Daytime Dresses of taffeta, canton crepe, satin, poiret twill and other materials; Misses 16-18, Women 34-36-38.

$35.00

10 Evening Gowns of chiffon, georgette and canton crepe, lace, satin and other materials; 10 Daytime Dresses of georgette and canton crepe, poiret twill and other materials; Misses 16-18, Women 34-36-38.

$45.00

30 Daytime Dresses in imported matelasse, crepe renee, georgette and canton crepe, satin brocade, chiffon, poiret twill, Kasha and other materials; Misses 16-18, Women, 34-36-38.

Each one of the above dresses was designed for this season's wear, and could not be duplicated for twice or even several times the price.

5 very beautiful model suits formerly $210-$325, now $130-$225

KATHERINE HOOVER INCORPORATED

FOUR-THIRTY-TWO-MADISON-AVENUE AT-FORTY-NINTH-STREET-NEW-YORK

Lane Bryant BARGAIN BASEMENT

STOUT WOMEN

NEW YORK 26 W. 39th St. 21 W. 38th St. Entrance on 38th St. Have Convenient

BROOKLYN Hanover Place, Just Off Fulton St. Opp. the Montauk Theatre

Lane Bryant BARGAIN BASEMENT

Mid-winter Clearance Sale House Dresses for Stout Women

A Sale destined to make House Dress History. Stout Women all over town will be talking for months about the values offered in this Sale. Extra size House Dresses at every price from 79c to $2.98 in sizes that fit and become stout women. Buy several of these dresses now and save money.

Sizes 39 to 56 bust

Attractive House Dresses

Fine quality Striped and Checked Gingham. All colors. Many other styles besides those pictured. Sizes 39 to 56 Bust $1.69

Youthful models of Corded Checked Ginghams and dark colored Percale. In slenderizing styles. Other attractive styles included $1.98

Practical House Dresses

One is a Checked Gingham Dress. The other a Tuxedo model of Corded Gingham piped with Chambray. Sizes 39 to 56 ..... $2.49

Bath Robes Sizes 39 to 56 Bust

Blanket Cloth

Lawrence Blanket Cloth Robe with shawl collar and cuffs, edged with narrow cord. Lavender or gray with contrasting patterns. Sizes 39 to 56 bust $3.95

Corduroy Robe

Handsome Robe of wide wale Corduroy in blue, purple or rose $5.50

APRONS Cut Full and Roomy

Big Apron Values

Attractive Apron of blue-and-white Striped Gingham, rick-rack braid trim 89c

Apron of two-tone Check Gingham trimmed with solid color Chambray $1.49

Kimonos Sizes 39 to 56 Bust

Kimono Bargains

Extra size Kimono of Serpentine Crepe, trimmed with ruffle of self material $1.98

Flannelette Negligee, shawl collar, cuffs and pockets trimmed with ribbon $2.49

NEW YORK—26 W. 39th St.; 21 W. 38th St.—ON SALE BOTH STORES—Hanover Place Off Fulton St.—BROOKLYN

EGGS BY WHOLESALE TUMBLE TEN CENTS

White Hennaries Recover 2 to 4 Cents, but Are 6 Cents Below a Year Ago.

VEGETABLES HIT BY COLD

Fresh Pennsylvania Mushrooms in Heavy Supply at Lower Prices—Danish Butter Arrives.

The wholesale egg market took a tumble last week. Early in the week newly hennery white eggs dropped 10 to 12 cents a dozen, but advanced again on Wednesday and Thursday 2 to 4 cents a dozen and maintained the gains for the remainder of the week. On Friday the best white eggs were selling at 6 cents a dozen lower than a year ago, while the best brown eggs were selling at practically the same price.

Best white eggs sold on Friday at from 50 to 52 cents a dozen, whereas on the same day last year they brought from 56 to 57 cents a dozen. The average price of fresh white eggs late last week ranged around 45 cents a dozen. Best brown eggs sold on Friday at wholesale at 47 to 48 cents a dozen as against 47 to 49 cents on the same date a year ago. There is still a good supply of storage eggs on hand, with prices ranging from 36 to 37 cents a dozen.

The fruit market prevailing in the middle of the week previously described with the selling of fresh fruits and vegetables, said Arthur E. Albrecht, Acting Director of the New York office of the State Department of Foods and Markets, in his weekly review yesterday. Owing to the cold of freezing weather and weather bought very sparingly. Potatoes which were imported were somewhat troublesome. On Friday the market was supplied with vegetables from Long Island and nearby points. Buying was not proportionate to the supplies, and prices therefore declined. The demand for fresh Southern fruits and vegetables, however, was fair.

Long Island Vegetables.

"Long Island Savoy cabbage was in heavy supply at the end of the week. Texas, imported heads brought from 8 to 10 cents, while small and ordinary sold from 4 to 6 cents per head. Long Island Brussels sprouts of heavy quality sold from 20 to 25 cents per quart.

"Produce from Long Island sold at $1.25 to $1.50 per 200 pounds bulk, as against $1 to $1.25 a year ago. Many of the potatoes marketed here last week were in poor condition of Idaho quality. Some of them showed the effects of frost. In the week ended Friday, according to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, there were marketed in this city 270 cars of potatoes. Of this amount 27 carloads were received from Long Island and from up-State points.

"Florida vegetables sold on Friday as follows per twenty-eight-quart basket: Green beans, $2.50 to $3; wax beans, $2 to $2.50; green peas, $4 to $5; cucumbers, $9 to $10; lima beans, $3 to $4.

"Virginia spinach brought from $1 to $1.50 per barrel, whereas Navy South Carolina spinach sold mostly at $1.50 per barrel. Texas spinach brought from $1.60 to $1.75 per bushel.

"The season's first cardoni of new crop brought carrots from Mandalay sold received here on Monday and brought from $2.75 to $3 per twenty-four-quart hamper, while a cardoni from Texas sold at mostly $2.75 per hamper. Old crop carrots were in ample supply, and sold on Friday at about 75 to 78 cents per pound wholesale. New crop Texas carrots sold at $3 to $3.25 per hamper, containing about 60 to 70 bunches.

"Fresh mushrooms from Pennsylvania were in quite heavy supply early last week. On Monday alone approximately 2,000 pounds were received and prices declined. On Friday prices were 75 cents to $1.25 per three-pound basket.

Scalded Poultry Prices.

"Scalded dressed poultry sold at fairly reasonable prices last week in the wholesale markets. The appearance of scalded poultry is not as good as dry picked, but the flavor is the same. The difference in wholesale prices last week was from 8 to 10 cents per pound. Dry-picked roasting chickens of from four to six pounds sold on Friday for 36 to 38 cents per pound wholesale; small, green weights, 30 to 35 cents a pound. Dry-picked fowls, five pounds and over, brought 31 to 32 cents per pound; scalded, 23 to 24 cents per pound. Ducks sold at lower prices than usual on account of the liberal supply.

"The butter market declined about 2 cents per pound during the early part of the week, but recovered one-half cent toward the end. The general situation is a little unsettled and trading slow, especially in lower grades. Receipts, however, continued to increase steadily, although Danish butter shows but little activity. Approximately 400 cases of Danish butter containing 112 pounds each arrived from Hamburg on Friday. The bulk creamery sold on Friday sold at 52 to 53 cents a pound wholesale, as against 47½ to 50 cents a pound a year ago.

"The following table, furnished by the State Department of Farms and Markets, shows the wholesale prices on Friday and those on the corresponding day a year ago:

	1922.	1923.
Apples, best Baldwins, per bbl.	$4.75-$5.50	$7.50-$8.00
Apples, best Greenings, per bbl.	4.50-4.75	10.00-10.50
Apples, best Kiefers, per bbl.	3.00-3.50	5.00-6.00
Brussels sprouts, best, per qt.	.20-.22	.20-.22
Beets, Egyptian, best, per bunch	.05-.06	.05-.06
Beets, best, crate	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00
Beets, best, crate, H	1.50-1.75	1.50-1.50
Carrots, yellow, per bunch	.05½-.06	.05-.06
Carrots, Long Island, per 100 lbs.	3.50-3.60	4.00-4.25
Celery, white, per bu.	2.00-2.50	1.50-1.50
Celery, cutworm, best, per bu.	.30-.35	.25-.30
Celery, dairy, best, per bu.	.40-.50	.30-.35
Cabbage, white, best, per bbl.	.30-.35	.30-.35
Cabbage, brown, best, per bbl.	.40-.50	.40-.50

R. R. McCarthy, local representative of the meat division of the Federal Bureau of Markets, in his weekly review of the wholesale meat market said:

"Supply of Western dressed meats have been fully normal this week, and with normal loading, especially during the first two days, Monday's attempt to lower the markets up 50 or more mostly failed. Barely enough of beef hanging at such cents were fully $1 higher on the average than sales on slaughter quality steers after Tuesday morning. The quality of the beef supply was largely within the limits of the good grade, few choice beeves offered, and practically only few light heifers of choice quality. In other products, including pork cuts, mutton and veal, buyers found a variety of grades and weights."

WAGES STILL GOING UP.

Survey Shows Few Reductions in Four Weeks Ended Jan. 15.

The latest monthly survey by the National Industrial Conference Board on the subject of wage changes shows that the upward wage movement manifested since April, 1922, still continues. It was announced yesterday by the board.

The announcement read in part:

"There was a rise in the number of increases reported in the month from Dec. 15, 1922, to Jan. 15, 1923, while the number of reductions reported remained fairly small. The larger number of wage changes and of wage increases is partly explained by the negotiation of new agreements between employers and employes at the beginning of the year."

FACTORIES HELPING MEN TO BUY HOMES

Workers Turn to Building Associations Organized by Their Employers.

Being confronted with a chance to borrow advantageously is much to the liking of the intelligent working man today, according to letters received from representative firms by the National Industrial Conference Board, which is making a special study of thrift plans now in use. Building and loan associations, in other words, appear more popular than straight thrift plans of co-operative banks.

One large industrial plant which heard the first shares in its "Savings and Investment Fund" Jan. 1, 1921, reported subscriptions as follows:

	Subscribers.	Shares.
First series, issued Jan. 1, 1921	971	11,642
Second series, issued July 1, 1921	839	1,007
Third series, issued Jan. 1, 1922	839	1,197
Fourth series, issued July 1, 1922	839	1,406
Fifth series, to be issued Jan. 1, 1923	487	1,948

These shares have a par value of $50, to be paid at the rate of $1 per month for five years, saving certificates being given for each payment. Interest is paid at 6 per cent. and bears of $50 or multiples thereof up to $5 per cent. of the amount paid in, may be capitalized when needed at an interest rate not to exceed 6 per cent. The number of shares which may be taken by an individual is limited to one-fifth of his monthly salary, and no one may hold more than 100 shares at one time. Many employes took the maximum number to which they were entitled when the first series was issued, which accounts for the larger number of subscribers in that series.

Another industrial building and loan association is forty-three years old, and, while managed by members of the business organization, does not limit its operations to employes of the firm. In a letter to the Conference Board an officer of the company says of this association:

"We have about 22,000 shares issued, 5,000 or more being carried by the company for the benefit of employes. Fully 15,000 shares are carried by employes themselves, and the balance by outside friends of employes. We have been instrumental in helping more than 1,000 men purchase their homes since the association was organized, and at the present time we are able to assist about 120 a year. Most of our loans range from $2,000 to $4,000."

A public utility company in New Hampshire in 1913 set aside $1,000 as a loan fund to present to employes from the loan sharks and credit houses that were continually attaching and mortgaging assignments of wages. For four years this money was used as a revolving fund, and was lent to employes to need, in sums not exceeding $100, without security and without security. Such loans totaled approximately $20,000 in that time, and only $200 was lost, through disgusting employes. In 1917 this fund was discontinued and a "mortgage fund established," which is "immensely successful," in the words of the superintendent of the employment bureau.

"This mortgage fund will have been in operation six years next May," he writes, "during which period we have loaned over $100,000 worth of homes, discounting more than $17,000 in interest, and have now in the fund approximately $30,000 of employes' money. More than 1,000 employes are contributing more than $6,000 weekly, the average payment per subscriber being $6.27 per week, average balance per subscriber $56.42."

1,000,000 TREES IN 1923, IS PLANTING PROGRAM

American Tree Association Gives Free Information and Seeks Larger Membership.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A million trees planted in 1923 is the objective of the American Tree Association just organized by Charles Lathrop Pack, former President of the American Forestry Association. The new association will make any one who plants a tree and registers it with the association a member. There are no cash dues, and there is only one way to join the association, and that is to plant a tree. The association will send a certificate of membership after the trees have been planted, and will give tree planting instruction to any who ask for it.

Mr. Pack has long been identified with public welfare work, particularly in relation to forestry, having for many years been President of the American Forestry Association. During the war Mr. Pack organized and directed the work of the National War Garden Commission. Last Fall, he, together with the Secretary, F. S. Ritchie, and Directors Dr. Henry S. Drinker, John Hays Hammond, Charles F. Quincy and Standish Chard, resigned from the American Forestry Association, and Mr. Pack declined to allow his name to be put up for re-election.

Because of the call for tree plantings has been remarkable, F. S. Ritchie, the Secretary of the new organization, says. Every one who planted a tree in 1922 is eligible to membership. Trees in Louisville, Ky., 1,000 members have been received from one burst that gives the positive trees to plant. The national tree voting plan has been taken up in a number of schools, and this feature has proved of the highest educational service in teaching children the value of trees. The planting of memorial trees, made of remembrances, memorial parks and memorial forests is going forward in a remarkable way, Mr. Ritchie adds.

Mr. Pack is continuing the sending of millions of American tree seeds to England, France, Italy and Belgium to help to reforest war devastated areas in these countries. As a result of this work millions of American trees are already growing in Western Europe.

Another educational campaign of the association is the "Make Washington the National Arboretum of the Country." The hub of the idea was the planting of the armistice elm by Mrs. Warren G. Harding a year ago. Sunde Grove, the Second Division Kennedy elm at Coatesville, Ind., have been received for planting at the Lincoln Memorial. This Spring will see the planting of memorial trees by several State societies in Washington, the trees to come from the home States.

New Synagogue on St. Mark's Place.

The property at 78 St. Mark's Place, on the lower east side, which has been in the De Forest family for over half a century, has been bought by the Ansche Achem Ellsworgrad Benevolent Association.

The association will make extensive alterations and intends to make the building modern.

Negotiations for the sale of this property were first started in April of 1921, but an element of some of the heirs being in South America and others being in Canada it was impossible to close the transaction until this week. E. Mohr & Co. acted as brokers in the transaction.

SELWYN THEATRE
SUNDAY,
Jan. 28, at 3:30 P. M.
SEATS AT BOX OFFICE, $1 UP.
JOINT RECITAL.
SIGRID ONEGIN HERMAN WASSERMAN
Results Total Sold for Gillies

OLD VENTILATING THEORY HELD WRONG

New York State Commission Reports on Findings of the Last Five Years.

CONCEDES DRAFT DANGER

Windows Found to Be Inadequate for Fresh Air in Public Buildings—Fans Spread Colds.

After nearly five years of thorough study of the whole problem of ventilation from theoretical and practical points of view, the final report of a body of six eminent biologists, physiologists, public health and ventilation experts and psychologists, appointed by the Governor of New York in 1918, establishes for the first time the scientific basis of ventilation practice. The conclusions reached by the commission tend to upset the orthodox notions of the proper standards of ventilation for health and efficiency and the best mechanical means of meeting them.

The popular ideas on fresh air, as well as the elaborate science of ventilation engineering, have grown up largely on the basis of tradition and hearsay. The basic facts of the effect of atmospheric conditions on health and efficiency have, up to recent years, never been put to a thorough test.

By its exhaustive experiments on the relation between various conditions of temperature, humidity, freshness and movement of the air on physiological and psychological functions, as well as the utility of the operation of various types of ventilation systems in use in schools and public buildings, the commission believes it has laid the foundation for the new science of ventilation that has recently been growing up. Public health agencies, social workers, industrial executives and the man in the street have had their attention forcibly called to the importance of proper ventilation as a specific help in the school room, in the home and in factories, shops and other places of work.

Experimented With Individuals.

The commission subjected scores of individuals to various atmospheric conditions in a specially constructed experimental chamber for varying periods of time, and on the basis of its findings with regard to the effects of these conditions on health and efficiency established the working of the various types of ventilating systems in use in schools. It found that in many respects the whole of our ventilation theory and practice had hitherto been wrongly conceived.

The chemical composition of the atmosphere, its freshness, with the exception of carbon dioxide—which had always been regarded as the fundamental basis of ventilation standards, was found to be of secondary importance and to have little effect on health and efficiency, except in relation to appetite for food and the mentality of physical work. The injurious effects of closed and stuffy rooms, which had been ascribed to the stuffiness of the air, were in reality due to another factor altogether—the high temperature and humidities which usually resulted where many persons are confined in small, poorly ventilated quarters. Such high temperatures—over sixty-eight degrees generally—were found to have detrimental influence on health and working powers, not only increasing the pulse, respiration and blood pressure and lowering the tone of the circulatory and nervous systems, but rendering the individual susceptibility to respiratory diseases on passing into lower temperatures.

The chief importance of humidity in atmospheric conditions was found to lie in the fact that high humidities emphasized the evil effects of high temperatures. Dryness of the air, of itself, was not found to have any influence in producing nervousness and irritability, such as had been ascribed to it.

Window Ventilation Inadequate.

The various mechanical means of ventilation in use in public buildings were found to differ widely in their effectiveness. Ventilation by means of windows alone did not prove satisfactory, but a modified system of window ventilation with special devices for tempering and deflecting the air and with proper means for allowing the foul air to escape through a gravity exhaust duct, was found to be the most satisfactory of all methods of ventilating a schoolroom. It provided the greatest variety of air conditions in the room, and limited to several a lower temperature, both of which were conducive not only to greater comfort, but represented the [illegible] of [illegible] in the school room, as a specific help in the school room and working conditions.

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The chief importance of humidity in atmospheric conditions was found to lie in the fact that high humidities emphasized the evil effects of high temperatures. Dryness of the air, of itself, was not found to have any influence in producing nervousness and irritability, such as had been ascribed to it.

Window Ventilation Inadequate.

The various mechanical means of ventilation in use in public buildings were found to differ widely in their effectiveness. Ventilation by means of windows alone did not prove satisfactory, but a modified system of window ventilation with special devices for tempering and deflecting the air and with proper means for allowing the foul air to escape through a gravity exhaust duct, was found to be the most satisfactory of all methods of ventilating a schoolroom. It provided the greatest variety of air conditions in the room, and limited to several a lower temperature, both of which were conducive not only to greater comfort, but represented the [illegible] of [illegible] in the school room, as a specific help in the school room and working conditions.

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STUDENTS MARCH 132 MILES

Alabama Polytechnic Battery Attends Gov. Brandon's Inauguration.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, Ala., Jan. 20.—Battery D of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute marched into Auburn this afternoon after an absence of eight days. The student band met the battery and escorted it to the college grounds, where the guns were parked and the horses unharnessed. This battery of field artillery, consisting of four three-inch guns and forty horses, manned and officered by the students, marched to Montgomery to take part in the inauguration of Governor Brandon. The distance of 66 miles was covered in two and a half days. Besides marching in the parade the battery fired a salute of seventeen guns when the new Governor took the oath of office. The return march of 66 miles to Auburn was made in two and a half days over a shorter but more difficult route. The total march of 132 miles was made at the rate of 22 miles per marching day. None of the students was sick and none of the horses was injured.

R. E. Farley Heads Army Y. M. C. A.

Frank De K. Hoyt, for many years Chairman of the New York City Committee of Management of the Army Y. M. C. A., has resigned, his successor being Robert E. Farley, President of the Robert E. Farley Real Estate Organization of this city. The new Chairman has been identified with the Y. M. C. A. work at Fort Slocum, having been Chairman of the Fort Slocum Y. M. C. A. Executive Committee.

ACQUIRES 500 RARE CIVIL WAR STAMPS

Local Philatelist Buys Largest Lot of Confederate Issues Sold in Many Years.

4 ALBUMS WORTH $10,000

Collection Disposed of By Baltimore Man Contains Danville Specimen, Valued at $1,500.

An unusual collection of Confederate postage stamps, owned for many years by a Baltimore collector, was purchased last week by Edward Stern, head of the Economist Stamp Company, 87 Nassau Street. The collection contains more than 300 stamps, preserved in four large albums, and is valued at $10,000. It is the largest lot of Confederate issues that has been sold as a single collection in many years.

Mr. Stern says that the former owner began accumulating the stamps many years ago when it was comparatively easy to discover good copies of the rare postmaster issues which were brought out provisionally in about sixty cities and towns prior to the first regular issue of the Confederate Government. Practically all of these postmaster stamps were issued in the early part of 1861. In some cases they were only in use a few days and several of them figure among the big philatelic rarities.

In this Baltimore collection, the early Confederate issues from about twenty towns are represented. Most of them are on the original envelopes, which enhances their value, and all are in excellent condition. They include the towns of Athens, Danville, Baton Rouge, Charleston, Columbia, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Knoxville, Mobile, Macon, New Orleans, Nashville, Petersburg, Montgomery, Selma, Ala., and Huntsville.

Spartanburg Valued at $1,500.

The rarest of the lot is a 5-cent Danville specimen which is valued in the Scott standard catalogue at $1,500. The original envelope has been preserved but the stamp was removed by an earlier collector for critical inspection. The Danville stamp is seldom seen and is valued at $500. It is on the original envelope addressed to Montgomery.

The Petersburg stamps were issued in sheets of ten, all with minor differences. There is a complete reconstructed sheet of the 5-cent stamps, all lightly cancelled and mint with wide margins. The Nashville provisionals were type set and printed in sheets of five. There is one beautiful reconstructed sheet of these 5-cent value, which has since been sold to a prominent collector. Of the New Orleans postmaster issues, which are more plentiful than any other Confederate provisionals, there is a fine reconstructed sheet of forty of the 5-cent brown variety. The Spartanburg stamp is valued at $500 and the collection has a fine copy of the 5-cent black issue on the original envelope. There are several different varieties of the Mobile stamps and a number of copies of the Baton Rouge, Columbia and Nashville issues.

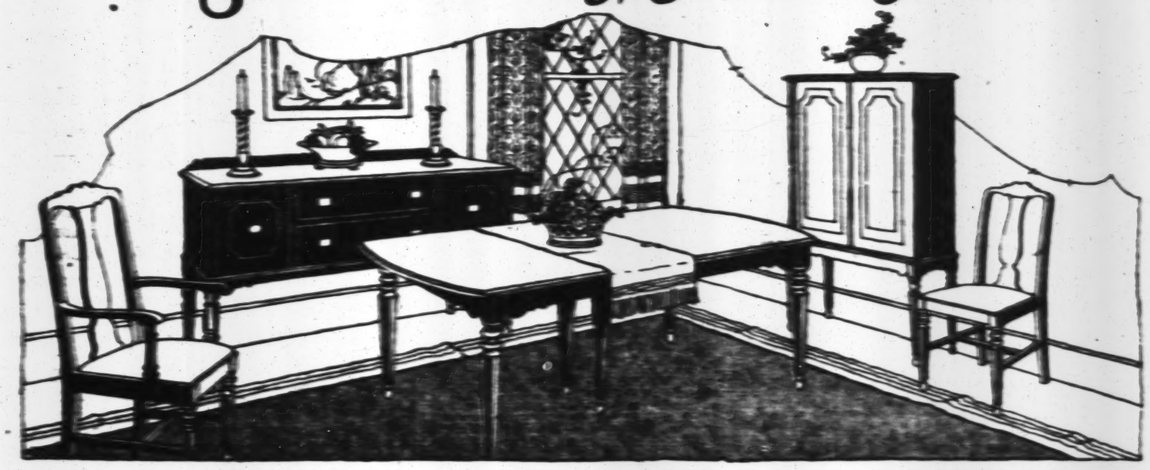
One of the choice things is a cancelled pair of the 5-cent blue issue of 1861, bearing the portrait of Jefferson Davis, and printed on both sides. This is one of the common Confederate Government issues, but by some mistake a few were printed on both sides of the sheet. Mr. Stern says that so far as known they are the only unserved pair of this freak variety known. Very few single copies have been found. Besides this unique pair, there are also four or five single copies of this double-printed variety.

Stamps Cut in Half.

Another scarcity is the 20-cent stamp of 1863, cut diagonally in half to pay 10-cent postage. The 20-cent stamp was issued late in 1863 and in a used condition is much rarer than uncancelled. Very few copies of the bisected halves are known.

The collection contains fine copies of all the regular governmental issues, many being on the original envelopes, some of the envelopes being made from wallpaper and, in a few instances the envelopes have been turned for postal service a second time. There are also several complete sheets of unused stamps, most of them having 100 stamps, but the 5-cent variety of 1861 came in sheets of 200 stamps. Another great rarity is a block of four of the 10-cent stamp of 1862 with the value printed "Ten." Very few of this variety were issued, the design being soon changed with the numeral 10 which is a common variety.

KOCH & Co. INC.
125th Street West
FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
Begins Monday January 22



This $425 Dining-Room Suite, 10 pieces. Solid Walnut, 60-inch buffet, enclosed china closet and serving table, 5 side chairs, 1 arm chair, table 45x54 when closed. February Sale Price. 345.00

THIS sale presents Furniture of the acknowledged KOCH high-grade standards—sturdiness combined with comfort—designs you will be proud to live with—Furniture whose beauty and usefulness time is sure to prove.

It is KOCH FURNITURE OF LIFETIME ENDURANCE

10% to 50% Reductions Throughout

This $325.00 Bedroom Suite, 4 pieces, in Walnut Veneer, two-tone finish, 3-ply Mahogany drawer bottoms, dustproof. February Sale Price. 252.00

For those who desire them same style suite comes with semi-vanity, smaller dresser or chiffonette.

This $280.00 Living-Room Suite, 3 pieces, sagless bottom, reversible cushions, spring cushions, edge, back and arms, covered to your order in any one of a variety of velours or tapestries. February Sale Price. 225.00

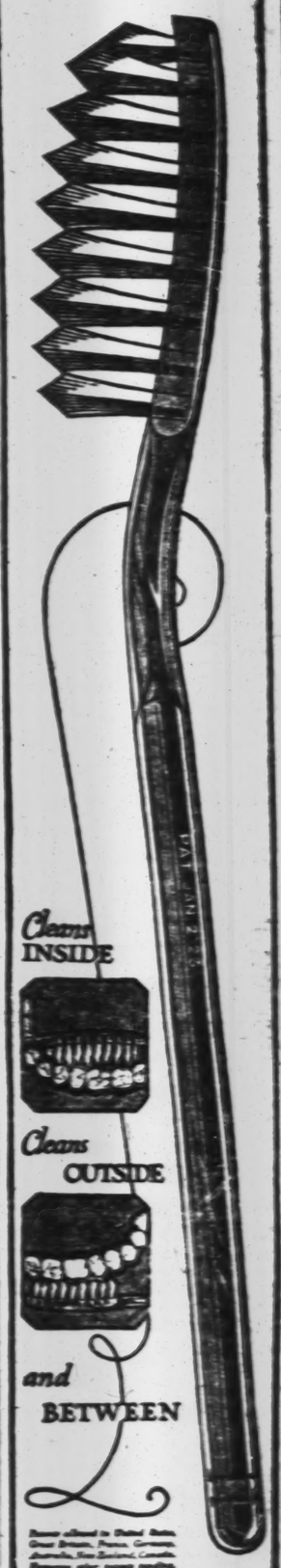
A Most Interesting Collection of
Windsor Chairs, Telephone Stands, End Tables, Muffin Stands, Book Troughs, Tilt Tables, Upholstered Chairs, Rockers
at February Sale Prices

Stickley and Karpen Davenport Beds
Englander Couches and Day Beds
at February Sale Prices

The Koch Plan of Deferred Payments
is intended for those who prefer to make their selections of Furniture and Rugs on an extended-payment basis. It adds nothing to the price of the purchase. The only additional cost is a small fee, just enough to cover the clerical labor involved in the transaction.

The Koch Plan of Deferred Payments is now the only extended-payment system successfully conducted by any department store.

Dr. West's TOOTH BRUSH



LOOK
how this perfect brush is designed—how the strong bristles are set and shaped to fit the teeth.
Leading dentists say that this is the ONE correct brush to clean the teeth the ONE correct way.
Cleans with ease, inside and between the teeth.
Ask Your Dealer
Child's Size 25c
Young's Size 35c
Adult's Size 50c
THE WESTERN COMPANY
Western Company, Distributors, Inc.
Wholesale Drug Distributors
Wholesale Dry Goods Distributors

UPHOLDS VALUE OF SCHICK TEST

Toxin-Antitoxin Immunization Protects 85% Against Diphtheria, Says Dr. Park.

LESS EXPOSURE OF OTHERS.

Protection in 90% Lasts More Than 6 Years and Probably for Life, He Says—Confirmatory Experiments.

Dr. William H. Park, for many years chief of New York City's bacteriological laboratories, not only approves of the Schick test by which it is discovered who are susceptible to diphtheria, preventive immunization being conferred upon those who desire it when it is found that they are susceptible to the disease, but he took the opportunity at a recent meeting of the American Medical Association to read a paper on "Toxin-Antitoxin Immunization Against Diphtheria," in which he related the results of his long experience in investigating the experimental and practical phases of the treatment of, and immunization against, this disease. Dr. Bela Schick of Vienna, discoverer of the test, is now in this city.

Dr. Park's paper was discussed and his conclusions heartily approved by many physicians. Dr. Abraham Jacobi of New York, Dr. John F. Hagan of Baltimore, Dr. William H. Thaler of St. Louis, Dr. C. A. Harris of Des Moines, Ia., and Dr. W. W. Bauskett of Raleigh, N. C.

The Schick test and subsequent immunization where indicated are now being carried out in the public schools of this city on children whose parents consent to the procedure. Some parents, either through ignorance or misapprehension of the document, have refused to give their consent, though assured by the medical authorities that the procedure is harmless. Dr. Park's opinion of the value of the preventive may be gathered from his summary and conclusions, which follow his technical paper which is reprinted in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Park's Experiment.

"The results of twenty-five years of experimental and practical investigation of the immunizing effect of toxin-antitoxin injections and the value of the Schick test are as follows.

"Three injections, 1 c. c. each, of a suitable toxin-antitoxin mixture, spaced one or two weeks apart, will cause about 85 per cent. of susceptible children or older persons to develop sufficient antitoxin to give the negative Schick reaction and thereby confer a fair absolute protection against diphtheria.

"The development of the immunity is slow. An amount of antitoxin sufficient to prevent the positive Schick reaction develops in the different children in from one to six months after the probably of the injections. Antitoxin so therefore must continue to be used to produce immediate immunity.

"The duration of the immunity is at least 90 per cent. of the children to be more than six years, and probably for the remainder of life. There seems to be no difference in this respect between those and those who develop antitoxin naturally.

"Toxin-antitoxin injections should not be given within two weeks after an injection of antitoxin, otherwise the toxin is slightly overneutralized and the resulting development of antitoxin is lessened.

"Mixtures made from old toxin and antitoxin are fairly stable and may be used for a period of one year. Even such preparations now at their best when first sent out, as the Schick mixture, tend to become at first neutralized and then slightly antitoxic. This change gradually lessens the immunizing power of the toxin. The toxin-antitoxin should be kept cool and in a dark place; it is best to use the mixture within three months after their final preparation.

No Serious Effects.

"A toxin-antitoxin mixture of established materials which is safe when it leaves the laboratory cannot become more toxic on being kept. No serious effects have ever resulted from the injections given to the tens of thousands of the New York children since we began our work, seven years ago.

"The Schick test is an extremely reliable means of separating those individuals who have antitoxic immunity from those that have none. Although a single test, it may be considered as with extreme care. The toxin must be without intracutaneously, and the toxin must be neither 25 per cent. more nor less than the desired amount. It is equally important to choose glass of suitable chemical composition for the syringe in which the toxin is to be placed, as otherwise rapid deterioration may take place.

"The preliminary Schick test is usually omitted in children under 2 years of age. This is for two reasons. 1. Two-thirds of these children respond to the toxin-antitoxin injections anyway. 2. We are not certain whether those that do give the negative reaction are immune because of an unusual predisposition of the anti-toxin given them by their mothers, or because of the effective development of antitoxin in their own bodies. After this age the test is desirable, but it is often omitted.

When to Use the Test.

"Thus, in practical school work, the first Schick test is frequently omitted in children up to the age of 6 because it is easier to inject the children at once rather than to delay for the test. At this age the percentage of children requiring immunization is still high, and the antipathy from the injections is slight. The omission of the preliminary Schick test facilitates the introduction of the immunizing injections in the schools. Above the age of 6 years the preliminary Schick test should be made whenever practicable.

"No child should be pronounced immune from diphtheria because of having received three immunizing injections of toxin-antitoxin. A negative Schick test is absolutely necessary before one can properly make such a statement or issue a certificate.

"The use of the control protein test made with the heated toxin is advisable at all ages when a careful separation of the pseudo-negative reaction from the genuine positive reaction is important. As with the Schick test, it is frequently omitted because of local conditions. The older the child the more likely it is to be immune and to give a confusing pseudo-reaction. In children under 5 years of age the pseudo reaction seldom confuses the picture if the Schick tests are read as late as the fourth day; between 5 and 7 years the control does not help greatly in more than 5 per cent. In older children and adults, not only does the control protein test help us to decide more correctly in about 20 per cent. of doubtful reactions, but when it is marked it also indicates with some probability those persons who are likely to have the marked local and constitutional reactions from the toxin-antitoxin injections.

"The toxin-antitoxin injections are inadvisable before the age of 6 months. During this time most of the infants retain the antitoxin received from their mothers. Up to the age of three months immunizing injections are usually ineffective, as the infant tissues do not respond sufficiently during this period to the toxin-antitoxin to produce antitoxin. Under usual conditions it is probably safe to wait until the infant is nine months old and then to give the injections at the first suitable occasion. During the first three years there is almost no antipathy from the injections. As the child grows older the danger from diphtheria gradually lessens, and the percentage of those developing annoying local and constitutional reactions slowly increases.

"The immunization of school children is acting to prevent their contracting diphtheria also lessens the exposure to infection of the younger children of preschool age in their families.

"There appears to be no difference in the degree of immunity [illegible] individuals who have developed antitoxin from natural causes and those who did not because of the effects of the toxin-antitoxin injections.

"Immunization in which the antitoxin has been given the immunizing injections have been remarkably free from untoward reactions.

"The school children who have been injected have had non-febrile as many cases as the unvaccinated children, and these cases have been of less severity."

WASHINGTON LETTER SELLS FOR $1,575

Missive In Which He Told Trumbull He Was Doubtful About Presidency.

A letter written by George Washington, regarded by collectors as one of his most interesting and important, together with letters of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, changed hands last week for the sum of $1,575 from Gulbenkian of autographs from the library of the late Henry Cady Sturgis of New York City.

The price paid for the letter was $1,575. This is the letter in which Washington said he was not inclined to accept the Presidency. The letter was addressed to Jonathan Trumbull.

The letter reads:

"Mount Vernon, Dec. 4th, 1788.

"My dear Sir: It is sensibly alive I had the pleasure to receive your favour of the 25th of September but as I had nothing particular to send in return, I purposed waiting until the present time to see whether anything new would turn up.—Nothing of importance has occurred. But in the meantime, I was extremely happy to find that your illness was going on so well as to federal affairs, and you will permit me to say that I have not been a little pleased with observing that your name stood as high in the nomination for Representatives in Congress.

"In general, the appointments to the Senate seem to have been very happy—Much will depend upon having disinterested and respectable characters in both Houses.—For if the New Congress should be composed of characters in whom the citizens will naturally place a confidence, it will be a most fortunate circumstance for establishing their good will to the government—and thus, the government can be carried on without exercising the power of the sword or the purse. I think it will not be in the power of the adversaries of it, to throw everything into confusion, by effecting premature amendments.—A few months, I, however, show what we are to expect.

"I believe you know me sufficiently well, my dear Trumbull, to conclude that I am very much perplexed & distressed in mind, at the prospecting the subject to which you allude.

"If I should (unlucky) be call, be induced to the necessity of giving an answer to the question, which you suppose will probably be put to me, I would fain do what was full impossible.—But how can I know what to hope, or on what shall I determine? May Heaven assist me in forming a judgment for my present. I see nothing but difficulty and darkness before me.—Thus much I may safely say to you in confidence: if ever I should, from any apparent necessity, be induced to go from home in a public character, it will certainly be the greatest sacrifice of feeling happiness that ever was or ever can be made by man; for, who will have in all situations, the pleasure to say, I have lived, with sentiments of real esteem.

"Your affects friend and obedt. Servant,

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

"The Honble Jonathan Trumbull."

Another interesting letter in the collection was to Trumbull from Thomas Jefferson, regarding the Declaration of Independence. It is of particular interest because, as far as is known, the signature "T. J." which would not sign, has not been identified.

This letter reads:

Monticello, Nov. 11.18.

"Dear Sir

"Your's of Oct. 28. is received, and I trust you have obtained the Critic on your Death of Independence as I am more than ever desirous, [illegible] every good judge, patriotic as well as poetic has their reason, without this the talent of imagination would be lavished from the art, taste and judgment to compliment, would be of no value, and the [illegible] would be of no use, if they would be on a footing with the first painter, he might as well have criticised you because you have not given his white wig & black stockings to Mr. Cushing, but his real costume to Roger Sherman. I think I pourtrayed it pretty in [illegible] the [illegible] of T. W. while the Declaration was reading. I hope you have given it all it's happiest lineaments. If you have not, touch it again. It ought to be preserved as the work of the man who has [illegible] to age. As to the use you have made of my name, it did not need apology. It is always at your command for any service it can render you. I am just on the recovery from a three months sickness.

Affectionately Adieu,

(Signed) TH. JEFFERSON.

"Col. Trumbull."

Another of the unusual letters in the collection was from John Adams to Colonel John Trumbull, dated Quincy, March 18, 1817. This deals with the painting of "The Declaration of Independence."

RENEW DRIVE TO AID BLIND.

Plea for Funds is Made in Behalf of New York's Sightless Wards.

Under the honorary leadership of President Harding, men and women prominent in business and society are pressing to aid New York City's blind. Centering its work at the pioneer Lighthouse at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, founded by Mrs. Winifred Holt Mather, the New York Association for the Blind has planned a 1923 campaign, which, it is expected, will result in great progress in self-support by the city's sightless wards, who number hundreds.

A statement of the affairs of the association issued through President John H. Finley says that an elaborate social and industrial system is being developed by which blind men and women are earning wage earners instead of dependents. To continue this work, the officers say, funds are needed. Contributions should be sent to the Treasurer, Charles L. McLaire. The campaign ended the year just closed with a deficit of $21,000.—Rather than sacrifice any of the activities.

Chief Justice Taft and Secretary Hughes are Vice Presidents of the association, of which Mrs. Mather is the founder. Miss Helen Keller is another Vice President. Felix M. Warburg is Treasurer of the Board of Trustees and Henry W. Goddard is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The association's task, it was said, is to teach the blind both how to work and how to play. Miss Allen Gray, a niece of Justice Charles L. Gray of the Supreme Court of New York, is the director of recreation at the Lighthouse.

The blind are learning to help each other. The numerous home workers of the association, who by their handicraft, are visited regularly by a staff of six blind men and women. During the past year 436, not including beginners, received instruction at the Lighthouse alone.

The plea for financial assistance assures that aid is necessary if the development of years is not to be arrested.

JAZZ DYING IN LONDON

But Dancing is Popular, and One New Floor Accommodates 10,000.

Jazz is dying, if it has not already gone from the best hotels and clubs in England, according to W. D. Hines of Akron, Ohio, who is at the McAlpin Hotel, returning from London.

"I noticed that a harp had been added to the unusually large dance orchestras at the Savoy one night after the theatre," said Mr. Hines, and on remarking the presence of this unusual instrument to a modern dance organization to M. de Marnay, orchestra director of the Savoy Hotel, there, he explained that its appearance, or disappearance, should really be celebrated as an event by all music and dance lovers. It is certainly sign of a backward trend, but probably made himself heard in modern dance music. Softer music is required for better dancing, and the jazz is dying or, I might say truthfully, is dead and gone.

"Of course this does not mean that there is a cessation of interest in dancing, for that is far from true. In Baker Street, the largest dancing floor in the world, is now being constructed. Its capacity will be 10,000 people."

AMERICA NOW SIXTH IN NEW SHIPTONNAGE

World Construction Slightly Above Prewar Figure, but Far Below 1914 Total.

GERMANY SECOND ON LIST

Work Now Under Way In All Countries Totals 2,954,318 Tons, Says Lloyd's Register.

Although world shipbuilding is now slightly above the prewar figure in the volume of orders placed, it is still well under the 1914 total, in the amount of work on which construction is actually proceeding, says a statement just issued by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, covering reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31.

Contracts involving the building of 300,000 tons of merchant vessels have been suspended throughout the world. Of this amount, it was stated, 200,000 tons represent the orders on which work has been stopped in Great Britain and Ireland alone. The reports show a further drop in the amount of tonnage building in American shipyards, the total now being below the prewar figure of 100,000 tons.

Comparisons for the two quarters in gross tons follow:

	Jan. 1, '23.	Oct. 1, '22.
United States	300,000	310,000
Great Britain and Ireland	1,000,000	1,057,000
Other countries	1,600,000	1,600,000
World total	2,954,318	2,967,000
Less Germany and Russia	400,000	
Actual comparison	2,600,000	

The actual showing for the last quarter is a loss in unfinished orders of more than 300,000 gross tons. If consideration is given, however, only to construction on which work is actually proceeding, the present total is shown to be more than half a million gross tons below the prewar level, even leaving the work in Germany and Russia out of account. Building in other parts of the world, Lloyd's Register gives the following comparative table of gross tons of shipping being built now and before the war:

	Jan. 1, '23.	July 1, '14.
Great Britain and Ireland	1,200,000	1,200,000
Other countries	1,500,000	1,500,000
World total	2,700,000	2,700,000

These figures show a reversal of prewar conditions, in that British shipyards, which in 1914 were building 50 per cent. more tonnage than all the other countries combined, are now producing less than one-half of the world's output. There are some indications of improvement in the British shipbuilding industry, however, in the fact that the steamers and motor vessels on which construction was begun during the great boom, and which approached 200,000 gross tons, are completed with only 15,000 tons in the preceding quarter.

British launchings during the last quarter were 290,000 tons, as against [illegible]

ONLY ONE GARMENT FOR UKRAINE WOMEN

Secretary of State Board of Charities Says American Food Packets Saved Many.

Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the New York State Board of Charities, who recently returned from the Ukraine, where he served for a time with the American Relief Administration, brought back with him a tale of famine, cold and poverty.

"I left the Ukraine just as the Winter was coming on," he said, "and the people had only the things, throughout most unfortunate peasants, they were then during and for years. Women were wearing a single garment of gingham, and that was all they had. Everybody was hatless. And that is how they were facing the Winter.

"When the present relief comes into power, it will be impossible for it to supply the food, just as it was to supply all of the other necessities of life. But that utopian idea broke down, and when the new economic policy was inaugurated, which permitted a resumption of commerce, the people could not buy food, because last Summer two pounds (approximately seventy pounds) of wood sold for 100,000 rubles. But no one had any money to buy food with.

"Food packets, distributed by the American Relief Administration on drafts sold by the Joint Distribution Committee, saved thousands from starving, says Mr. Johnson, and immediately forced down the prices of commodities. People who received these packets sold part of it in order to get enough money to buy clothing and shoes.

"The Jewish population of the Ukraine, said Secretary Johnson, is worst off of all, because it is almost entirely a city dwelling population. The peasantry, he said, are able to grow crops and have roots, even by growing enough for their own use, but the Jews can be saved only through the revival of normal business conditions and the opportunity to resume individual initiative. When that is all happy, he said, depends upon the extent to which the Government will permit the resumption of business on what is known as the "capitalistic" system. Meanwhile, in his opinion, every effort must be made to save the lives of the Ukraine from the horrors of hunger, disease and cold, which in their daily lot.

In the Current Week

Today.

Overall Club annual corporate communion, St. Patrick's Cathedral, 9 A. M.

Lecture, "The Aims and Limitations of Science," Dr. Ada Sheffield, 11 A. M. Williams Chamber Music Hall, Carnegie Hall, 11 A. M.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, lecture, "A Greek Fairy Tale Come True," Annie C. Gill, children's story hour, 2 and 3 P. M. "Egyptian Sculpture," Dr. Caroline Ransom Williams, 3 P. M. "Jewish Demonstration in America," Photo Kinchel, Gilmartin Lecture, 4 P. M.

French Institute, 599 Fifth Avenue, lecture, "In English, Spanish Today," Hiram D. Aubert, 4 P. M.

West Side Y. M. C. A., Men's Meeting, "The Bureau of Today," James W. Gerard, 4 P. M.

Free organ recital, Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, City College, 4 P. M.

Knights of Columbus, Ave Maria Council, organ service in memory of deceased members, Church of the Holy Cross, Campbell, 232 East Fourteenth Street, 4 P. M.

Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, lecture, "Infinite's Romance," Dr. Will Durant, 3 P. M. "Great Religious Groups, Islam," Hamid S. Chaffee, 7:30 P. M. "Lady Precious Stream," Dr. Henry Jones, 8:15 P. M.

Hamilton Congregation, Sunset Street, Harlington Station, 168th and Park Streets, The Bronx, 6:30 P. M.

Community Forum, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, "The Traffic Problem in New York City," Commissioner Hedden and Nicholas Dunlap, 8 P. M.

Biblical Culture Society, religious forum, "Jesus and Abdul Baha," Wasseffer Mills, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, 8 P. M.

Public lecture, "The Drama and the Motion Picture as a Force in Modern Life," Professor William H. Fox, P. S. 188, 110th Street and Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

United Lodge of Theosophists, public lecture, "Karma—the Law of Compensation," 2 West Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South, lecture, "Dr. John Murphy, 8:30 P. M.

Institutional Church and Friends of the Poor, 27 West Fifth Street, "Trips to Industry," Harold N. Shumaker, 8:30 P. M.

Tuesday.

Women's Christian Temperance Union, State Regional Conference, Hotel McAlpin, all day, dinner, 7 P. M.

League for Political Education, lecture, "Dealing with Children's Minds," Dr. A. A. Brill, Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third Street, 11 A. M.

Union Missionary Society, meeting, discussion of Protestant Indian Mission Among Roman Church, at Thirty-first Street, 11 A. M.

Association-American Chamber of Commerce, annual meeting and luncheon, Lawyers' Club, 12:30 P. M.

Annual Health Exposition, sponsored, Department of Health, Grand Central Palace, afternoon and evening, continuing daily through the week.

Foreign Relations Association, lecture, "The Plight of the Day," Hotel Astor, 2:30 P. M.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Academy of Music, lecture, "Beginning of Life, Birth of Science," R. B. Bennett, 4 P. M. "The Work of the Harrison Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution," Dr. Florence G. Benedict, 8:15 P. M.

Corporation of the Academy of Political Science, annual business meeting, Bar Association Building, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, 1 P. M.

Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Golden Jubilee Convention, opening, Hotel Astor, 6 P. M.

Brotherhood of the Blind Congregation, open meeting, Temple, Stanton Street, corner Ludlow Street, The Bronx, 8 P. M.

Republican Neighborhood Association, meeting, "Our Individual Responsibility as Citizens," Carlton E. Robinson, Alberta Hunt for Women, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 8 P. M.

Public lecture, "The Drama and the Motion Picture as a Force in Modern Life," Miss Helen L. Grant, Greenpoint Branch Library, Norman Avenue and Leonard Street, 8:15 P. M.

Public lecture, "The Drama and the Motion Picture as a Force in Modern Life," Professor Volney P. Mead, Washington Irving H. S., Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, Arthur D. Dean, Morris H. S., 98th Street and Boston Road, the Bronx, each 8:15 P. M.

The Biblical Culture Society, first meeting of open forum, "The Prophet," Dr. Arthur Lithgow, 2 West Sixty-seventh Street, 8:30 P. M.

Wednesday.

League for Political Education, lecture, "The City Child, Mind, Health and Morals," Dr. Ira S. Wile, Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third Street, 11 A. M.

Lecture, "Congress and Their Worship," Mary Synnestvedt, Hotel Plaza, 11 A. M.

The Outlook Club, luncheon, "Henry Ford as a Problem and Possibility," Norman Hapgood, Hotel Astor, 1 P. M.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters, lecture, "The Community Drama," Percy MacKaye, 15 West Eighty-first Street, 3:30 P. M.

Italy America Society, dinner to Italian Ambassador, Hotel Plaza.

Reptile Study Society, annual dinner, motion pictures by Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, Club Boulevard, evening.

New York Credit Men's Association, Harry Hopkins, The Federal Reserve Bank, Wilmarth and Samuel H. Thomas, Hotel Astor, 6 P. M.

Public lecture, "The Russian Theatre and the Russian Drama," M. M. Karpovich, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

Broadway Tabernacle Forum, Pilgrim Hall, Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street, "The Christian Spirit in Industry," Dr. Worth M. Tippy, 8:15 P. M.

Lincoln Society, meeting, "Antinomy and Relations between Civil Service Reform and Political Parties," Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, Jr., American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

American Geographical Society, lecture, "Palestine, the Home of the Three Great World Religions," Rev. Dr. High Birch, Hotel, 39 West Thirty-ninth Street, 8:30 P. M.

Wednesday.

Home meeting, "Justice for the Public Interest," Plans for the Service Mary Antin, Health Council, Women's Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third Street, 3 P. M.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Academy of Music, lecture, "Popular Phases of Psychology," Dr. Joseph Jastrow, 4 P. M.

Association of Officers of the Sixteenth Infantry, A. E. F., reunion and dinner, Interbrook Charley's, Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, 7:30 P. M.

The Marquette Club, reception to James W. Gerard, Hotel Plaza, 8:15 P. M.

Public lecture, "The Appreciation of Orchestra Music," Gerard Reynolds, Dewitt Clinton H. S., Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 8:15 P. M.

New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College Children's Clinic Week, Nurses Club, presentation of three Saves, Bellevue Amphitheatre, 26th Street and Fifth Avenue, 8:45 P. M.

Thursday.

Parents and Teachers Association, Biblical Culture, 2 West Sixty-seventh Street, lecture, "The Kinds of Problem Children Deals With," Dr. Bernard Glueck, 10 A. M.

Women's Municipal League, lecture, Human Health Today, Issue of Mrs. Chester Dean, 102 East Fifty-ninth Street, 11:30 A. M.

Associated Motion Picture Theatre Owners, annual manufacturers dinner, Club Boulevard, afternoon.

Lecture, "Constructive Imagination versus Long Thinking," Lucius D. Humphrey, Hotel Plaza, 2:30 P. M.

Hotel Association of New York City, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria, evening.

The Pleiades Club, dinner, "The Violated Act and the Enforcement of Prohibition," Senator James E. Wadsworth, Jr., Hon. Harvey W. Wiley and others, Hotel Astor, 7 P. M.

Lieutenants' Association, Fifth Division, annual dinner, Hotel Commodore, 8 P. M.

Public lecture in Yiddish, "The Modern Yiddish Theatre," Samuel S. Greenbaum, P. S. 62, Hester and Essex Streets, 8:15 P. M.

Public lecture, "The Bronx National Park," Dr. Stephen Jenkins, Bear Bridge H. S., Fourth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

Friday.

League for Political Education, lecture, "Labor, the Ghost With Feet of Clay," Harry Dennett, Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third Street, 11 A. M.

National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, Secretary Wm. Fox-Bourne, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, 11 A. M.

League for Political Education, lecture, "Self-Mastery," Health Quiz, 2 P. M. "Man and Woman as Seen from Washington," Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, 8:30 P. M.

Women's Municipal League, 34 East Forty-eighth Street, Search-Table Conference, 4 P. M.

Army Ordnance Association, New York Post, Savage, "Recent Developments in Small Arms and Machine Guns," Colonel Earl McFarland, Hotel Astor, evening.

The People's Institute, lecture, "The New Liberalism and Religion," Bernard Iddings Bell, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

Public lecture, "Behind the Scenes in the Theatre," W. P. Dodge, Washington H. S., 120th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Saturday.

League for Political Education, lecture, "The French Invasion of the Ruhr," James G. McDonald, Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third Street, 11 A. M.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, lecture, "Persian Portraiture and Miniatures," Dr. Arthur Upham Pope, 2 P. M. "Primitive Relics, Ivory Bracelets, Jade E. Walker, 3 P. M. "Italian Architecture, Baroque," Elise L. Kendall, 4 P. M. "The Museum Concert Program," Preston Ulmann, 8:15 P. M.

Democratic Club, 37th Day's School, luncheon, place, Hotel Plaza, 2:30 P. M.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Academy of Music, lecture, "Man Gives Good Government," Prof. M. C. Ritchie, 3 P. M. "Model Toilet," Dr. George H. Shull, 8:15 P. M.

New York Community, meeting, "Psychological Approach to Sociology," Dr. Lawson Robacker, Club Club, 34 West Twelfth Street, 4:30 P. M.

Public lecture, "The Drama and the Motion Picture as a Force in Modern Life," Professor Mead, Textile High School, City College, Amsterdam Avenue and 139th Street, 8:15 P. M.

FOR BILL TO CLASSIFY FEDERAL EMPLOYES

Patent Law Association Urges Passage of Measure for Adequate Salaries.

The New York Patent Law Association and several other organizations have adopted resolutions favoring the document of the Sterling Lehlbach bill which classifies Federal employes and fixes their compensation. One of the features of the bill is the provision for more adequate salaries for men of scientific, legal and other special training in the Government employ.

The Patent Office service and other similar services have almost been disorganized because the salaries would not hold trained men against the bidding of private companies, according to the New York Patent Law Association.

"Such salaries will have to be paid," the Association says. "If continuity which are thoroughly competent to examine patents, both from the broad legal point of view and that of technical experts skilled in their respective arts, are to be obtained and retained for reasonable lengths of service, and the payment of such salaries would, in the prevention of loss due to the granting of invalid patents and claims, and in the stimulation of inventing due to the enhanced value of patents, be a decided economy over substantially lower salaries.

The Patent Office, through the development which it offers for the production of inventions, great and small, has been and is one of the largest factors in the development of manufacturing, agriculture and research in the United States, and effort and money cannot be more profitably spent than toward increasing its efficiency. The granting of valid patents is the great stimulus to inventing, while the patent system discourages invention and unfaitly wastes the time and money of the court, manufacturers, inventors and their backers."

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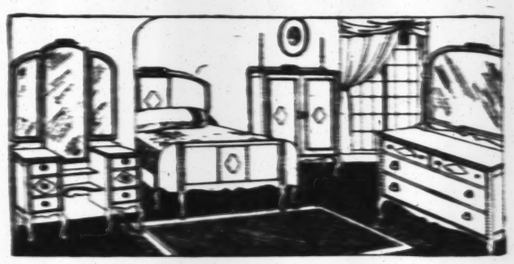

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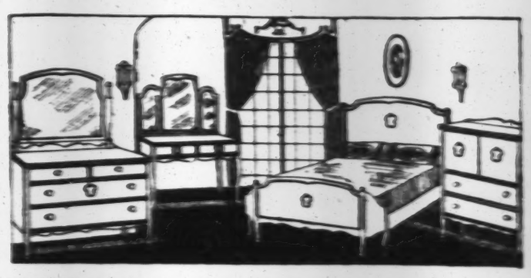

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The New York Times

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1923.

THE TREATY NOT DOOMED.

ARCHIBALD HURD, the British naval specialist, asks in an article in The Fortnightly Review whether the Washington naval treaty is not doomed. He is well aware that Great Britain, Japan and the United States have ratified it. Mr. HURD seems to be agitated by Secretary DENBY's announcement that it will be the policy of the United States "to construct, maintain and operate a navy sufficient to raise our ships in conformity with the ratios for capital ships established by the treaty"—that is to say, it is his view that the United States should build cruisers up to 10,000 tons and auxiliaries in accordance with the ratio allowed for capital ships. Mr. HURD declares that this policy "may indeed prove the death-blow to the Washington treaty." Evidently he means that it will be killed in the spirit if the United States carries out its stated policy to be as strong as Great Britain in cruisers and auxiliaries; that, to put the matter in another way, competition in such construction would make the treaty a "scrap of paper." This reasoning takes no account of the capital ship limitation, which is the backbone of the compact. Mr. HURD admits, as he must, that as no ratio was set for cruisers and auxiliaries the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy may each build as many of these units as it pleases.

So what was not forbidden by the treaty may be its undoing? If the test of practicability is applied to this idea of the British specialist, it evaporates. According to our Naval Intelligence Bureau, the British Navy possesses forty-four cruisers less than ten years old, with a displacement of 228,000 tons, and the United States has none of these modern ships, although ten are on the stocks. Great Britain has such a long lead that it would be folly for the United States to engage in a competition in cruiser construction. It is one thing for Secretary DENBY to announce a policy of ratios for all units and quite another thing to get Congress to appropriate the money for it and to compete with Great Britain, if she should elect to make yearly additions to her large cruiser fleet. Why, then, is Mr. HURD so much concerned about the acquisition of a needed supply of cruisers by the United States? He lets the cat out of the bag when he argues that, because Great Britain has colonies in all parts of the world and is dependent upon her shipping to feed the people of the British Isles, she should have a greater number of cruisers proportionately than the United States, which has few colonies and is self-sustaining. "The [old] two-Power standard was never held to apply to cruisers," says Mr. HURD. Between 1897 and 1904 Great Britain laid down sixty-six battleships, "but it also built ninety-one cruisers."

This notion that the Washington treaty "is threatened with disaster" because no cruiser ratio was fixed at the conference, and because the American Government asserts the right (which cannot be challenged) to bring the cruiser strength of its fleet up to the capital ship ratio, will not cause much perturbation in official circles. Small armored cruisers of 10,000 tons or less was not sent into the battle line, and the main purpose of the Washington conference was to limit the displacement and gun-power of the big fighting ships. It was a great achievement to put the British and American fleets on an equality in this respect and to curb the naval expansion of Japan. As it has been demonstrated that the bombing airplane can quickly destroy a warship of any size, unless the aviators are brought down or driven off, it is much more likely that the aeronautic branch will be developed rapidly than that swarms of cruisers will be built by any nation.

If the United States is to maintain an adequate merchant marine, there must be enough cruisers to protect cargo-carrying ships in case of need. Japan has an insignificant fleet of merchant ships, with her colonies in every part of the world. It may be assumed that the Washington treaties are good for ten years, of life, with a fair chance of a supplemental twenty period, perhaps with modifications of the original agreement. Ratification by France and Italy, with allowable reservations, is now expected. There are touch-and-go numbers in all the countries concerned that would like to have the naval treaty laid or cast to naught, but the general wish to maintain it will prevail.

A TRIAL OF ENDURANCE.

Several members of the German Government profess a determination to go to all lengths of "moral resistance" to France. There will be no military clashes, but a determined Germany, it is said, will be able to make the French occupation of the Ruhr futile. Mine owners will go to jail rather than obey French orders. The railroad service will be disorganized. No coal can be mined with bayonets. The miners will at best work only as shadows, and if coal be won it will strike and throw the whole region into disorder. When the French find out that they are getting no money and little coal from the Ruhr, they will be ready to listen to reason, according to this German theory. But first, it is admitted, must come the long and severe trial of endurance.

Which nation is the better able to hold out to the end of it? France, undoubtedly. She is placing a virtually unanimous public opinion behind her Government; she is much more nearly self-contained than Germany; has an infinitely stronger financial position; has national pride as well as national self-interest enlisted on the side of the Ruhr venture; and can see the thing through with entire confidence that, if suffering and labor troubles and revolutionary movements shake themselves anywhere, it will not be on French soil. In Germany, on the other hand, the Cuno Government lives on sufferance, and may be turned out any day; both for food and raw materials the Germans have to look abroad; with their weakened credit foreign purchases are more and more difficult; political opinion is divided, and the working classes, in particular, are in no mood to undergo further hardships. Yet there is no doubt that the German Government will be able, if it elects to do so, to place formidable obstacles in the way of the French, bring about something like economic chaos, and lead the German people to make great sacrifices and incur grave perils in morally resisting the French.

Is such an exhausting struggle necessary? What boots it for either side to win a contest which may leave each worse off than when it began? A settlement should be sought before going to the last extreme. Despite what Senator PENROSE said in his address to the Bar Association on Friday, a conference of the interested parties is a good way to compose quarrels. France has steadily maintained that she has no thought of seeking either to ruin or dismember Germany, and would today be glad to meet German delegates, along with the Allies, in a common effort to wind up the whole controversy. Hints keep coming from Berlin that the German Government would welcome intermediary action by other nations. A formal request for it would surely bring it about. Senator PENROSE concedes that, on invitation from both sides, the good offices of our own Government or some other could properly be offered. That would seem to be the common-sense solution of the difficulty. Why inflict misery upon millions in Germany when it could be averted by an honorable settlement, obtainable by conference?

THE NEW RELIGION.

One of the most enterprising of recent publications, which can be advertised without qualms since its circulation in this country is probably illegal, is KARL RADEK'S report to the late Congress of the Communist International on "The Winding-Up of the Versailles Treaty." Describing the state of the world as seen through the eyes and glasses of dogma, RADEK resembles one of the Church fathers viewing the decaying Roman Empire. Like most Bolsheviki, he is terribly logical; grant his premises, and the conclusions are inevitable. Since, however, several of his premises have gone wrong in the two and a half months since the report was written, it seems that there must be some error in the premises.

The major premise, of course, is the economic determination of history. RADEK believes that this is the whole law and the prophets, and writes with the fervor of a disappointed but still hopeful premillenarian. But his neat and well-formed structure is thrown considerably out of plumb by this fundamental mistake in the calculations. There are doubtless other errors as well; Mr. Maurice Hindus, who is to the Bolshevik what an Old Believer would be to the Russian Orthodox Church, wrote lately that "the tragic and fatal mistake" of the Soviet leaders was that they "elevated a historic accident into a universal social theory, and confounded political power with economic and social maturity." This is no more than LENIN himself admitted at the last meeting of the Third International, though LENIN, of course, was optimistic about the future. But, without going into the details of Socialist theology, one may observe that if the major premise is wrong nearly everything else will be wrong, too. And this perhaps explains why such antics as the anti-Christian demonstrations in Moscow at Christmas time need not be taken very seriously. Religion has a much firmer place than RADEK will admit with some Bolshevik leaders, but its overthrow is not the only purpose of the Soviet authority to do any permanent damage to Christianity.

Christianity, like Bolshevism, can be attacked either in its premises or its conclusions. The premise of Christianity is that we are all miserable sinners, while the premise of Bolshevism is that we are all economic materialists. The Bolshevik, in other words, attacks the premises of Christianity. When he says God—religion (meaning another religion than his own) is the opium of the people, he implies that we need to analgize against the conviction of being miserable sinners.

Christianity swept the world beneath in the later Roman Empire there was not much room for doubt that we are all miserable sinners. When Isis and Mithras failed to effect a cure, Christianity was cast. Lately a number of well-intentioned persons, some of whom call themselves Christians, have attacked this fundamental presupposition, arguing that the human race is really a rather worthy institution. But if there is any fact that sticks out obtrusively from the record of all history, present as well as past, it is that we are all miserable sinners, and that we are not economic materialists.

IS FREEDOM UNAMERICAN?

To be free and happy, go to Canada. A traveled and brilliant American, Mrs. KATHARINE FULLERTON GEROULD, gives us the recipe in Harper's Magazine. In Canada she felt "a very present sense of freedom and a sharp prospective nostalgia." She found that "the whole part and demeanor of men and women was that of free and sober citizens, privileged to think and speak as they chose, so long as they kept their hands clean of injury to others." Moreover, they looked happy. "Have you ever noticed that no one looks happy in our city?"

We haven't noticed it, but since divers native and imported sociologists have recorded it as a fact, doubtless there is something to be said for their theory. The sober citizens of most Canadian provinces are restrained in their freedom, as many of us view it. The State interferes with their liberty of private habit and seeks to make them total abstainers by law. Americans, too, are privileged to think and speak as they choose, so long as they keep their hands clean of injury to others. Mrs. GEROULD complains a great deal about the restraints on free speech in the United States. Legal restraints are the same in the United States as in Canada. Every citizen is free to speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects. He is responsible for the abuse of that right. Absolute freedom of speech or the press doesn't exist either in Great Britain or in the United States.

Mrs. GEROULD'S hero is GEORGE WASHINGTON, "seldom quoted nowadays, except in regard to entangling alliances." That quotation is an inexcusable misquotation. Perhaps our traveler into Canada is not altogether more accurate about the "passing of the American spirit" than about the views of her hero about alliances. She says:

> The basic fact of American institutions was liberty: the freedom of the individual under the law. America is not really a free country, in the old sense; and liberty is, increasingly, a rhetorical figure.

Now, "liberty" means different things in different countries, and ideas about it change; but even if the unconscious or conscious socialistic legislation of the modern State has shorn off some of the earlier liberty, liberty is still "the freedom of the individual under the law." The American can't "play the lottery," or—in theory—buy a drink; his curtailed liberty, like his uncurtailed liberty, is "under the law." Mrs. GEROULD illustrates Dominion freedom of speech by the public statement of one of the Ministers that "they wanted no immigrants save those who were 'British, white and Christian.'" She asks us to imagine the effect if any "prominent citizen" of our own country should dare to talk in that way. The Dominion politicians talk in that way, presumably, because the majority of Canadians like it. In our own composite population a more tolerant and wider view, fortunately, prevails. Still, Mr. HENRY FORD, a prefer-prominent citizen, utters continually sentiments in part consistent with the Canadian freedom of speech. Does "a storm of reproach and insult" burst upon him? No, he hears his head before "Presidential lightning."

Mrs. GEROULD'S illustration shows that the Canadian notion of tolerance, a virtue she much insists upon, is not of the without. She is indignant with coercion and the mob spirit and the boycotting of pro-Germans in the war. Apparently, she supposes that Americans "of the old rock" were patterns of tolerance. A month after the beginning of the War of 1812, a Baltimore mob attacked the office of The Federal Republican, which had been bitter against the war. The editors and their friends gathered to protect them surrendered to the authorities and were taken to the city jail. The mob stormed the jail, "beat and tortured the prisoners, and "on the prison steps left for dead nine "mutilated bodies." General LINGAN was killed. "Light Horse Harry" LEE, another veteran of the Revolution, was crippled for life. The "old rock" was at least not more tolerant of free speech and a free press nor more law-abiding than its successor. It is true, however, as Mrs. GEROULD says, that:

> With our increasing American tendency to settle our prejudices upon the statute books and to have personal prohibitions, if we can, into law, we are jeopardizing our ancient freedom more and more seriously. Legislatures can be momentarily frightened into doing almost anything.

This is the unclean spirit of coercion, and why do only social reformers show it? Prohibitionists, with some bright spots here and there, have shown it in the most pronounced degree in recent years, and it ought to be unnecessary to say that this spirit is neither Christian nor Democratic, whether it make the law, like the Anti-Saloon League, or break it, like the Ku Klux Klan, is the enemy. Artistic and literary censorship is at once a joke, an imposition and a nuisance. Propagandists of many sorts are at work all the time. It may be that, as the Socialist State is built up without acknowledging its origin, "liberty" will become a great conqueror of prohibitions, but either the majority wants restrictions upon its liberty or isn't clever and brave enough to resist them. Action at the polls is needed, not lamentation about an imaginary throttling of free speech and about the triumph of theology. Let us either smash sedatory or stop whining about it.

EXECUTIVES IN A HUBBUB.

Governor PINCHOT has taken office in Pennsylvania with an amusing little indication of his desire to keep always in touch with the people. He has hung over the door of his office a sign, "The Governor, Walk Right In." Of course, the explanation had at once to be made that members of the Legislature and persons having definite appointments would be given precedence over chance visitors, but still the broad invitation stood. A people's Governor must always be accessible to all the people. Nothing that he is doing or wants to do is so important as to be always available to every man, woman or child with a grievance, a request, a petition, or merely a fussy desire to be seen hobnobbing with the Chief Executive of the State.

Mr. PINCHOT is too much of a man to be dazzled of cheap demagogy in this notification to all and sundry to break in upon him and waste his time at their good pleasure. But he will soon find out that if he really means to do serious work he will have to be protected from the mob, however good-natured and well-intentioned it may be. The best Executive achievements cannot be wrought in the midst of a mass meeting. A Governor or a President cannot see everybody. He is compelled to insist upon some control of his own time and to select the right persons with whom to confer. President WILSON started out with a profession of intentions something like that of Governor PINCHOT. During his campaign, and even after his election, he spoke unguardedly of wanting the people to feel perfectly free to go to the White House. What happened we know. Mr. WILSON was forced more and more to shut out the aimless crowd, and came to have the reputation of being a very secluded President. Doubtless he was actuated partly by reasons of health, but he must also have come to see that the great tasks laid upon him demanded opportunities to think and to labor by himself.

It is a pretty conceit that the Executive ought always to be visible, ever ready to shake hands with all comers and to take counsel with the humblest; but if he is really to get through the business laid upon him, he must not squander his time and strength in such ways. The finest proof of love for the people is honest work for the people, and that can be done only by refusing to see too many of the people at one time.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COAL RIGHTS.

Soft coal miners and operators are again putting their feet in the path which led up to last year's strike, but reports are that this year they will agree to work. The strike of 1922 ended in an interstate agreement, covering a production of 60,000,000 tons in ten States, and later became nation-wide by adhesions of unionists and operators. The union lost its nation-wide control of the industry, but retained peak wages, and succeeded in evading the President's demand that the dispute should be arbitrated. Instead there was set up a fact-finding commission whose report was to be a guide to working conditions after next April. This commission made a preliminary report a few days ago, in which it said that "the inquiry involves "the whole question as to what is best "for the people, free competition, Government or private ownership, regulation or control in the coal industry." In other words, the strike settled nothing except that people could have coal by paying war wages and war profits.

The new interstate agreement is between both sorts of profiteers at the expense of the public. No one represents consumers of coal, not even the Attorney General nor the President. Both of them participated in trying to settle last year's strike. The President telegraphed to the Governors of twenty-eight States that the United States would support their production of coal with any labor, union or non-union. A settlement on that line would have prevented the renewal of a dispute over the division of monopolistic profits. The right of every would-be miner to mine coal in peace would have been established. The Attorney General journeyed to Indianapolis to dismiss the indictments for conspiracy in restraint of the coal trade, and the Judge refused. The Attorney General then made a statement that the United States would not allow renewal of agreements which prevented consumers getting coal at a fair price, after fair wages and profits to producers.

The present coal negotiation is between the union, which claims and defends its monopoly of the right to mine coal, and the operators of three States. Other operators withdrew in fear of making a bargain with a labor monopoly which should give them a monopoly of the trade. This is an aspect of collective wage bargaining which needs consideration. Although the production of coal is a public service, and the business is clothed with a public interest, it is conducted by private agencies for private profit. If the limits of wages is approved, the limits of prices follows. If the unorganized consumers of coal acquiesce in the establishment of a basic wage in a manner condemned by law and Judges and the Attorney General and good morals and citizenship, the country will pay a greater price for its coal than the one reckoned in dollars enough to provide peak war profits to both capital and labor. The miners signed the settlement last year containing the clause: "The wage rate in "any district shall, as far as reasonable, "be properly competitive within the "mining industry, and shall at the same "time be fairly compensatory to the "miners, being sufficient to afford not "only a living wage, but also to allow "reasonable opportunity for accumulating savings." That is a rule of reason. But a basic wage at the war peak is not consistent with a saving wage by any other workers than miners.

THE MINISTRY AND THE COLLEGES.

The annual report of the President of Harvard University touches upon several questions other than those which have lately stirred the public. There is emphatic iteration of the prime purpose of the college, which is neither that imputed to the two great English universities of teaching men to spend an income respectably nor that alleged of the Scottish universities of teaching their students to earn one respectably; but simply to be better citizens and to develop qualities that will "lead to the better life for themselves and for the "community." To this end President LOWELL recommends that students should enter college as early as they can be well fitted, and before they have become impatient with studious pursuits because of eagerness to enter upon a profession or business.

In the original charter of Harvard College, granted in 1650, the aim was stated to be the "advancement of all good literature, arts and sciences." In the new articles of 1970 it was recited that "by the blessing of God" many persons of great eminence had been initiated in these arts and sciences which qualified them for public employment "both in the Church and in the State." The charter of Yale University in almost identical language describes its collegiate school as a place where youth may be instructed in the arts and sciences and "through the blessing of Almighty God" be fitted for employment in "both Church and Civil State." In the charter of Kings College, which has become Columbia University, the following detailed announcement of its objects was given:

> A serious, virtuous and industrious Course of Life being first provided for. It is further the Design of this College, to instruct and perfect the Youth in the Learned Languages, and in the Arts of Reasoning, exactly, of writing correctly and Speaking eloquently. And in the Arts of Numbering and Measuring, of Surveying and Navigation, of Geography and History, of Husbandry, Commerce and Government; and in the Knowledge of all Nature in the Heavens above us, and in the Air, Water and Earth around us, and the various Kinds of Meteors, Stones, Mines and Minerals, Plants and Animals, and of every Thing useful for the Comfort, the Convenience, the Elegance of Life, in the chief Manufactures relating to any of these things. And finally, to lead them from the Study of Nature, to the Knowledge of themselves, and of the God of Nature, and their Duty to Him, themselves and one another; and every Thing that can contribute to their true Happiness, both here and hereafter.

Charters suggesting the training of men for the ministry were typical. The percentage of ministers among graduates of Harvard, Yale and Princeton in the period 1761 to 1770 ranged from 29 to 43. What the figure is at Harvard at present the special dispatch from Cambridge does not state; but it is probably very small. It is reported that in last year's graduating class of each of two New England colleges, established primarily to furnish young men for the ministry, there was not a single graduate looking forward to that calling. Bishop LAWRENCE, who led the campaign a few years ago for the creation of a church pension fund in his own denomination, which has reached the sum of $14,000,000, is now heading a nation-wide movement to bring into the ministry the best young men coming from our colleges. At present probably not more than a tenth of the students entering Protestant theological seminaries have had full training in standard colleges.

President LOWELL finds that in spite of this decreasing number of college men entering the ministry there is no "progressive diminution of religious feeling among the undergraduates." Some encouragement may also be found in the statistics appearing in THE TIMES today in the article on the demand for Bibles. It seems that 20,000,000 Bibles are now printed yearly in 770 languages and dialects, but even this vast number does not meet the demand.

AN IRON-ORE PIONEER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The younger generation of steel and iron men may not be familiar with the name of Nelson P. Hulst, whose death just recorded on Jan. 12, but their elders in the industry know him well. An alumnus of Yale, thoroughly trained as engineer and chemist, he became, some fifty years ago, a pioneer in the iron-ore industry in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. In 1901 he was elected Vice President of the Oliver Iron Mining Company of Duluth, through which the United States Steel Corporation obtains its ores. His high professional standing was attested by his election to membership in the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain. Andrew Carnegie said to me, thirty years ago, "Dr. Hulst is a great man."

Making his home in Milwaukee, he served for years in Chairman of the Public Charities Committee of the Association of Commerce, a Director of the Associated Charities, President of the Wisconsin Yale Association, President of the University Club and a Director of colleges and charitable institutions. He retired from active business nearly twenty years ago. On Feb. 8 he would have been 81 years old. As man and citizen he reflected honor on his alma mater and the city and State of his adoption.

JOSEPH P. GILLIES.

New York, Jan. 18, 1923.

BY-PRODUCTS

A rival Kentucky paper once informed its readers that "Mrs. Calliope Re-and-ay, who has been quite poorly for the past two years, is no better." Metropolitan editors may laugh at this static theory of news, but they shouldn't. In any paper, on any morning, the columns of Washington dispatches could be summed up in a line—"Mr. Harding's foreign policy, which has been quite poorly for the past two years, is no better."

This, of course, is on the assumption that the Administration has a foreign policy. It probably has, though not even Dr. Einstein could define it. Anybody could spend an hour or two reprinting the things that it isn't, but, the effort to understand what it is seems to have been too much even for so bold a person as Elihu Root. In a speech at Washington last week he said: "Our subject here [America's foreign relations] is one that you cannot very well utilize for the films since Fatty Arbuckle passed off the stage."

This sounds as if Mr. Root had confused foreign relations with domestic relations. It doesn't explain why Fatty should be the only possible hero for a movie version of the Administration's foreign policy, unless he acquired merit by his success in avoiding involvement in permanent and entangling alliances. At any rate, this admission by a former Secretary of State that our foreign policy is a comic subject is enlightening. If you can't put it on the film, at least it might be set to music—the Association of Nations Blues.

Or—a more assonant title—the Hughes Blues. Blue, that correct color, suits Mr. Hughes fairly well. He is a correct person; never in his life did he kick a footman by mistake for a Prime Minister, as did Mussolini at No. 10 Downing Street. Yet after two years of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Harding one can understand the state of mind that produced Mussolini.

Mr. Root thinks that wars can be prevented by education, that if we know other nations we shall not want to fight them. Maybe; but the average man, looking honestly into his own heart, would have to confess that if his neighbors knew what he was really like they would probably lynch him.

Mr. Henry Ford has a more original idea for the prevention of wars. Sell everybody a Ford car and thereby promote prosperity; and "a busy, prosperous people do not stop work to make war. They go to war only when it is necessary to protect their homes or their ideals when these are menaced by some more idle nation." Here is a distinguished convert to the German defensive-war theory of 1914: the busy, prosperous Germans had to defend their ideals against the more idle Russians. Mr. Will Rogers, the ablest of contemporary commentators, has been trying to burlesque Mr. Ford's political ideas; but not even he can gild refined gold.

This rivalry between California cities is going too far when San Diego sets out to break up the Los Angeles monopoly of front page movie murders.

It seems that wickedly crafty bootleggers have learned how to do things to denatured alcohol so as to boil out the ingredients that make it undrinkable. Our Government, according to Washington dispatches, now prides itself on having discovered a formula by which a deadly poison can be incurably intermixed with the alcohol. Nobody knows it is there, nobody can get it out no matter how much chemical ingenuity he may have at his disposal. Its presence becomes apparent only when some citizen who drinks synthetic gin, made of this presumably undenatured alcohol, suddenly curls up and dies while the prohibition enforcement officers chortle. And the Government agents were grieved when the news got abroad; they liked to spring these little surprises on the unwary drinker, and didn't want to warn him because they thought he deserved all he got. Lucrezia Borgia had nothing on our Uncle Sam.

The Housing Shortage in England.

From The World.

The Duke of York has no country or town house, living at Buckingham Palace.

"You can get anything by prayer, provided it is legitimate," says the latest convert from professional baseball to the revival platform. To prove it, the evangelist cites the case of his similar, the Rev. Dr. Bill Sunday, with whom he says he used to play in Pittsburgh. "Whenever Billy came to bat he prayed for a hit, and he always got it."

This is powerful testimony, to be accepted with the bowed head; yet it raises two questions: (1) Why this somewhat exceptional batting record never got into the papers, and (2) What would have happened if Sunday had come up against a praying pitcher.

Quite naturally, this gentleman—whose other words of wisdom are of about the same weight as those quoted—is setting out to clean up New York. And a great many people, both here and elsewhere, will take him seriously.

A mother burns a propitiatory candle for her sick child. It speeds while she is praying and starts a fire that suffocates another child.

Such a mistake, of course, could occur only in a religious family, but—

A Jersey City salesmanager, inviting a couple of customers to join him in one of the boxes, sets out a bottle of bar polish by mistake, and all three pass out instantly.

So the ungodly, too, have their private and particular perils; and, besides—

A citizen rings for the elevator, waits and rings again. When it finally descends the operator, angered by this importunity, smites the citizen and kills him.

And that is most horrible of all, for it might have happened to anybody. Truly, we live in a dangerous age. The slight hazards of being struck by lightning or killed in a train wreck we can all ignore, as we do the larger hazard of dying in bed. They are part of the risk of living. Most of us New Yorkers, probably, are fated to die at street corners under the wheels of taxis; but that, like the increasing prevalence of cancer, is only a malady of the age. These deaths listed above are disturbing because they are fortuitous and futile, like slipping on the ice and breaking your neck, or being shot as an innocent bystander.

And just to show that the old familiar dangers are still with us, a Hoboken subscriber sends in a clipping from his local paper about a dinner of doctors, "marked by the utmost jollity, plenty to eat, something to drink, etc." Perhaps if the drinks, also, had been plenty, two eminent physicians wouldn't have found it necessary to keep up the jollity by "spoofing each other about some by-now-celebrated cases in which the operation was a success for every one but the patient."

The Inevitable Proposition in California.

From The New York American.

A week-end visit of the comedian and the tragedienne, accompanied by a valet and a maid, to the "honeymoon house" of Santa Barbara, leads their friends to the belief that they have been married.

THE FRENCH ADVANCE.

Looked Upon as Not Only Justified, but a Reasonable Thing to Do.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In spite of the widespread experience of a sentiment adverse to France in her movement into the Ruhr, I believe that there is, at least latent, a general approval of her course in such action, which will soon show itself openly. German authorities complain childishly as of a new Napoleonic invasion. Complaint is, of course, natural under the circumstances. They ignore, and expect us to forget the sternness of their occupation of France in 1870. They were not content then with promises to pay or with allowing moratoriums to be lightly disregarded. They kept their grip with inexorable rigor on French territory till the indemnity was paid; they departed only with cash in hand and then retained, besides, the two great provinces of Alsace and Lorraine for good measure.

When the flurry of the present circumstances is a little over, I fancy that France will be found to have done not only a justifiable but a wise and businesslike thing in taking this firm step to secure the reparation so much needed by her suffering people. It puts an end to the idle shilly-shally of the last few years and ends an intolerable situation.

Many interests identified with the economic restoration of Germany may naturally incline with a feeling of alarm to resent what has been done. I myself (to be personal) find my financial matters much interwoven with by the distress of a company which seems to depend for its well-being upon the renewal of its export trade to Germany, but this does not prevent me from expressing my sympathy as above; my feeling is, too, that any ill effects from this final step can be but temporary.

As to the historic domination of Germany by Napoleon, that, of course, is beside the issue at present, but I do not refrain, in passing, from offering the opinion that the success and complacency of the plans of that great genius to weld all of Europe into a sort of new Roman Empire, with a uniformity in laws, money, transportation and all the rest, would have been an excellent thing for the human race. It would have prevented at least the growth of the fierce and embittered spirit of nationalism and parochialism so characteristic of our modern times and, of course, the hideous World War. Some of our new generations will be saying, one of these days, not "my country," or "my town," or "my parish," or "my crossroads," "right or wrong," but—with wisdom and kindness—the world is my country.

WILLIAM HENRY BISHOP.

Brooklyn, Conn., Jan. 19, 1923.

THE VOICE OF PORTO RICO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The case of Porto Rico is still unsolved. Commission after commission has come to Washington. They have come to demand justice for the island; they have spoken and introduced all the evidence to the present Administration in order to convince the American people of the just cause that has brought them to Washington, day after day they have pledged the good faith and intention of our people to the American people to deaf ears.

We are American citizens by virtue of a law enacted by the American Congress March 2, 1917. We claim this privilege as a great honor. We feel proud of it. But we think that if we are really American citizens we should have the rights and the privileges of that citizenship. Therefore, from these rights grow our legal prerogatives to choose and to elect a Governor of our own choice. Or if we are not considered capable to govern ourselves, we at least expect from the American Congress a chance to present our case and we do expect that a full measure of justice be granted to us.

To do otherwise would be an injustice to the Porto Ricans. By reason of this injustice we shall be compelled to believe that the principles established by the immortal Lincoln, when he stated that this Government was "of the people, by the people and for the people," have been disregarded. This disregard of our rights will make us raise our voice in protest, in the words of Patrick Henry, "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

If justice be done us, we will know how to appreciate it. If our voice does not find justice in the American Congress, we also will know how to measure our estimation and loyalty in regard to the American Congress and to the American people.

JOSE ORTIZ LECODET,
President Porto Rican American League of New York.

New York, Jan. 17, 1923.

MEMEL AND THE LEAGUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In many newspapers it has been stated that Memel is under the League of Nations. The fact is that Memel has no connection whatever with the League. Germany, by Article 99 of the Treaty of Versailles, conceded Memel to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and undertook to accept whatever settlement these powers should make in regard to it. So far there has been no settlement. Memel is a natural port for both Poland and Lithuania, and the Supreme Council—which is the Allied Council and not the League Council—has been holding Memel under a temporary French occupation in the hope of some solution of the controversy between Poland and Lithuania over the Vilna territory.

SARAH WAMBAUGH,
Formerly of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 18, 1923.

THE SECRET PLACE.

A Song for Mothers.

The florist's window blazes there
With tulips gay and orchids fine,
With daffodils and roses rare—
I only see the columbine!

The columbine! Its fairy flowers
Awake old memories anew—
I live again gay, golden hours,
I mind the secret place it grew!

It was a forest, dusk and green,
Where solemn trees grew straight and tall
Above gray rocks . . . there was the sheen
Of wings—and silence over all!

But where it was I may not tell
For I was sworn to secrecy—
My children found and loved it well,
And shared their secret just with me.

And always we came softly there—
Always we hoped we might surprise
The fairy folk a-dancing where
They felt quite safe from human eyes!

Of course we really, really knew
There were no fairies anywhere—
Still . . . there might be, perhaps, a few,
And we might see them dancing there!

We never did, but fairies might
Hide in the columbine by day,
And when the yellow moon shone bright
They might creep out and dance and play.

So, we would not pick columbine
For fear of fairies hidden there,
Nor share our secret, theirs and mine,
With other folk—we did not dare!

Heigho! Springs pass and children grow,
And golden hours too soon pass,
And flowers fade, and fairies go,
And mothers will grow old, alas!

The florist's window blazes there
With tulips gay and orchids fine,
With daffodils and roses rare—
I only see the columbine!

ROSELLE MERCIER MONTGOMERY.

DR. LOWELL UPHOLDS GENERAL TESTS

Finds Examinations of This Class "Potential" Despite Added Expense.

COMPARES ALL METHODS

New System, After Years of Trial, Is Now Widely Used at Harvard.

After several years of experimentation with the general examination, and at the close of the first year in which it has been fully in operation at Harvard University, President A. Lawrence Lowell in his annual report has made public pronouncement that examination is a good one. He describes it as one place in a "potential constitution," its object being "to measure the power or capacity to use or correlate knowledge."

Dr. Lowell concedes that this "addition to the method of teaching" involves a growing expense, but he finds that expense justified and indicates that it is going to be continued, as long as it seems to be coupled with something like an adequate means of testing both the student and, inferentially, the teacher. Harvard's President says that the act of examination as a whole is beginning in this country to attract the attention of the teacher, as never before. That, to make clear the nature of the general examination as contrasted with other forms of testing activities, he divides briefly the three methods available.

"First," he says, "there is the discipline examination whose object is merely to ascertain whether the work required of pupils has been faithfully done. In one case, for example, a general translation is a mere test of the pupil's individual study by the pupil of prescribed lessons in a textbook, the kind of content, consequently, of this form of test has been fairly fixed. It would seem to be almost certain that tests of this kind, the true successor of the traditional type, i.e. the "oral lesson of the teacher" is rapidly ending.

Intellectual Tests.

"A second kind of examination may be termed informational, its object being to discover the extent and accuracy of knowledge possessed by the person examined. Of this nature are the examinations for admission to college by those institutions that still accept them—some schools, notably endorsed by the College Entrance Examination Board. Into the same class fall also for the most part, although by no means wholly, the examinations held at the end of college courses. Such examinations are valuable only in measuring knowledge which the persons who undergo them ought to possess. In a college course, where the same ground has been covered by all the members of the class the questions can easily be made both fair and searching. But where previously the same ground has not been covered, or where, as happens with most Harvard students, it is not, there, with exceptions in all parts, such examinations lose much of their value and precision, and school teachers sometimes complain that even in an elementary subject the varying views held as the result of parts make the question proposed by a teacher in some degree an inferior test of the proficiency of the pupil.

"The third kind of examination may, for want of a better word, be called potential, its aim being to measure the capacity for use and correlation of knowledge. The object is not so much to find out what facts the student knows, but how far he has grasped the meaning, how fully he can apply them, how far his studies have formed a part of his being and habit of thought. The material is the same as in short, but whether he has been duly subjected to a process, but what, as a result of it he has become. This type of examination, while employed regularly for the two terms of preliminary to concentration, has not hitherto been used extensively in our colleges. Oral examinations, from their greater flexibility, have certain distinct advantages for this purpose, but they are by no means necessary. The psychological tests that have recently come into vogue are attempts to measure intelligence, that is to say, the capacity of the persons to whom they are applied, and useful as they are so far as they go, they deal only with very elementary information. We are seeking for examinations that will more fairly measure ability to use established knowledge in a the higher plane. This the general examination undertakes to do, and in doing so it must strive to measure not merely what has been included in formal courses, but the ability, as a whole, to use the other to be attained in studying the student's attention on the subject, not on those portions of it that happened to be included in any course or series of courses.

Finds Method Effective.

"The reasons for the general examination have been stated more than once in these reports, but experience in the use has now continued long enough to say something about the results. In my report of last year I stated that what failed until then, we have now examined 1,000 students in this way. Certainly a number sufficiently large to justify drawing some valid conclusions, and it is that during the whole period of this report, the system in which the examinations were in use for subjects other than history, government, history and economics. Six students were so examined, a number that will not be less in the future to count.

"The examination is a most additional expense, for it requires a number of teachers who fall to pass it, but their presence although they have passed all the examinations course which are still required, and which until the general examination was established were considered. It is to be therefore, to note the number of failures. In the division of History, government and economics, during the seven years it has been in use, there have been 718 men examined, of whom fifty-nine or 8.2 per cent. have failed. A man who fails is allowed two more attempts at examinations if he so desires, without being obliged to reside in Cambridge, and in fact of the fifty-nine who failed nineteen have tried again, fifteen of them with success. Of the nineteen who failed for the third time in 1927 it is probable that some will present themselves another time. In other subjects to which the general examination was applied for the first time in 1927, there were 336 candidates of whom sixteen or 4.8 per cent. failed. Naturally the proportion of failures varies considerably in the different subjects. In English, which is not desired by the students very different, and where the number of candidates was much the largest, being 128, the failures were thirteen, or more than one in ten. There appears to be that the requirement of a mastery of the subject as a whole, beyond what is ordinary from taking courses of instruction, is effective."

Two Plays for Charity at the Plaza.

A dramatic performance for the benefit of the Briar Cliff Holiday Home at Lido, N. Y., will be given at the Hotel Plaza next Saturday afternoon. The home is the charity organization of Miss Dow's School of Briar Cliff Manor. For the entertainment, which will consist of two one-act plays, will be furnished by the dramatic Club of that institution. Paul Whiteman's Collegiate Orchestra will give instrumental music and an dancing will follow the plays. The tickets which are $2.50 each, may be obtained from any of the committees in charge of the entertainment. Mrs. Walter Edwards, chairman and treasurer, 820 Park Avenue; Miss Florence L. Kite, advisor; Miss Florence Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Jerry Winterbotton, president; Mrs. L. F. Wood, advertising; Miss Nancy Wertenbaker, programs, and Mrs. Chidester C. Katz, publicity.

COLUMBIA ALUMNI TO HOLD REUNION

Lincoln Birthday Exercises Will Be Combined at Celebration on Feb. 12.

Thousands of Columbia Alumni will flock back to Morningside on Monday, Feb. 12, for a dual celebration of Lincoln's Birthday and Alumni Day. Announcement of plans yesterday by John J. Ryan of the class of 1903, Chairman of the Alumni Day Committee, says that all the professional schools of the university will join with Columbia College in celebrating the event.

Graduates and former students will assemble in the campus at 11 A. M., and until 3 P. M. will revisit the classrooms and laboratories of the various departments of the university. Special committees to welcome the alumni have been chosen.

Exercises will be held in the university gymnasium, beginning at 3 P. M. There will be music by the Student Band and Glee Club, and a complete athletic program. The alumni and members of the Faculty will hold a special meeting at 5:30 P. M.

Dinner will be served in the University Commons. The annual meeting of the Alumni Federation will follow. There will be other evening entertainments.

Columbia College representatives appointed to the Alumni Day Committee are: Ward Melville, 1903; Dean Herbert E. Hawkes, Frank Booth, 1903; T. W. Overton, 1903; Gerald B. Hopper, 1903. The School of Mines Committee consists of Harris K. Masters, Dean George B. Pegram, Professor Walter J. Sheldon and Alan Morris. Law School Committee are: Howard Gabelhart, Dean Harlan F. Stone and William T. Taylor. A. L. Gilmore and Professor Frederick T. Van Beuren represent the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Other committees are: School of Architecture, Talbot F. Hamlin and Professor W. P. Bancy; School of Business, William Hale; School of Journalism, C. Dan R. Elliott; Teachers College, Dean and Miss Mildred; School of Dentistry, Professor Walter B. Phelps.

University representatives named to the committee are: Frank D. Fackenthal, Secretary of the university; E. S. Mallet, Chester B. McCagg, Elizabeth A. Gilmore and Herbert E. Bown.

N. Y. U. SUMMER SCHOOL TO GIVE NEW COURSES

Complete Program Announced—"Demonstration School" to Teach Instruction of Children.

The complete program for New York University's Summer school, extending from July 2 to Aug. 10, was announced yesterday by Dean John W. Withers, director of the courses. Many additional courses, he said, especially along lines appealing to teachers, have been added.

An innovation will be a "demonstration school," to be used with the courses in education. Classes of children of appropriate age will be formed, and all courses in which theory and practice of elementary education are considered will include demonstration work in this school. This work is to be directed by Dr. Hamden L. Forbes, Professor of Elementary Education at the university.

There will be a series of lectures by Dr. Frederick W. Roman, special collaborator of the United States Bureau of Education and an international authority on educational subjects. He will give two courses, one on "Comparative School Systems," and the other on "Changes in European Education Since the Great War."

A conference course for school superviors will be conducted by Dean Withers, aided by Thomas Finnegan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania; A. B. Meredith, Commissioner of State Commissioner of Education; E. C. Broome, Philadelphia Superintendent of Schools; Frank W. Ballou, Superintendent of Schools in Washington; Dean Ambrose L. Suhrie of the Graduate School of Education; David Cleaves, Newark Superintendent of Schools; E. C. Hewitt, Clerk of Schools; Frank Cody, Superintendent of Schools in Detroit, and William B. Ittner of St. Louis, nationally known as a school architect.

ROOT SOUGHT COLLEGE MEMORIES ARE BEST

They Help Preserve a Noble and Generous Standard, He Tells Hamilton Alumni.

The greatest things a young man learns in college he should without knowing it, said Elihu Root, graduated fifty-nine years ago from Hamilton College, telling his fellow-alumni at their annual dinner in the Hotel Savoy last Friday evening, the best of a college education from an elder man's viewpoint.

"The real benefit of the college for the boy is not realized at the moment," said Mr. Root, "but as men grow older and live less exclusively in the future they look back and mentally recall in the past, they learn what invaluable wealth has been, without by a best of memory, preserving the generous and noble standards created in him without his knowledge.

"Probably we all forget the greater part of what we have learned in college, but the things we can't have are the influences upon character that go with us in our daily life.

"Physical force, backed by the accumulated wealth of centuries of productivity, have failed to bring happiness to mankind. Many theory and dogmas have followed in interest, and the world now seeks a new path to happiness, through the spiritual betterment of those powers of civilization that depend upon what men really are, upon the heart and head and character of man. All the world over mankind is hoping that the day is speeded when stability of character and spiritual power may control the vast and complicated machinery of life.

"It is first of all our colleges that must teach the qualities upon which the future of our beloved country depends. The genius, the statesman, the man of affairs, all from time to time are produced

Bank and business references required. Advertisements are investigated before acceptance and promotions taken to avoid misleading statements. Responsibility for accuracy of announcements or reliability of advertisers, however, is not assumed by The New York Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Bank and business references required under this classification. Rates, fifteen cents per word.

For insertion on Sunday, advertisements accepted up to 11 A. M. Saturday.

Those seeking capital to establish a business or in need of loans; responsible selling agents seeking a good line; established business concerns looking for purchasers, or those wishing to buy a business, may satisfy their needs through these columns.

CAPITAL WANTED.

BEND JUDGMENT IN COMMAND OF $1,000 DOLLARS WANTED BY A NEW YORK CORPORATION

[illegible] meeting a pressed need and having capital, control, [illegible] and most of which is established by a nationally known name and advertising support. 30 per cent of all sales are cash and the rest is by very prompt payment. Quarter of a million dollars [illegible] the business. It can be said the profit is indisputable. Of the capital required one-third goes into the business. Office [illegible] by the first of May. It will be without the best [illegible] capital. Prefer to negotiate the sale of a small order [illegible] which today is not only a going concern, but a profitable one. Address Box 7[illegible] Times Downtown.

It might be worth while examining into that for opportunity to be now financed by outsiders of its kind. A [illegible] personally and by manager. A [illegible] to the business. The opportunity is which can be estimated by a person able to make for the probable and normal return of the business. For that reason it is not worth while [illegible] will be published—only enough to [illegible] and will interest to a worthy. Record of sale now before the public [illegible] of the total $35,000 [illegible] The business offer to be made [illegible] individual the same desire to [illegible] represented in the active management of the corporation. No promoters, brokers, agents, etc., will [illegible] this business. Reply Box N. S. 46 Times.

[illegible], operated, best [illegible] for 30 years, [illegible] well-advertised products of [illegible] can be [illegible] to present, [illegible] additional capital to extend the business already [illegible] and should be satisfactory to [illegible] possibilities have [illegible] since [illegible] Street. Will consider [illegible] with active partnership proposed will be sold to the highest bidder [illegible] $10,000 to $20,000, only principals considered. S 186 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

FOR FOUR OR FIVE INDIVIDUALS TO INVEST IN RAPIDLY GROWING BUSINESS IN NEW YORK. PROSPECT CAPITAL, TURNOVER QUICK, DELIVERY JUST WHERE AND WHEN PAID. HAS OPPORTUNITY TO THE EXTRA CAPITAL OF SAME BANK. LARGEST NEW YORK BANKS WILL SUPPLY THE FINANCIAL REPORT. RESPONSIBILITY AND BUSINESS REFERENCES WILL BE FURNISHED FROM LEADING DISTRIBUTING HOUSES IN SAME CLASS OF BUSINESS. X 88 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Advances $1,000 up, total not to exceed $5,000, needed to incorporate Patent Agency. Advertising production is important; [illegible] patent [illegible] worth twenty cents [illegible] $1 an article marketable all [illegible] within [illegible] years. Patent [illegible] and [illegible] capital required [illegible] to be repaid [illegible] to patentee [illegible] Address Box 1[illegible] Times Annex.

CAPITAL WANTED.

ADVERTISING AGENCY WANTED, $1,000 TO $5,000 CAPITAL, WITH SERVICES.

In July, a substantial, responsible small group of men in Director of close acquaintance, formerly of Chicago, Detroit, Rochester and small metropolitan cities, both of which are of considerable repute and of which considerable detail has been furnished, and Boston, Providence and Springfield, and Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R. I., and Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Lowell, Lawrence, Lynn, Fall River, New Bedford, Brockton, Haverhill, Lynn, Salem, Lowell, Lawrence

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Covington Railway Co.

[illegible]

This Company is a subsidiary of the Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, which owns the Columbia Gas & Electric Company 52.4% of the stock of the Company, which also owns 52.4% of the stock of the principal operating companies of Columbia.

Full earnings since April 30 given in current issue of Moody's Manual or direct on request.

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To yield 6%

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Two unusual and attractive features of this Preferred Stock are referred to in our Letter T-13, which we will be glad to send upon request.

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Province of
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To yield 5%

Payable in New York in United States Gold Coin

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Little Changed—Bond Prices Move Irregularly—Foreign Exchange Lower.

A perplexing week ended with yesterday's financial markets showing extremely mixed characteristics. In Europe the markets seemed to take their cue from the lightening of the hold of the French on the occupied district as the Sunday holiday approached. Sterling at Paris was a full franc to 70.05 francs per pound; it was 64.62 at the end of the preceding week. On the Wall Street market all European exchange rates yielded, the franc in particular falling to the lowest figure since the middle of November, and the German mark to 48 hundredthousandths of a cent as compared with Thursday's low level of 45 and with the rate of 63 reached on Friday's recovery. Most of the European rates dated the day very slightly above the lowest.

Little of this was reflected in the day's stock market, which was extremely inactive, with unimportant changes in both directions. Comparisons of week-end prices with the previous week's closings showed preponderance of net declines, which, however, ran in few instances beyond a point or two, this embracing nothing more than the cancelling of the preceding week's net advances. It would seem therefore that so far as the New York Stock Exchange has passed judgment on the Ruhr episode, it stands virtually on the same ground as it occupied when the Paris conference adjourned. It may perhaps be doubted whether the Franco-German complication is actually the governing influence in the American market, whether for speculation or investment. Yet even the London stock market has held strong pretty much throughout the last week.

It was not at all clear at the end of the week what turn in the foreign situation, if any, could reasonably be expected. The markets have undoubtedly been disappointed that Germany did not sink lower a week ago, but they are not sure now whether the attitude of Berlin is one of persistent obstruction on principle or is only the maintenance of a position based on the economic assumption that a break in the enemy is probable. A good deal will naturally depend on the extent to which the French authorities have foresseen and prepared for precisely the eventuality which has arisen.

A further advance in cotton was again the incident of the day, outside the financial machine. The last week's rapid movement of the price into new high ground has been accompanied, as the end-of-the-week statistics show, in spite of a decrease in exports of 30,000 bales as compared with the week before and of nearly 10,000 as compared with the same week in 1922. But purchases by the Northern spinners increased over both these earlier weeks. This foreshadows a curious situation in the market of the next few months.

MONEY.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1923.

Stock Exchange call loan rate nominal, trades arranged on Friday carrying over until Monday. Week's range was 5@6 per cent., which compared with 5@6 previous week. Despite large Government withdrawals and heavy bond offerings, market tone was soft throughout week. Time money was also easier, 30-day loans were arranged at 6¼, 60-90 days at 6½, and up to six months at 6¾. Distribution of choice name mercantile paper broadened at 6½ per cent., less prime at 6¾, complexion were firm, and without change.

Call Loans.

Following is the range of call money loans in this week for a series of years:

	High.	Low.	Last.		High.	Low.	Last.
1923	6	5½	6	1918	5	2½	4½
1922	6	5½	6½	1917	5	2½	4½
1921	7	4	7	1916	5	2½	3½
1920	8	6	8	1915	2	1	2

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60-90 days	6½
4, 5 and 6 months	6¾@7
All industrial collateral, 60-90 days	6½
4, 5 and 6 months	6¾@7

Range in this week for a series of years, 60-90 days industrial mixed collateral:

1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
6½@7	7@8	7@8	7@8	5½@6	5½@6

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months	4½@5½
Other names, 4 to 6 months	5@6

Range in this week for a series of years, 60-90 days, mercantile paper:

1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
4½@5½	5@6	6	7@8	5@6	5½@6½

Bankers' Acceptances.

Quoted bases against acceptances, eligible for purchase of enforcement by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for drafts at sight.

30 days	4½
60 days	4¾
90 days	4¾
4 months	4¾
5 months	4¾
6 months	4¾
Transferable and private bankers, 60-90 days	4½

London Market.

Money in London unchanged at 2½ per cent.; short bills unchanged at 2 per cent.; three months' bills unchanged at 2⅛@2⅜ per cent.

Gold bullion unchanged at £[illegible]. Taking the British Mint standard price of £4 per fine ounce as par, the market quotation for gold would represent a price of 105 1-3 at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold for 1922 was 110⅝, on Jan. 3; highest for year to date, 109⅝, on Jan. 18. The highest price since open trading in gold was resumed at London in September, 1919, was 108⅝, on Feb. 4, 1920; the lowest, 104⅝, on Dec. 12, 1922.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchanges of checks at the New York Clearing House, $[illegible], balances, $[illegible]; Federal Reserve credit balances, $[illegible]; exchanges a year ago, $[illegible].

Total exchanges of checks for the week in New York City as reported by the Clearing House were $[illegible], compared with $[illegible] last week and $[illegible] the week before. Following is the comparison with the corresponding week in previous years:

1923	$[illegible]	1919	$[illegible]
1922	[illegible]	1918	[illegible]
1921	[illegible]	1917	[illegible]
1920	[illegible]	1916	[illegible]

Total exchanges of checks for the week for the country, as a whole, as reported by the Financial Chronicle, were $[illegible], compared with $[illegible] the previous week and $[illegible] the week before. Following is the comparison with corresponding weeks in previous years:

1923	$[illegible]	1919	$[illegible]
1922	[illegible]	1918	[illegible]
1921	[illegible]	1917	[illegible]
1920	[illegible]	1916	[illegible]

Dividend rates in effect in the above table are the annual cash payments based on the latest declaration or payment of interest or dividend, unless otherwise noted. Unless otherwise noted, quoted dividends are not included.

MODIFYING REDUCTION OF CURRENCY BY FRANCE

Report of Commission Against Final Annual Repayment of Two Billion Francs.

The postponement of the modification in France of the policy of paying off a fixed 2,000,000,000 francs annually of the Government's debt to the Bank of France, and of a corresponding reduction in the outstanding issue of notes by the bank, was stated in Paris on Saturday. M. Dubouchet's report to the Financial Commission was that "the agreement was first made with the bank of a period when it was expected that Germany, on May 1, 1921, would make a payment of 20,000,000,000 gold marks to the Allies, and when the war pledged to make complete reparation. As Germany did not pay, the amount repaid to the bank was last year reduced by one-half, and for the same reason the commission recommends that a similar course should be taken this year.

"Nothing could be more dangerous," M. Dubouchet insisted, "than a policy of deflation under present conditions." That there was a sharp division of opinion in the commission is evident from the fact that the Finance Minister's proposal was approved only by six votes against the twenty-five abstentions, in spite of the fact that the report concludes with a plea that the reduction should be regarded as "exceptional." The advocates of deflation in the Chamber are likely to offer strong opposition when the proposal finally comes up for decision.

Subscribers to New Austrian Bank.

It is reported in Europe that a group of Italian capitalists, aided by the Bank of Italy, has subscribed more than 3,000,000 gold crowns for the shares of the new Austrian National Bank.

WAR LOSSES OF A NEUTRAL.

Expert Calculation on the Impairment of Swiss Industrials.

Swiss estimates published by the Agence Fournier and based on calculations of business and economics of that country indicated that Switzerland has lost by reason of the war and its aftermath 4,000,000,000 francs. Of this sum 1,000,000,000 is stated to have been in Germany, 1,000,000,000 in America, 500,000,000 in Italy, 1,000,000,000 in Russia, 500,000,000 in Central America, 500,000,000 in Austria, 500,000,000 in Hungary, 500,000,000 in Poland, Portugal and the Balkan States.

It is said in connection with these estimates that the prospect of recovering even a part of these sums is very small. Some of the Swiss losses, however, estimate that a third may eventually be recovered.

CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS LESS.

Prague View That Strain Is Not Ended, But Has Passed Maximum.

Discussing at Prague of the financial strain in Czechoslovakia, caused by the effort to reduce the inflated currency been brought out the statement that "the crisis is generally believed to have nearly reached its gravest point, but not to be over yet." It is further stated that in certain quarters "the Finance Minister is blamed for not tackling the crisis sooner."

Above all, it is contended, "the height of railway freights is condemned as making no improvement in exports well-nigh impossible."

German Prices and Living Costs.

It is pointed out in Bulgarian reviews of the movement of German prices during 1922 that while the index of wholesale prices in December was forty times higher than that of January and 1,447 times higher than it was prior to the war, on the other hand the average cost of living had risen only twenty-two times that of January, leaving it only about 300 times higher than it had been prior to the war.

SURPLUS REVENUE IN ENGLAND FOR 9 MONTHS

Receipts £12,928,270 Over Expenditures, £83,159,200 Deficit in Previous Year.

Great Britain's revenue, as reported by the British Treasury at the end of December, shows for the nine months of the fiscal year beginning with April an increase of £[illegible] in public revenue and a decrease of £[illegible] in public expenditure. During the nine corresponding months of 1922 the excess of expenditure over revenue amounted to £[illegible], the abatement period 1923 produced a surplus revenue of £12,928,270.

The £[illegible] total decrease in expenditure for the period was chiefly due to decreases of £[illegible] in estimates for re-adjustment, £[illegible] in excess profit duties and £[illegible] in special receipts, accounted for by receipts in several other items, were offset by increases of £12,[illegible] in property and income tax, of £[illegible] in motor vehicle tax, £[illegible] in public utilities receipts, along with smaller increases in several other items.

In expenditure the chief decrease has been one of £[illegible] in public service salaries, of £[illegible] in pensions and revenue departments and of £[illegible] in interest on the war debt. The latter item, however, has been effected through conversion of older, higher-rate war issues either funded or floated into lower-rate obligations.

Germany's Food Requirements.

The Agricultural Council, of Landwirtschaftsrat, of Germany state that before the next grain crops of that country are harvested at least 1,750,000 tons of grain must be imported. The conclusion drawn in Berlin is that "a further large demand for foreign exchange and an unavoidable increase of inflation must be reckoned with."

SWEDEN'S TRADE RECOVERY

Monthly Balance Turning in Favor of That Country.

A review of the Swedish foreign trade of the past year states that, while it is admitted, early as yet for sure up that month, "it is important to record that the Swedish trade balance is reported as beyond expectation. Through the whole of 1922, except for the two months of August and November, the visible trade balance was unfavorable.

"During 1922, up to and including October, the balance this month showed a substantial import surplus and for the six months, January to October, inclusive, there is an import surplus of only [illegible] crowns, as against an import surplus during the same period in 1921 of [illegible] crowns."

RISE OF GERMAN STOCKS.

Several Whose Price Advanced 6 to 25 Times in 1922.

Illustrating the advance of industrial shares on the German Bourse during 1922, the following comparison has been published, giving prices of certain selected shares at the beginning of the year and at the end of that year. The percentage increase is given in each case:

	Dec'r'r 31.	End of Year.	Increase.
	%	%	%
Gelsenkirchen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phoenix	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rheinischer Gummi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Siemens Halske	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schuckert (Siemens-Schuckert)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rumania's Foreign Debts.

From Paris it is stated that a delegation of the Chamber of Commerce of Bucharest, Rumania, which left that country some weeks ago to arrange for settlement of the old debts of Rumanian merchants in foreign countries, and twilight negotiations with their French creditors to a final and satisfactory issue. The negotiations will continue with creditors in England, Belgium, Italy and America.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Unexpected Changes in Bull Market.

Trading was on a moderate scale during yesterday's two-hour market. The movement of prices was again irregular, the industrials in a strong lading issue, while the railroad stocks, especially among the low-priced issues, were firm. The customary week-end winding up of accounts for speculators was noticeable, as covering of short commitments for those who had sold stocks for the decline coming advances in some sections of the list, while profit taking brought about weakness in numerous speculation. Most stocks which closed with net advances, however, were mostly of the "specialty" type, in which speculative pools have been credited with activity.

Looking Forward.

It was a matter of very general comment in Wall Street at the week-end how many people were encountered last week in the financial district who professed to be looking for "steadying big markets" this coming Spring. Most of the opinion is that the future of the stock market hinges very closely on the crisis abroad, and that, given a favorable development there, prices would move forward in unmistakable manner. Doubtless the wish was father to the thought, but it excited interest that the opinion should be so nearly unanimous when the foreign situation, was to all appearances, so completely inscrutable.

The Mark and Other Depreciated Currencies.

When the German mark touched 48 ten-thousandths of a cent last Thursday, it was calculated in Wall Street that the exchange market valuation of the German currency was only three times that of the Austrian currency. In spite of the fact that the nominal value of the mark is greater than that of the Austrian crown. Last week's low rate was in fact lower than any touched by the Austrian crown until the middle of last July. Two weeks ago the Polish mark brought on the exchange market higher prices than the German mark commanded last week. Comparing the valuation of the more highly depreciated European currencies with the German paper, it was found that the Hungarian crown was selling seven times as high on the international market as the German mark, the Rumanian led more than 100 times as high, the Greek drachma 300 times as high and the Czechoslovakian crown nearly 700 times as high.

Advances in Steel Prices Impending.

With most of the leading steel mills of the country carrying orders on their books sufficient to keep them in active operation during the whole of the first half of 1923, and with producers reluctant to take on more business at prevailing prices, the prediction was made in Wall Street yesterday that a general advance in all steel prices will be witnessed in the not distant future. It was added that it would not be surprising if prices were to reach the high levels quoted last October, when the market experienced the full influence of bidding by consumers who were unable to get prompt shipments because of the prevailing transportation situation. The average price per ton of fourteen leading iron and steel products at present is $46.13 a ton, according to the Iron Trade Review's compilation, which compares with $41.05 on Jan. 16, $40.73 in December, $45.40 in October, $33.28 in January of last year and $23.48 in January, 1914.

Preferred and Common Stock Financing.

The investment market, particularly that section of the market which has to do only with strictly first-class investment bonds, is very well taken care of for the balance of the month, so far as the supplies of securities are concerned. There are a number of issues from which such demand as crops up between now and the first of February may be met. But other departments of the market, representing the inquiry from other classes of investors, are likely to be more active. For instance, the very large amount of bonds which have been sold since the turn of the year does not interfere to any great extent with the inquiry for first-class preferred and common stocks. Some good-sized deals are on the tips, and it would not prove a surprise to Wall Street if they should be hurried along to take advantage of the present lull in inquiry for bonds. One investment banker said yesterday that the market for 7 per cent. preferred stocks issued by corporations with good names and financial records is particularly good at the moment.

Pressed Steel Car's Weakness.

On only a few transactions both the common and preferred stocks of the Pressed Steel Car Company suffered sharp reaction in prices yesterday. The former ended the day with a net loss of 3¾ points, while the preferred dropped 4 points, the latter closing at the low price for the day. In connection with the decline many rumors were circulated about the financial district. One report had it that the recent sale of $6,000,000 ten-year debenture bonds will affect the payments of dividends in the future, but in this connection the statement was made, in quarters believed to be in a position to know, that the recent financing will in no way affect the payments, at least on the preferred stock, and that such rumors were based merely upon conjecture. At the time the financing was announced, however, it was said in Wall Street that this was undertaken for the purpose of providing the company with working capital to take care of the many orders now being carried on the books for delivery during the current year. It was pointed out that the company, like most other equipment companies, made little profit on last year's business because of the advances in wages, steel prices and coal.

Gold Movement and Federal Reserve.

Shipment of a moderate amount of gold from the United States to India aroused some discussion in Wall Street last week as to whether a movement of gold out of this country might not again be to the Far East. It is a peculiar factor in the situation that Sweden, Holland and Switzerland, whose exchanges has lately been at an actual premium in New York, are three countries which already have all the gold that they need for banking purposes, or more, and are therefore not likely to offer inducements for its importation. Publication on Thursday of the figures of our exports and imports in 1922 showed the interesting fact that, whereas net gold imports of the year were $[illegible] and the country's gold production approximately $[illegible], the gold holdings of the Federal Reserve decreased only $[illegible]. The large discrepancy is caused to measure the very considerable number of gold certificates put into general circulation by the Reserve banks. In 1921 our net gold imports were $[illegible], our domestic gold production about $[illegible] and the increase of $[illegible] in the Federal Reserve's gold holdings, showing that practically all the gold had gone into such reserves and been kept there. On the other hand, the net export of gold in 1919 was $[illegible], offset by only $[illegible] new production in the United States, yet the Federal Reserve's gold holdings decreased only $[illegible]. In that year, however, the process of turning in the gold reserve of private banks to the Federal Reserve was in full activity.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1923.

Day's Sales.	Friday.	Thursday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.	Year to Date.	Same Period 1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
341,400	945,500	835,422	532,865	342,120	14,268,547	11,184,013	12,850,596	16,152,091	9,523,810

High.	Low.	Sales.	Stocks and Dividend Rate.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Clearing Bid.	Clearing Ask.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Ex-dividend and ex-rights. ‖Ex-dividend and ex-stock dividend. ¶Ex-rights and ex-stock dividend. **Ex-dividend and ex-rights and ex-stock dividend. ††Ex-interest. ‡‡Ex-stock dividend and ex-interest. §§Ex-rights and ex-interest. ‖‖Ex-dividend and ex-rights and ex-interest. ¶¶Ex-stock dividend and ex-interest. ***Ex-dividend and ex-rights and ex-stock dividend and ex-interest. ‡Ex-stock dividend. ‡Partly extra. ‡Including 4 per cent. extra in stock. ‡Including 2 per cent. extra in stock. ‡Last quarterly payment in stock. ‡Payable in preferred stock.

Cities Service Co.

Copy of this booklet, which contains an interesting analysis of the securities of leading oil companies, including the oil subsidiaries of Cities Service Co., will be sent free upon request.

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	Yield
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Detroit	4.25
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Hardin Co., Tex. ***	6.00
Wildwood, N. J.	4.50
Paterson, N. J.	4.15
Endicott, N. Y.	4.10
Lynbrook, N. Y.	4.10
New York City	4.13
Lake Placid, N. Y.	4.25
Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank	4.50
Federal Farm Loan	5%

Send for detailed Circular 220

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30 Chelsea Exchange Bank
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50 Nat. Bank of Commerce
50 National American Bank
50 Seaboard National Bank
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To investors desiring a high grade security combined with a liberal rate of income this stock should prove attractive.

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A LONDON JUDGMENT OF FUTURE OF MARK

Time May Be Approaching When No One Will Buy German Paper.

OPINION OF LONDON BANK

Effect on Germany's Foreign Purchases of Sales of Mark, and Consequences of Decline.

It is the speculative buyer of marks, according to the year-end bulletin of the London County Westminster & Parr's Bank of London, who has enabled Germany to "carry on" so long as she has. German exports lading, for the period since the war, almost beautifully less than German imports. It is clear that she has not been able to pay for her needs in goods, so should be the case in normal times.

"She has paid for them," the bank's bulletin continues, "by the sale of currency abroad. And whatever sale she has had to take for her marks, it has been worth her while to take it, in complete confidence that by the time the goods had reached her shores the mark would more further depreciated so that there would be a profit on the transaction. It has been very lucrative for Germany in the past, but it has one serious disadvantage—that it cannot go on for ever.

"Germany has always go on, with 'none willing to buy her own currency, on the understanding that she could find those who were willing to buy. For this she Hitherto her success has been phenomenal.

"The speculation has been world-wide, and very largely in the hands of semi-financial operators of the wider sort, or plain 'sharps.' Reports come of the eagerness of the public at every fresh fall. In the north there have always been found people to buy. Now the horizon must have been reached; there can be no further fall; let us go in and buy for the fourth-fifth time. Thus Germany has always been provided with balances abroad wherewith to pay for her essential imports.

"But the process appears now to be drawing to an end. The recent collapse of the mark exchange is due to the extreme difficulty of selling marks at any price. It has at last come to be recognized that inflation is a bottomless pit, into which it is useless to throw money. And Germany seems to be face to face with the problem of how she is to get from abroad what she absolutely must have. The most important certainly must be food. If her factories are to be kept going, and what is even more important, she must have a certain amount of imported food. If her population is to be kept alive.

"Already we begin to hear of cargoes of wheat destined for Germany which have had to be diverted to Great Britain, because as they approached Hamburg it was found impossible to finance them. The same will in all appearance happen with the cotton and wool which are needed by her German textile factories. It looks as though the vanishing Mark may bring Germany to the precipice which lies at the end of the slope down which she has been sliding with ever accelerating speed."

Contracts for 36 Locomotives.

The American Locomotive Company has closed contracts for the delivery of thirty-six new locomotives, valued at more than $1,000,000. They include six-coupled type engines for the Chesapeake & Ohio, fifteen Mallet type engines for the Virginia Railroad and five Pacific type engines for the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis.

Fluctuations of French Exchange.

During the whole year 1922 the rate of Paris exchange on London fluctuated between 67.25 francs per pound sterling in April and 72.60 in November.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

(Quoted on a Percentage Basis.)

Issue.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Short-Term Government Obligations.

Following are the prices bid in the over-the-counter market for United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness and notes of the United States:

Issue.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10 railroads	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 industrials	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 stocks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DAILY RANGE OF 10 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Jan. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WEEKLY RANGE OF STOCKS.

Date.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

YEARLY RANGE OF 10 STOCKS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1922	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1921	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Full Years.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1922	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1921	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1920	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1919	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1918	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change. Day.	Week.	Year.
40 bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Jan. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

YEARLY RANGE OF BONDS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1922	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1921	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Full Years.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1922	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1921	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1920	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1919	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1918	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Market Lower and Very Irregular on Week-End Profit-Taking by Speculators.

Prices for foreign exchange were unsettled and irregular yesterday, in view of week-end profit taking. It was another indication of the fact that the market is an ultra-speculative one and that the out-and-out speculators likes to "cash in" at the end of the week. The Continentals, as a rule, were lower, but even the pressure of selling which developed all along the line made but slight impression on sterling, and the closing figure was within one-eighth of the close of the previous day, and it is within only about 1 cents of the highest point reached in 1922 or 1921.

Francs were irregular and marked lower again, but the declines were not of the previous sort, such as have occurred times on many days of the week. The international news of the day was confusing to the extreme, but, as far as dealers and bankers have been able to ascertain, it was not a factor of importance in the day's transactions, practically only the business in which francs were sold. Lira declined from 4.68 cents at the previous day to 4.72 yesterday, and were offered in comparatively heavy volume in the market and in London.

In the subjoined table the quotation on sterling represents dollars and decimals of a dollar; all others represent cents and decimals of a cent. Quotations provided by the decimal mark indicate a price measured in fractions of a cent.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1923.

Range of Rates, Sight Bankers.

	High.	Low.	Final.	Previous.
LONDON	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PARIS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROME	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMSTERDAM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BERLIN	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MADRID	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STOCKHOLM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CLOSING RATES.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a different monetary unit, in which case we compare with the price of silver.

Europe.

	Parity.	Par.	Week.	Year.
	Cent.	Cent.	Ago.	Ago.
STERLING—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons. 60 days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons. 90 days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FRANCE—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ITALY—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BELGIUM—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GERMANY—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AUSTRIA—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HUNGARY—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SWITZERLAND—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOLLAND—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SWEDEN—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NORWAY—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DENMARK—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPAIN—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORTUGAL—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GREECE—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
POLAND—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FINLAND—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RUMANIA—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RUSSIA—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHINA—Per [illegible]				
Shanghai	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hongkong	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tientsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peking	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shanghai	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hongkong	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shanghai	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hongkong	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
INDIA—Per [illegible]				
Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calcutta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Per [illegible]				
Manila	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JAPAN—Per [illegible]				
Yokohama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SINGAPORE—Per [illegible]				
Singapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AUSTRALIA—Per [illegible]				
Sydney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEW ZEALAND—Per [illegible]				
Wellington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BALATA—Per [illegible]				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Near East.

CHINA—Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong, per tael for Shanghai and Peking.				
Shanghai, cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peking, cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tientsin, cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hongkong, cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
INDIA—Cents per rupee, nominally at one-tenth of a pound sterling.				
Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calcutta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Per [illegible]				
Manila	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JAPAN—Per [illegible]				
Yokohama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SINGAPORE—Per [illegible]				
Singapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

South America.

ARGENTINA—Per [illegible] cents per Argentine gold dollar.				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRAZIL—Per [illegible] milreis per milreis.				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHILE—Per [illegible] cents per peso.				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PERU—Per [illegible] cents per sol.				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
URUGUAY—Per [illegible] cents per peso.				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canada.

MONTREAL—Per [illegible] cents per Canadian dollar.				
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Indian Currency.

Trading for post-exchange Russian rubles, which are to follow:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Dow Jones average of ruble notes, per ruble:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1923.

Day's sales:	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
U. S. Government bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other domestic bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total all bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year to date:					
U. S. Government bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other domestic bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total all bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Issue.	Range Since Beg. of Issue. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Range for Year 1923. High.	Low.	Sales.	Issue.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	Bid.	Asked.	Total Sales.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN BONDS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DOMESTIC BONDS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PARIS STOCK MARKET.

Sterling Moves Sharply Against France—Active Bourse Trading.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cents, unchanged, 10 centimes higher at 50 francs 65 centimes; 5 per cents, war loan, 10 centimes higher at 73 francs 85 centimes.

Exchange on London, 1 franc higher at 70 francs 65 centimes per sterling; American dollars were quoted at 15 francs 20½ centimes, against 15 francs yesterday.

Stewart Warner Dividends Raised.

Directors of the Stewart Warner Speedometer Corporation in Chicago yesterday increased the quarterly dividend on the capital stock to $1.50 a share, on placing the stock on a $6 annual basis, as compared with $4 paid previously. Last November an extra dividend of $1 a share was paid. The new dividend is payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London 3-16d higher at 32 1-16d. New York price for domestic silver was quoted at 99½c per ounce, the Mint price; foreign silver ½c up at 65½c.

Range for 1923.	Highest.	Lowest.
London	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]

Range for 1922.	Highest.	Lowest.
London	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cosmopolitan Office Building and Theatre as it will appear when completed.

$1,500,000.00

7% First Mortgage Bonds 7%

To be Secured by First Mortgage on the Land and

Cosmopolitan Office Building & Theatre

Corner North E & 13th Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1. In vicinity of the Municipal Building, Munsey Building, Raleigh Hotel, Willard Hotel, New Washington Hotel, Southern Railway Building, National Theatre Building, Washington Post Building, Poli's Theatre, Loew's Palace Theatre.
2. There is an unprecedented demand in Washington at the present time for office space such as that which will be furnished by this building. The location of the building and special setback from the lot line will insure future protection for light, air and ventilation.
3. The five lower floors of the building will contain a theatre with seating capacity of 2,250. Special care has been taken in planning decorations and equipment. The upper five floors are to be divided into offices.
4. These bonds are safeguarded in the same careful manner as those sold by us over a long period of years. Another attractive feature besides the long established record of the house which offers them for sale and the excellent security that stands behind these bonds is the interest rate of 7%.

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FOREIGN

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What Is the Ruhr District Worth?

To France, to Germany, to the United States? It has been called "The Industrial Heart of Germany." At the time of the armistice the capital invested in Rhineland and Westphalia, whose industries are concentrated in the Ruhr, were valued at 3,500,000,000 gold marks. Six of the principal cities have increased in combined population since 1910 from 955,913 to 1,233,310.

The district produced 94,884,785 tons of coal in 1921 and in the first six months of 1922 mined 55,422,174 tons and was increasing that output.

That the French occupation of the district will have an effect upon American business none doubts. What it will be none can tell with exactness. But with all the facts displayed and with an expert to suggest and direct thoughts, a deduction can be made that will furnish a guide for the conduct of business.

THE ANNALIST gives all the facts and interprets them in terms of American business. Financiers and business executives cannot afford to miss this and the other money-value articles in the issue of January 22.

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34 NATIONAL BANKS SHOW LARGE GAINS

Aggregate Deposits Increase $411,000,000 Between Sept. Sept. 15 and Dec. 29, 1922.

Thirty-four national banks in the country, each with gross deposits of more than $50,000,000, report a gain of approximately $411,000,000 in their deposits between Sept. 15 and Dec. 29, 1922, the dates for the last two national bank calls issued by the Comptroller of the Currency. Since Dec. 29, 1922, the bank committed to $1,000,000,000. This total improvement is equally imposed by the banks in question, was a reflection of the better business conditions which prevailed at the close of last year.

The National City Bank of New York leads in the list of banks with total deposits of $705,000,000. The increase in this institution was slightly more than $50,000,000, and accounted for the total of all the banks in the similar group, such as Hanover, Detroit, Chicago, etc. The Chase National Bank of New York ranked second on the list with deposits of $600,000,000. This total represents an increase of $100,000,000 over the previous year. Banks ranking next to the National City and the Chase, in their respective order, are as follows: National Park Bank, Guaranty Trust, Bankers Trust Company in New York, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago; First National Bank of New York, Irving Bank of the city and the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, also of New York.

The aggregate deposits of the thirty-four banks now stand approximately $3,000,000,000, as against $2,589,000,000 on Dec. 29, 1922. Totals of deposits in the various banks are presented in the following table, the comparisons being made by Dec. 29, 1922 & Co. in the last three quarters are omitted.

	Dec. 29, 1922.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Dec. 29, 1921.
Nat. City, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Park, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guar. & Cont. Tr., N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem., N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tr., N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Met., N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Bk. Com., N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem., Phila.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. City, Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Bk. Rep., N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Bk. Com., Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Bk. Com., St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Bk. Rep., Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Bk. Com., Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Bk. Com., Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Bk. Com., Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Bk. Com., Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Bk. Com., St. Louis

COTTON IN ANOTHER SHARP ADVANCE

Statistical Position of the Crop Brings Insistent Demand From Home and Abroad.

Another vigorous advance occurred in cotton yesterday, establishing new high prices for the third consecutive session, if not, in the history of the business, have conditions contributing further been so tense. That fluctuations were confined to limits of 20 or 30 points in an adequate reflection of the situation. Operations continued heavy, buying orders and general inquiry have been received from the last week and carry-over such as usually keep prevailing that apprehension of the future between domestic and foreign mills provides a problem not easily by the option trade in a generally. Prices gained 30 to 35 points on the and lost 5 points on October.

Sale of a big block of May in closing Friday had an unsettling effect during the first hour. Enough option came out on the call to carry March below closing figures and a line of May at 28.40 worked that position off 30 points after the opening. Around 28.30 for May and 20 cents for July buying orders in considerable volume were executed. In some reports selling pressure seemed less than when certain was quoted several cents lower. But the degree of nervousness underlying trading would be difficult to exaggerate. The European news making over-time for developments a source of aggravation, a large number of operators found conditions discouraging for new ventures. But at the same time the position of the cotton industry itself has grown better daily. Reports from Fall River showed a large business in prints this week, with domestic mills generally reporting a most profitable business. Since the immediate effects of Franco occupation of German coal mines to set off Continental demand for textiles to British markets at a time when Manchester had already begun to improve, the outlook was not one to create pessimism.

When buying orders continued to pour into the ring, trading accounted in volume the second hour, pushing all positions to highest levels of the season. Not only were old crop months advanced, but with enormous transactions in the new high territory was made. Although a large quantity of cotton had changed hands, with about 30% more than 50,000 bales for March on Friday, supply of cotton failed to satisfy the demand. Between 20.40 and 20.60 bales of March changed hands, with considerable bales changed hands with buying instructions of any magnitude in the 20s, most, with July above that figure. Cotton was of the most remarkable half and profit-taking was prominent. Spots were firm, when 2 points higher, with 29 points to 28.17 about 10 a bale above figures following Wednesday morning.

Growing strength of the situation, particularly sentiment so uniformly in favor of the bullish side that prices are being worked up at a point and, in an interesting one, in spite of the powerful crop-reporting and unofficial report [illegible] Secretary Hester's estimate of 6,272,000 bales, which, with the 17,000 [illegible] bales, a total of 17,[illegible] bales, but approved by eight [illegible] Forward Port and interior stocks a great total supply of 1,[illegible] bales, or a the pole this season of 10,000,000. Exchange [illegible] bales, with 10,000 on plantations and the amount reaches 22,000,000 [illegible] 6,000,000 bales [illegible] approved by eight, 7,[illegible] bales, 2,371,000 to come [illegible] which, with the present port and interior stocks of 2,[illegible] bales, gives a total of 4,[illegible] bales. Out of this supply, 2,[illegible] bales have been taken, 2,[illegible] this time, leaving [illegible] bales. Domestic mill purchases and exports may be met for the [illegible] month, [illegible] to be met for the [illegible] month, [illegible] to be [illegible] August. [illegible] Liverpool spinners in Sale are planned [illegible] American consumption for the year [illegible] 10,000,000 bales, including linters, and [illegible] amount totaled 6,[illegible] bales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous.
Jan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance, 28.60c for middling upland.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 28.60c, 15 points advance; New Orleans, 28.50c, 25 points advance; Savannah, 27.45c, 25 points advance; Augusta, 28.25c, 25 points advance; Memphis, 28.25c, 25 points advance; Houston, 28.25c, 25 points advance; Hoisington, 28.25c, 25 points advance; Little Rock, 28.25c, 25 points advance; Houston

The Merchant's Point of View

NOT in many months were there as many meetings of producers in various lines and of wholesalers as was the case in the last week. Prominent among the manufacturers were those of leather and shoes, hardware, straw hats, furs, paper and corrugated and fibre boxes. The wholesalers included the national association of dry goods men and the allied trades handling silk goods, drugs, fabrics and cotton. Representatives were here from all over the country. Nor was all of their time given over to discussion of conditions and suggestions for improving them. Many of the wholesalers conferred with the purpose to buy after looking over the field, and quite a number did so. Such persons, with the numerous representatives of department and other retail stores, made up the largest flow of buyers recorded in the columns of THE TIMES for a long period. Both in the discussions that were had at the conventions and in the buying that was done was apparent the feeling of optimism that has been gaining since the year began. The urge to buy has been stimulated by the general conviction that prices now quoted will be even higher later on. In merchandise, as in stocks, the tendency always is to buy on a rising market. Wholesalers, however, are still displaying caution because, as they assert, retailers are taking counsel of their fears and are doubting that they will not be able to pass on to the consuming public the higher prices that must be obtained.

Passing Along the Higher Prices.

That such higher prices will have to be faced, however, seems certain in view of the advanced cost of many raw materials, rising wage scales and the increases which the tariff has brought about. They will be more perceptible when the Fall retail buying by the public begins. It seems to be considered likely that there will not be as much opposition to the higher prices by the classes of wage workers whose pay has been or will be raised as by those whose incomes are more or less fixed. The attitude of the agricultural portion of the population will be determined in great measure by the size of the year's crops and the market prices obtained for them. The outlook, as well as it can be guessed at so far ahead, is regarded as promising. With an average yield of the principal farm crops, prices should be such as to furnish a fair profit. This is particularly the case since the indications all favor a continued demand for foodstuffs from European countries. But rising costs of production, with the accompaniment of higher prices, do not in general commend themselves to thoughtful merchants because there can be no promise of permanence in such a condition. It is only a question of time when a further readjustment of relative values must be had. This will necessarily imply a readjusting of the wage scales, with the very probable result of resistance to reductions and the usual strikes or lockouts. The more inflated values become the harder it will be to lower the levels.

Can Incompetents Be Weeded Out?

In parlance relating to certain kinds of theatre shows, persons have been wont to hear of "the tired business man." In actual business life such a one is apt to become a retired one. Of the nearly 24,000 cases of business failures in 1922, a pretty large percentage was of those who should never have gone into the occupations in which they succumbed. Sometimes this was because of a lack of capital, but at other times it was due to ineptitude or want of energy. The condition is one that is everywhere recognized, but the remedy is yet to be found. So rare is even a suggestion for betterment in this direction that one which was put forth the other day attracted much notice. This was that some advisory authority should be established with power to declare a person or group of persons competent or otherwise to enter any particular business. There is some such safeguard now as concerns corporations which sell stock to the general public, and there are also laws which have a deterrent influence because they provide penalties for misrepresentation intended to secure a commercial rating or to establish credits. But who is competent to gauge the capacity of a man? There is no end of flourishing business houses which were founded with little or no tangible capital, but with plenty of skill, faith, zeal and courage on the part of the founders. What many of them set out to do would have been declared impossible of achievement by any committee that appraised the ventures in advance on a cold blooded, if logical, basis. But the seemingly impossible was done and the work stands. A damper on ambition that would stop achievements of this kind is inconceivable.

Looks Like Barking Up the Wrong Tree.

It looks as though Attorney General Daugherty had been a little overenthusiastic in his instructions to the Federal District Attorney at San Francisco in supporting pir suitings by the latter against the Builders' Exchange of that city. He argued that arrangements for refusing — all materials to contractors employing only union labor, and all similar acts were in violation of the Clayton act. He urged the action, to give early attention to the activities of the local material men and if conspiracy were shown to present the matter to the Grand Jury for action. At the outset, however, a snag has been struck, perhaps more than one. To begin with, the Clayton act has no bearing on any actions which are confined within the boundary of any one State. It only applies to interstate dealings. As whatever the San Francisco Builders' Exchange is doing applies solely locally, it does not come within the purview of the Federal authorities acting under any of the anti-trust legislation. Then, too, California has some anti-trust law of its own. Under this it has been decided in that State that labor unions have the right to boycott in labor disputes. The corollary would appear to be that employers have the same right, in accordance with the fine old legal and common sense axiom that what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. In fact, this is now being adjudicated in the California State courts. There have been two decisions by lower courts, one favoring employers and the other the unions, and an appeal is now pending in the latter before the Superior Court. How the Federal authorities can intervene is a puzzle.

Taking Hold of the Furniture Men.

Many months ago the United States Senate, at the instance of Senator Kenyon of Iowa, adopted a resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the furniture industry in order to ascertain whether prices had been maintained in it by artificial methods. A report in the matter was made during the last week by the commission. This shows a certain concert of action by the manufacturers which is said to have restricted competition "by means of resolutions tending to concerted price policy, by price comparison meetings and by the adoption of minimum 'selling values.'" Other practices tending in the same direction are also asserted, as well as interference with the sales by manufacturers to consumers and to "illegitimate" dealers. In the Fall of 1920, it is further charged, after a conference with organized retailers who insisted on having time to dispose of stocks acquired at high prices, manufacturers' associations advised their members to defer making reductions in factory prices. As against this, however, it is conceded that there was, among retailers, "great individual variation from the average policies and results." While some of the charges made seem rather partisan, it does not appear that profits were so exorbitant as might be inferred. Thus, data for 299 manufacturers and 456 specialized retailers gave average rates of profit on investment in 1919 of 28.3 per cent. for the former and 22 per cent. for the latter, while in 1921 the profits were only 6.4 per cent. for each class. Out of the consumer's dollar the net profit to the retailer averaged 13 cents in 1920 and 7 cents in 1921, while that to the manufacturer averaged 5 cents in 1919 and 4 cents in 1921. Evidently the trade has its lean as well as its fat years.

Cotton Statistics and Fabric Prices.

Quotations continued to rule high in the cotton market during the week just closed. Optimists are even inclined to believe that they will go still higher before this year's crop begins to move. It brings up the question as to the point where cotton will be too costly to use for many purposes. When it reaches much beyond 30 cents a pound it will find a formidable competitor in flax, which can be grown in many more places than can cotton and which gives a greater average yield per acre. This may yet bring about a resurrection of linen shirts and collars, now almost non-existent. The next cotton crop continues to excite attention both here and abroad, as so much depends on its size. It is stated officially that the supply of calcium arsenate, the insecticide used against the boll-weevil, will be inadequate and that economy in the use of it will be imperative. Consumption of cotton in domestic mills in December was almost 30,000 bales less than in the month before and exports were 120,000 bales less. The rise in the raw material has been reflected in the increased prices of cotton goods of all kinds. Especial strength and firmness has been shown in fabrics, both unfinished and finished. Compared with a year ago, the added cost of gray goods is almost the same per pound as that of the raw cotton. During the last week duck lines were withdrawn preparatory to higher prices, muslins were advanced and so was a line of hosiery. Colored and printed fabrics are sharing in the rise. The knit underwear and sweater lines are in continued demand.

Course of Wool and Woolens.

Here and abroad, the tendency is toward higher prices for wool of all grades. This is shown in the public auction sales in Australia and elsewhere in foreign countries and in the transactions on this side of the Atlantic. Crossbreds have shared in the advance even more markedly than have the finer varieties. There is now in this country a very large stock of wool, and this has tended to halt contracting for wool now on the backs of sheep in the West. Between now and Feb. 1 there will be a series of conventions of wool growers' associations in various Western States to decide upon the course to be pursued regarding the clip of the coming Spring. Conditions all seem to favor rather a strong and unyielding attitude. In the goods market the principal factor in corporation down fabrics announced prices tip other day on a limited line of eleven ounces and one wool crepe for delivery up to July. A quite marked advance was made. Of much more interest was the announcement, by the American Woolen Company, during week Monday and Tuesday for its openings of woolens and worsteds, respectively. No information was given as to prices, but it is well understood that there will be no uniform advance, some fabrics being raised proportionately more than others. No advance of more than 20 per cent. is considered likely in any of the fabrics. Congress will be solicited in manipulated cloths. The openings will set the pace for the next heavyweight season, and it is believed that advances will follow initial sales. Other openings of Fall woolens will succeed the American's during the next five or six weeks. It is said that a fair amount of orders at value have already been put in by the cutters.

BUSINESS CONTROL IS A THING APART

Why Employes' Representation Has Failed to Prove the Success That Was Expected.

Several reasons why the five principal employes' representation plans have failed to work satisfactorily were cited yesterday by F. C. Hornibrook, Manager of the Bureau of Education of the New York Edison Company, in outlining developments in the movement that in the past twenty years. Particular stress was laid on four such reasons, and in leading up to them Mr. Hornibrook said:

"The problem involved in what has come to be understood as personnel management becomes important or critical as the labor unions developed in this and other countries. Generally speaking, the problem includes fair wages, hours of work, sanitary conditions, provisions for recreation, insurance, labor turnover, employment, training, safety and health, thrift and welfare activities.

"The problem of personnel management, however, is broader by far than the activities of the Bureau of Education. It begins to be felt in the United States after that time. It becomes acute and is involved much attention after, on the part of committees of individuals and corporations, philanthropists, publicists and other well-meaning persons, who are thinking in terms of industrial peace and who are thinking in terms of industry. In other words, it becomes a problem with the things involved in the problem.

"During the period when labor conditions were much disturbed because of the war, and when production was disrupted, it became a thing for which there were artificial and at times hasty attempts at the boiling point. Executives of some business organizations, not wholly official, saw the possibilities for accomplishing themselves through production, that increased in personal profits, and that reduced the cost of production.

"In the United States there was overall with a multiplied and intensified other countries for information which might be helpful in determining the many perplexing questions involved in the attempt to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and unto the things that belong to the United States. In other countries little, however, or, with the exception of England, practically nothing had been done along this line. The Whitley investigation in England and committee conducted by Lord Leverhulme appeared to be the most outstanding attempt of the kind. But, in England as in this country, nothing much has been done in the way of scientific research along the digging of the situation.

"In the boom period which followed the first depression after the cessation of hostilities, the movement was tried out in the United States in an effort to keep the workers at their tasks, and at one time the statement was made that there were 225 representative industrial and commercial organizations which had instituted some one of the five principal employes representation plans." I was in a position to verify this statement, but a survey made by myself about eighteen months after the close of the war disclosed 225 representative industrial and commercial organizations which had instituted an employes representation plan designed to give their workers a period in management, including fair wages, working hours, working conditions, discipline and safety, and especially upon wages and working conditions.

"Of the 225 organizations which replied to the questionnaire, thirty-two stated that their plans were at the moment inoperative. About 125 organizations affirmed that the plan had worked within a degree of satisfaction, and the others who replied gave more or less noncommittal answers. While in a few instances the plans which were instituted are still operating fairly satisfactorily, the majority of those which had instituted a plan have either abandoned it in full into disuse or deliberately discontinued the operation.

"The reasons advanced for the failure of these plans, according to Mr. Hornibrook, were:

"That the management should be a scientific function apart alike from ownership and from the distribution of the workers.

"Those who have a natural fitting for management will rise from the ranks of the workers, fitted for important positions. Other workers are not fitted for management problems and will not assume the responsibility that must accompany authority.

"Workers have not the ability or training to become good managers. Their minds are absorbed wholly in increasing their earnings and in bettering their working conditions. At the present time the majority of those who are placed as laborers, either skilled or unskilled, feel that their objectives can be accomplished through labor unions.

"Both management and stockholders have come to feel that management is a problem quite apart from ownership and quite apart from the distribution. Workers have found the conclusion that management, being a scientific function, is impossible alike and in the same degree to ownership, to the workers and to the public. This has led to a new and better conception of the functions of management.

"With the depression which followed the boom times after the war," Mr. Hornibrook continued, "most of the personnel work that had been so quickly developed was lost as quickly as it had developed. Industry, in the main, was then in the process of adjusting itself to the natural trend and returned to the conditions which obtained prior to the World War. As a result, much of the work developed which has proved useful to both stockholders and to the workers. While the first question is a broader and much better conception of the place of the personnel department in an industrial or commercial organization has been realized. This statement applies only to the United States.

"While there was inquiry during the war for information about personnel management problems with a view to securing suggestions the movement actually resulted in such an organization as that in England, France, Japan, Italy, Germany and the Western Canadian Provinces, all of which adopted the Whitley idea, and in Australia and New Zealand, which adopted the Lever idea

LORD CURZON'S WAITING GAME

Estimate of the Western Powers with the Congress of Lausanne to Answered, Says Writer.

ATMOSPHERE IS CLEARED

Friendly Relations Between Great Britain and France Now Completely Restored.

By FERNEAUX CUNLIFFE-OWEN, C. B. E.

Lord Curzon has firmly established his reputation at home and abroad during the last few months as the foremost diplomatist in Europe in dealing with the problem of foreign affairs, and today his influence is making itself felt in every country of the Old World—this, in spite of his prolonged absence from Downing Street. His word commands universal respect, and of all the delegates of the Eastern Hemisphere there are none whom the Government does not defer whole-heartedly or unwillingly to the advice and to his exceptional experience. His own Ministerial colleagues, and even the head of the Cabinet, of which he forms part, have left him an entirely free hand, content to abide by his judgment.

He has been subjected to no such hindering in his labors as that from which he suffered under the regime of that gifted and unscrupulous Welshman, David Lloyd George, who not only pursued policies of his own with regard to foreign nations, but even allowed other members of his Cabinet to interfere with the work of the Foreign Office to an extent that led to frequent misunderstandings abroad.

Indeed, when Lord Curzon assumed sole control of his department, on the retiral to office of Bonar Law to the Premiership, he was confronted by a situation of extraordinary difficulty and complexity. The relations with France, with Italy, and even with Belgium, had grown almost acute to the breaking point, and the newspapers of those countries were full to their brims of Great Britain, with its Prime Minister in Great Bedlam, on the very brink of a war with Turkey, in which the Turks have completely assisted, for which she was ill-prepared and the prospect of which was extremely unpopular among the masses of his own countrymen.

Turkey's Aspirations.

However, Lord Curzon was called upon to deal with a Turkey flushed with her crushing victory over the Greeks, and so emboldened thereby as to proclaim her intention of recovering all the territory which she had lost during the years of the last century, and of realizing to future not alone Palestine and Mesopotamia, but Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and Bohemia, as well as to resolve to abolish all rights and prerogatives enjoyed by Christian persons, on the strength of Capitulations made with the Sublime Porte hundreds of years ago.

Today the situation has completely changed, thanks to Lord Curzon's diplomacy, or rather, I should say, to his patience. The Turks are no longer in the truculent mood which they displayed when they first arrived on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, to take part in the Congress of Lausanne. Their disposition has become changed to a degree which was apparently impossible. The long and short of it is, that Lord Curzon, who had never, until then, been renowned for patience, has played a waiting game. The fact of the matter is that there was no one at Lausanne among the representatives of the Western Powers who possessed such a complete grasp of, and understanding of the Oriental mind, acquired by years of studious thought, of the length and breadth of Asia by his transcendentality as Viceroy for India, and of the Presidentship of the late Lord Salisbury and above all by the absolutely unique experience which he acquired during his seven-and-a-half years of matchless Viceroyalty of India with its three hundred million of native population.

He Knew the Value of Waiting.

He knew the value of delay: he was able to appreciate to effect upon the Turks in giving them time to cool off from all the enthusiasm of their victory over the Greeks. He was aware of the importance which it would create in the Turkish mind, and even in Africa, to see the Turks halted in their mad rush into Eastern Europe, and then, he knew, what few realized at the time, namely, that Turkey was, as India has always been, hard up.

The offers of gold which the Lords Stanley of Alderley had conducted to have paid to Kemal Pasha, and to his Angora Government with such a lavish hand, had not materialized, and had proved quite as mythical as the alleged stocks of gold and treasure which the Germans are alleged to have poured into the exchequers of the Kaiser's subsidized governments in a number of other foreign countries, including the United States.

And, as time went by, and as one delay followed another at Lausanne, Turkey's Treasury Bought.

It is the fact of Turkey more than anything else that will bring the Turks to terms at Lausanne. Their treasury is absolutely empty. They have no money with which to pay or subsidize the Turkish Army. Their Ottoman officials who flourished before Mohammed VI, for the delight of Kemal Pasha are seen to be a still greater degree corrupt and in debt than in the worst days of Abdul the Damned, who was wont to divert all the revenues of the empire into his own private treasury at the Yildiz Kiosk.

Short of making Constantinople, which they are prevented from doing by the action of the British and allied warships commanding the Sultan's capital, the Turks have no money to depict with. The Angora Government, which is now in the city of Constantinople, is bankrupt, as is the Government of Turkey, yielding to the terms created by Lord Curzon and by his foreign colleagues at Lausanne and acting exhibitively the timidity which the Western powers are prone to impute upon them. Only time and not, of them, will the Sublime Porte—that is to say, the Angora Government—be in a position to obtain the funds which it so sorely needs by revenue of taxes in the capitals of Western Europe and in America.

Turkey has always been in the end at the mercy of the Western powers by reason of her dearth of money and of natural resources. She has been forced to barter away portions of her empire, as well as to surrender concessions and prerogatives inconsistent with the principles of sovereignty, by the financial conditions prevailing at all times in her Treasury. If the foreign powers did not make a greater sacrifice of this character than they did, it was because their jealousies and rivalries always prevented united action.

Prior United Action Impossible.

But that united action which has been so impossible in the past—at any rate, until the outbreak of the great war, and above all since the restoration of peace—has been attained by Lord Curzon at Lausanne, and is not one of the least of his victories. He managed to bring and to conciliate even Mussolini, who, however much good he may have accomplished in Italy in her domestic affairs, is a mere tyro in international politics.

But what has been more useful than anything else has been Lord Curzon's establishment of a complete understanding with the chief plenipotentiary of France at Lausanne, Camille Barrère, a very old and valued friend of mine of more than forty years' standing. Barrère, who is generally recognized as the shrewdest of French diplomatists, and who has repeatedly refused the office of the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris, has been for more than three years the Ambassador of France at Rome and is a favorite for Italy's withdrawal from the Triple Alliance, which bound her to Germany and to Austria prior to the great war.

Barrère is loud in his praise at Paris of Lord Curzon's warm friendship and sympathy for France. The co-operation of the two men at Lausanne has been of the most loyal and intimate character, and the expected disturbances between the French and British plenipotentiaries at Lausanne, upon which the Turks counted so much to obtain their advantages only, has been non-existent. The attitude of France at Lausanne, cordially endorsed and supported by President Millerand, has been warmly appreciated in Downing Street and has influenced the British Government in the course which it has pursued toward France's policy in dealing with Germany's refusal to fulfill her treaty obligations on the subject of reparations.

Britain's Good-Will Shown.

Short of participating in the military advance of the French troops into the Ruhr districts, the English have done everything to show their sympathy and their good will toward their ally in the great war. The British have made no secret as to the efficacy of the measures to which France is having recourse in forcing payment, but they have shown in all kinds of ways that they consider France is thoroughly justified in adopting the attitude which she has assumed and hope that it may be successful.

That Germany should have vast forward the contention that France's policy releases her from all obligations to the outside powers of the Britain contained in the Treaty of Versailles has dissipated her of whatever misgivings she may have entertained in Berlin and in connection with the terms imposed upon her at Versailles. When the French troops the other day marched through the English sphere at Cologne on the Rhine they were hailed as an ally and without protest by all the English troops there.

Indeed, the friendly reaction between the two countries has been complete, and in Paris, in authoritative circles and even among certain of the Ministers, one hears the greatest words. L'Angleterre a des très chics," while the English press, abandoning all its former criticisms of France's attitude toward Germany, now heartily approves and endorses her. That is one of the achievements of Lord Curzon, wrought not from Downing Street, but from Lausanne, for the efficacy of his tactics is much observed also by him to a great measure contributed the Britain which won the great war.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

Smith & Jaffe Announce

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Sarouks, Kermanshahs, Bokharas, Anatolias, Sarapis, etc.

Both Antique and Modern

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Sale conducted by Philip Smith.

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"Mileage Basis" Plan

Have you learned about Oakland's new "Mileage Basis" Plan for 1923?

How this Plan provides a new, definite and logical way to gauge motor car value; how trouble-free miles are now made the standard of measurement?

Think what it means to have main crankshaft bearings and connecting rod bearings function properly for at least 40,000 miles without attention, to have valves which will run perfectly for 15,000 miles without grinding, to have a 15,000 mile guarantee against "oil pumping", to get 20 to 25 miles on a gallon of fuel and 15,000 to 25,000 miles on tires!

These actual mileage figures are offered as a definite proof of the high quality built into the Oakland Six. They are dependable and conservative figures—figures based on accurate knowledge, such as you would expect from Oakland—a permanent division of General Motors.

Before you buy a car, at any price, you should examine the 1923 Oakland Six—the car which has made possible this most remarkable "Mileage Basis" Plan.

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Stamped Articles for Embroidery

Big Values for All Women Who Embroider.

Bed Spreads $1.49
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Kitchen Curtains 49c
All Linen Show Towels .. 98c

Royal Society Packages at ½ Former Prices

A large variety of popular articles stamped for embroidery.

Linen Doilies, Centres, Scarfs

Fine quality pure linen stamped for eyelet or solid embroidery, scallop edge.
18 in. 22 in. 26 in. 36 in.
50c 65c 85c $1
Scarfs, 18-54 in., $1; 18-45 in., 85c.
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Black Venetian Bloomer Dress $1.49
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Tan Crash Bloomer Dress 69c
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Tan Crash 79c
Chambray 49c
Hemstitched Absorbent Towels, 3 for 69c
Terry Cloth Guest Towels, 3 for 69c
Glass Towels, 2 for 25c
Hemstitched Pillow Tubing 79c
Finished Aprons 39c
Hemstitched Night Gowns 69c
Scarfs, Centres, Pillow Slips 29c
Vanity Dresser Setf ... 29c

Main Floor.

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Originated and Created by Bloomingdale's

'Twas Kipling who said, "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet"—and we say, "Except at Deauville."

At Deauville the smartest people from the four corners of the world gather and the feminine portion of that ultra fashionable French resort has suddenly discovered the colorful handkerchief.

The fashionable visitor at Deauville is wearing a handkerchief sash, Carmen fashion—she ties a handkerchief around her throat, American cowboy style—and she binds her lovely hair with a 'kerchief in the manner of the East.

Inspired by the beauty of the idea, Bloomingdale's fashion experts have created another dress triumph for the discriminating Miss.

In this unique blending of two silk handkerchiefs, portraying all the exotic charm of the Orient, combined with fine Poiret twill, East meets West in an artistic creation—the "Deauville" which sets the style in the Fashion World for the coming season. The "Deauville" will make hosts of new friends for Bloomingdale's.

On Sale Tomorrow at this Amazingly Low Price. Sizes 14, 16, 18 for Misses and Small Women. $21.95

Bloomingdale's—Second Floor.

Sale Housekeeping Linen

Table Cloths, Napkins, Towelings — Face Towels, Hand Towels, Blankets — Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bedspreads

The tremendous savings make these prices of unusual interest. Buy now! These prices are for the January sale only.

Utica Sheets and Cases Drastically Reduced

On account of these extremely low prices we reserve the right to limit quantities.

Utica Sheets

54x90 in. $1.08 | 72x90 in. $1.28 | 63x99 in. $1.38 | 81x99 in. $1.58
63x90 in. 1.18 | 81x90 in. 1.38 | 72x99 in. 1.48 | 90x99 in. 1.88

Utica Pillow Cases

42x36 in. 35c | 45x36 in. 38c | 50x36 in. 45c | 54x36 in. 49c

Bloomingdale's—Main Floor.

Oriental Rugs at Sale Prices

If you are thinking of buying rugs, you cannot afford to miss this sale. There's nothing to compare with the beauty of real rugs and they will wear you a lifetime. Mahal, Afghan, Kirmanshah, Sarouk and Hamadan qualities, and a large variety of scatter rugs in Beloochistan, Mosul, Dozar and Sarouk weaves—all available in this sale at the very lowest prices.

Persian Hamadan Rugs

Deep glossy texture, finely woven. In beautiful Blue, Mulberry, Rose and Gold colorings.

Size 14.4 x 9.10 ft. . . . $415
Size 12.9 x 8.10 ft. . . . 325
Size 12.9 x 8.8 ft. . . . 325
Size 10.5 x 7.4 ft. . . . 215

Persian Sarouk Rugs

Unusually fine specimens of Persian loom rugs of great beauty.

Size 13.3 x 9.3 ft. . . . $780
Size 13.3 x 7.0 ft. . . . 575
Size 10.5 x 7.3 ft. . . . 460
Size 10.4 x 6.10 ft. . . . 425
Size 10.2 x 6.8 ft. . . . 415

Afghanistan Room Size Rugs
Average Size 7x11 ft., $125

Well known for their durability and rich dark colorings, mostly in natural state. Suitable for living room, library and dining room.

Chinese Rugs

Beautifully embossed in lustrous Blue, Rose, Gold and Brown colorings.

Size 9 x 12 ft. $198
Size 8 x 10 ft. 185
Size 6 x 9 ft. 110
Size 5 x 8 ft. 75

Beloochistan Rugs, $22.50
Average Size 5x3 ft.

In this group you will find a very large assortment and many pairs. A wonderful opportunity to buy matched scatter rugs.

Persian Sarouk Sedjades
Average Size 4.6x7 ft.
$195

A specially selected group of the finest specimens of these beautiful rugs.

Bloomingdale's—Third Floor.

Most Unusual

Every Item Priced Close to Cost for Monday Only

A column full of values that will create a stir. So close to cost have these been marked that we cannot allow mail or phone orders. Some of the quantities are limited. It will, therefore, pay you to come early.

Women's Bath Robes, $3.99. A pretty assortment. Fleecy blanket, sailor collars, with satin ribbon, turn-back cuffs. Sizes 36 to 44. Second Floor.

Elements of the Theory and Practice of Cookery, 35c. Contains much information of value and interest on the art of cookery. Book Dept., Main Floor.

Swinging Photo Frames, $1.10. Fine gilt frame in two-tone finishes, in sizes from 5x7 to 8x10. Third Floor.

Embroidered Velour Scarfs, $1.95. Antique gold tinsel embroidery on deep pile lustrous velour. 54 inches long, in blue, rose, brown, green and mulberry. Third Floor.

Silk Taffeta Pillows, $1.95. Beautiful pillows, artistically fashioned and exquisitely made. Blue, rose and gold. Every pillow has a separate inside slip filled with the best grade of Kapok. Third Floor.

14-Kt. Gold-Mounted Hip Books and Letter Cases, $1.95. Genuine pigskin, three-fold, mounted with two 14-kt. gold corners. Main Floor.

Hemmed Damask Napkins, $1.10 Doz. Excellent quality, strong and durable mercerized damask napkins, suitable for hotels, restaurants, as well as for home use. Size 18x18 inches, in floral and block designs. Main Floor.

Striped Outing Flannel, 12½c Yd. Good lengths up to 15 yards; excellent quality outing flannel, suitable for women's and children's sleeping garments. Main Floor.

10-Yd. Piece White Nainsook, $1.38 Pc. Splendid soft finish white material for women's underwear and infants' garments. 36 inches wide. Main Floor.

Girls' Sample Middies, 98c. Well tailored middies in white Lonsdale, Jean, with colored collars and cuffs. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Second Floor.

Junior Girls' Plaid Skirts, $1.89. 100 pretty plaid skirts, 12, 14, 16 years. Fully pleated skirts made in narrow belts of same material. A pretty assortment of plaids. Second Floor.

Boudoir Lamps, $2.88. Consist of glass stand with a decorated shade in assorted colors, wired for electric with pull chain socket and plug. Lex. Ave. Level.

Winter Weight Comforters, $3.98. Handsome coverings, mitred Persian centre designs, in attractive colors and well filled with soft, fluffy cotton. Double bed size. Main Floor.

Feather Fans
At Unusual Prices

At the Opera and the Dance and at the Sunshine Resorts these Ostrich Fans are much in evidence.

A special purchase permits us to sell these at lowered prices. Ten stick, spread fan, in prevailing evening shades. $5.95

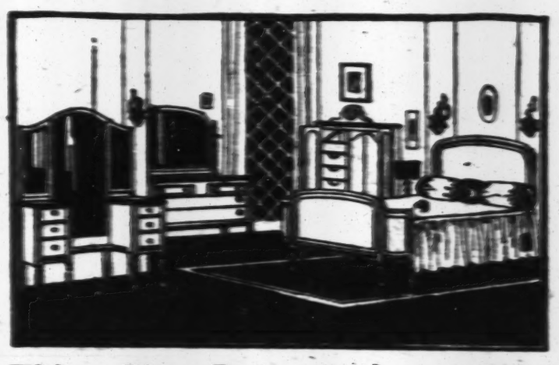
Three stick, Princess style, with droop head, in new evening shades. $7.95

Five stick, spread fan, large size plumes, evening shades and some black. $8.95

Stationery Sec., Lex. Ave. Level.

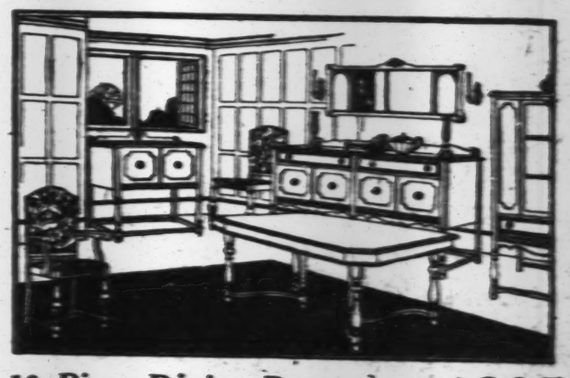
Better Than Ever—Our Furniture Values

Every day more and more people are realizing it. Every suite we sell makes new friends for our store. Our entire fourth floor is devoted to showing beautiful furniture of high quality. It is priced so low, that people are astonished. Yes, the reductions are up to 50%. You cannot afford to miss this sale.



This 4-Piece Bedroom Suite—Sale Price $295

Beautifully designed in Louis XVI style and made of American Walnut or Mahogany Veneer on tops, fronts and sides. Dust-proof drawer bottoms of Mahogany veneer.
48 inch Dresser with 28x30 inch Mirror, combination Wardrobe, Bow End Bed in full or single size and 20x48 inch Vanity Dresser.



10-Piece Dining Room Suite—Sale Price $295

Made of American Walnut veneer on top, fronts and sides, other parts imitation Walnut, outside finished in duo-tone color. Dustproof.
66 inch Buffet, 42 inch China Closet, 45x60 inch Oblong Table, 38 inch Serving Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair, tapestry covered. Pieces sold separately if desired.

Bloomingdale's—Fourth Floor

The New York Times Book Review

Section 3

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1923 THIRTY-TWO PAGES

(Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.)

NOW HAIG'S STORY CAN BE TOLD

Field Marshal Earl Haig

By John C. Johnson

(Continued on Page 19)

Literary Holiday of a Controller of the Currency

"Literary Holiday."

Promenades Through Chicago

Unknown Writings of Moby Dick's Biographer

SOME PERSONAL LETTERS OF HERMAN MELVILLE, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY. By Raymond Weaver. Edmund Byrne Hackett. The Rush Rhees Bookshop, Inc. $5.

THE APPLE-TREE TABLE AND OTHER SKETCHES. By Herman Melville. Princeton Bibliographers.

JOHN MARR AND OTHER POEMS. By Herman Melville. Princeton University Press.

It is not so much the intrinsic merits of the three new volumes devoted to Herman Melville that create enthusiasm, although these volumes are positive enough. What is more amazing is the fact that the figure of the man has grown so mightily in these years as to warrant the publication of these such volumes. Within that short time he has been beheaded by everybody—including the Younger Generation; his biography (with notable lapses) has been issued. Now editions of his books have appeared. A de luxe edition set of his works is promised. John Mansfield and H. M. Tomlinson, generally to cite two men at random, have lately focused at the truth in their anxiety to expiate for over the discovery of Melville. And all this is for a man who died more than thirty years ago and whose natural approaches to literary success were contemporaneous with Edgar Allan Poe and Nathaniel Hawthorne. Is it not amazing?

We can have no doubt of the sincerity of the Melville vogue; it is not the forced production of any clique. He has been newly rediscovered. For decades he had been ignored by men who should have known better. Certainly any critic pretending to that title should have sought the sweep and majesty of "Moby Dick." It is amazing to read some of the contemporaneous criticism of this book. For instance, the Literary World, an American periodical, had this to say:

"Moby Dick" may be pronounced a most remarkable sea-fish—an intellectual chamber of romance, philosophy, natural history, fine writing, good feeling, and strange—but ever which, in spite of all constitution, and in spite of the author himself, predominates his keen perceptive faculties, exhibited in vivid narration.

"Moby Dick" has all the virtues and vices that Dryden's parallel commentator, but that worthy Gallicism failed to grasp the essentially epic merit of the novel. And Melville fared no better in Great Britain, for we find the Dublin University Magazine declaring:

It is quite as eccentric and wonderfully entertaining in many of its outlines as any "Bluff," but it is, nevertheless, a very valuable book, on account of the unpublished mass of information it contains on the subject of the history and capture of the great and terrible cachalot, or sperm whale.

In other words, the ancient Hibernian institution regarded "Moby Dick" as a thesis on whaling. However, as much has been written about the greater works of Melville, such as "Typee," "Omoo" and "Moby Dick," that these paragraphs will be taken up with the consideration of the lesser books of the author-artist's art. And these lesser books would seem to be those of Melville the compiler and Melville the poet. Two of the three new volumes concerning the writer afford for the first time to many opportunity of appraising these lesser productions of Melville's literary labors. The remaining may be studied to good advantage in "The Apple-Tree Table and Other Sketches" and the poet, such as he was, is evident in "John Marr and Other Poems."

In turning to the essays, the reader is met first of all by a mature essay, fully definite and introspective. For a moment it is bewildering to be met Melville, for the imagination has already pictured him as a man of action, a rugged wanderer in the beautiful South Sea Valley of Typee, a sailor suffering all the hardships of a seaman on a wooden ship in the days when discipline was marked and with a mutineer, or an outlaw man in the interstices they when that experience was in the adequate shape. Reading in mind such pictures of Melville as these, one is for a moment astonished and doubly to happen upon him beside his quiet rather table, chiseling sentences, the joys of introspection, or observing in a most delicate manner the traits of unknowing Hawthorne. But, on second thought, this is just what might have been expected. Serious in their more dynamic books were both to mind. The seriousness and simplicity of Melville's temperament are so evident there as in the essays. Indeed, it becomes more and more plain that Melville never really was a man of action at all, but a dreamer, perhaps a robust dreamer, always seeking the manifestations of the spirit, even in those of demon and hurricane.

The two sketches included by Mr. Henry Chapin in "The Apple-Tree Table and Other Sketches" appear here for the first time in book form, thus actually making the volume a Melville first edition. They were gathered from Harper's and Putnam's magazines, where they appeared during the years from 1850 to 1856. The subjects, if we exclude the admirable critical essay on Hawthorne, are all concerned with beauty though. Two of them could not, especially, "The Apple-Tree Table" and "I and My Chimney." The first is a mystery in miniature, but it does not depend on that for its charm; it is rather the grave—whimsical, occasionally beauty humorous, and always distinguished in a grave way—that leaves the reader through it. No one can doubt Melville's richness as a prose artist after reading this essay. "I and My Chimney" is more rambling in its construction than "The Apple-Tree Table," but perhaps because of that very fact it is more delectable. Melville naively recounts his love and affection for the large chimney about which his house is built, and the many attempts of his family to make him remove it. He goes on for pages in this vein, with the result that the reader obtains an unforgettable picture of an old house with all its antique charm, of a man of rather and introspective nature, of a family that is essentially loyal to that man in spite of much unjustified teasing.

A kinship to Hawthorne is evidenced in these prose pieces, but it appears to be more a resemblance of kindred natures than of any conscious imitation of style. Perhaps this likeness would not have been noticed if the first essay entitled "Hawthorne and His Mosses" had not been included in the book. Obviously, Melville's own essays were of the same nature. Melville's love for Hawthorne has been emphasized before in Julian Hawthorne's "Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife" and Raymond M. Weaver's "Herman Melville: Mariner and Mystic." But nowhere has Melville's admiration and affection for the author of "The Scarlet Letter" been more beautifully and unmistakably expressed than in "Hawthorne and His Mosses." Perhaps it was the unmistakably of Hawthorne that appealed to Melville so mightily. Indeed, he writes:

All over him, Hawthorne's mind—subtly vain like an Indian Summer, which, though bathing a whole country in one softness, still reveals the distinctive tree of every towering hill and each far winding vale.

Melville's critical acumen is apparent, but the essay has greater importance than that—in the quality of its genuine appreciation. We could Hawthorne's so-called criticisms for the same reason. The love in the man for the thing he is considering shows so brightly between the lines.

Opportunity must be taken here to quote a passage from this essay, which shows both Melville's mind and style. It is also a rather quaint expression of one facet of the Hawthorne soul, for more so than that of Justice, simply standing, as they do, for the mystical ever-abiding spirit of all beauty, which ubiquitously possesses men of genius. Purely imaginative as this fancy may appear, it nevertheless seems to reserve some warranty from the fact that in a personal interview the great author has ever come up to the idea of his reader. But that that of which our bodies are composed, have can it fitly express the subtler intelligences among us? With reverence be it spoken, that not even in the case of one dowered more than man, not even in our Saviour, did His visible frame betaken anything of the supportings of the nature within. Else, how could those Jewish gentlemen fall to see heaven in His glances?

Certain of the other essays deserve mention. For instance, there is "Jimmy Rose," a rather affecting picture of a less vivacit who comes upon evil days and lives but to escape, crawls from the hollow at which he was once so honored guest. And there is that double-barreled essay, "Paradise of Bachelors and The Tartarus of Maids," really two separate pieces connected solely by reason they present two sides of the shield. In "Paradise of Bachelors" we have a rousing picture of Temple Bar, London, where the jolly old bachelor bachelors dwell and old port and "Cheshire" and "Stilton" are the order of the day. In "The Tartarus of Maids" we have an affecting description of pallid-faced women labouring in a paper mill, a subject that would have allured Tom Hood to a poem.

In turning to Melville the poet, the reader finds his faith in the virtues of Melville's prose confirmated. Mr. Chapin has brought together the entire volume published by Melville under the title of "John Marr and Other Poems," and he has added to it selections from "Timoleon," "Battle Pieces," "Clarel" and the novel, "Mardi." It must be admitted immediately that Melville is not consumedly a poet. There is an unevenness, a roughness that cannot even be excused as ruggedness in the verses. But in spite of this, one does catch at times the clear voice of authentic poetry emerging from the doggerel. An example of this is to be found in "Shiloh or Cedar Creek," from "Battle Pieces." Here are the first and last verses of this poem, which once enjoyed some popularity:

Show the steed with silver
That bore him to the fray,
When he heard the guns at dawning—
Miles away;
When he heard them calling, calling—
Mount! mount day!
Quick, or all is lost;
They've surprised and stormed
the post,
They push your routed host—
Gallop! retrieve the day.

Shroud the horse in sable—
For the comrade they bemoan!
There to bring in the Valley,
And yet no earth they hemp;
It is the parting valley,
It is the pathless deep.
There is glory for the brave
Who lead, and nobly save,
But no knowledge in the grave
Where the meadow fellowers
sleep.

This poem moves, but it is one of very few. "To Ned" perhaps might pass the test, and so, too, might "The Apparition." This last piece, concerned with the Parthenon first challenging the view on the approach to Athens, is so short that it may be quoted in extenso:

Abrupt the supernatural Cross,
Vivid in startled air,
Smote the Emperor Constantine
And turned his soul's allegiance
there.

With other power appealing down,
Trophy of Adam's best:
If cynic minds you scorn convert,
You try them, shake them, or
resist.

Dogmas, that humed heart,
Lived are your data begun;
Then had he seen, he might have
reserved
In mood nor hatred so much at
Man.

The two volumes discussed above will possibly add nothing to Melville's fame, but neither will they detract. Indeed, the reviewer is of the opinion that "The Apple-Tree Table and Other Sketches" will suffice to bring Melville before contemporary readers in a new guise—that of essayist. The author's greatness rests on four foundations, of course—"Typee," "Omoo," "White Jacket," and "Moby Dick." Some day a correct known volume, "Pierre; or, the Ambiguities," will receive the attention it deserves, for in this book the dark brooding side of Melville's nature found full expression through a mass of autobiographical material concerning his childhood. There is also in existence an unpublished novel, "Billy Budd," which Meade Minnigerode in "Some Personal Letters of Herman Melville and a Biography" describes as "based on the character of Jack Chase, the captain of the maintop who figures in "White Jacket." It is to be hoped that this novel will be published some day. In his compilation Mr. Minnigerode brings together a number of heretofore unpublished personal letters of Herman Melville, which, while unimportant, are interesting to read and indicative of the nature of the man. The bibliography of first editions is complete and has an added value from the various paragraphs of contemporary criticism which follow the description of each book.

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Captain Ahab Stand Upon the Quarterdeck of the Pequod.

From Dodd, Mead & Co.'s New Edition of "Moby Dick"

Virginian Planters and English Travelers

THE PLANTERS OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA. By Thomas J. Wertenbaker, Ph.D., Professor of History in Princeton University. Princeton, N. J.: The Princeton University Press. $2.50.

THE ENGLISH TRAVELER IN AMERICA. By John Lewis Bell, Ph.D., M.D. New York: The Columbia University Press. $2.50.

The Revolution, in recording the records of the Independence period of America, is reflected in the rapidly increasing number of books on the subject. For the first time we are able to know and analyze in detail the influences which have been operative in the origin of a world power of the first rank.

This was impossible, for obvious reasons, in the cases of Egypt, Assyria and Babylon, and we are compelled to piece together fragmentary records in attempting to construct for them the so greatness. The temples of Greece are detailed in mythology and beautiful poetry, and those of Rome in inscriptions, coins, etc. The major factors of modern Europe had their start in a period of popular History, in which the preservation of materials for historical writing was greatly neglected.

The second world power, the United States, on the other hand, had born in an age of printing. Some of its aspirations and statements were historian, leaders of travel or pamphlets, and many personal autobiographies. A mass of detailed court records kept some records of public affairs, and Colonial Governors sent of the far places of all the good fortune, as we have been recently displeased and a few of these records to London, Paris or Madrid, where they were safer from fire than here. There was correspondence between such Americans and her financing concerns in Europe which has been preserved. Some newspapers were launched comparatively soon in the new land. Many private letters which were ephemeral have survived.

All this is a result of opportunity for the historian. By patient toil and reasonable stretching of the definitive facility for use does a fairly accurate picture of the people of the United States from the planting of the seeds to the growth of the tree. The things that have made the country what it is as to social, industrial and political elements of power are not mysterious. As the richness of the field is being explored there are more to dig in it and reveal their discoveries to the reader.

A valuable work of this kind has been done by Dr. Thomas J. Wertenbaker, Associate Professor of History in Princeton University, New York. "The Planters of Colonial Virginia" deals with a people who were, in many respects, one of the most stable in modern times. Miss Philip Alexander Bruce, included in a manner never to be forgotten the sources of material in her economic history, the field has been more lacking than before. Nobody unacquainted with documents could with surprise have that the political evidence as to the grounds of great national movements and events can be found in a considerable mass of court rolls, land transfers, wills, inventories and other local records which many historians had held in small esteem. He results have been so magnificent as to promise the same investigations in regard to all the other Colonies and the new Commonwealths of the West.

Dr. Wertenbaker now gives us the fruit of his researches in regard to what may be termed the class history of the Virginia planters, showing how they developed into clearly marked groups soon after the period of adversities and problems had ended at Jamestown. Here the social traits of the indentured servants who were brought in the colony in such large numbers in the seventeenth century, under an arrangement by which they agreed to indenture, a limited term of servitude after their arrival in order to earn the money the natural needed to pay their passage money. Informal historical writers have not been devoted to the general character of these immigrants, but in the detailed investigations of some periods they have been identified as degraded and dangerous. Professor Wertenbaker shows the absurdity of this error view. He writes:

> An appreciable proportion of the so-called criminal element were in more than political prisoners taken in the rebellions of the seventeenth century. These were frequently representatives of the educated and most patriotic elements in the Kingdoms [of Great Britain and Ireland] and were a source of strength rather than weakness to the colony. When Drogheda was captured by Cromwell's crack Puritan troops in 1649, some of the unfortunate rebels escaped the firing squad only to be sent to America to serve in the capacity of indentured servants. . . . When Charles II. was restored to the throne in 1660 it became the turn of the Puritans to suffer, and many Nonconformists and former Cromwellian officers were sent to Virginia. . . . In 1685, after the suppression of the Scotch Covenanters by the Highland host, a new band of prisoners was sent to the plantations.

The bulk of the immigrants were, however, Professor Wertenbaker says, "neither criminals nor political prisoners, but poor persons seeking to better their conditions in the land of promise across the Atlantic. They were sent free and many of them acquired property, becoming substantial and highly useful citizens."

Of course, many of the indentured servants . . . "All in all, certainly more than 100,000 persons emigrated to the colony in the years that elapsed between the first settlement of Jamestown and the end of the [seventeenth] century."

This is necessarily a comparatively slowly slow development in early Colonial Virginia, and the picture of the colony divided into large plantations at that period, tilled chiefly by indentured servants, is as Professor Wertenbaker says, erroneous. But he shows that the gradual extinction of slavery greatly reduced in time the proportion of the small planters who had neither inclination nor ability to the cultivation of their fields. He says:

> Some of them were able, either in the remote hinterland or by other industries, soon to indemnify themselves for their poverty, and it remained to provide slaves and so at one step to enter the exclusive circle of those who had others to labor for them. Thus it transformed the great from a land of hard working, adventurous pioneers, to a land of slaves and slave holders.

The author ardently relies upon early in the Elizabeth colonies of Virginia, for in the commission the [illegible] and in the more northwestern portion of the state the course was different and it proved, Virginia was still sufficiently a land of pioneers at the time of the Revolution to furnish some of the best troops as well as most gifted leaders of their war and, besides, a stock of hardy men in moving westward which has been perhaps unsurpassed in history.

The tradition of the F. F. V.'s, or the two sons, is not altogether accurate, by Professor Wertenbaker's book. They were never absolutely a majority of the white inhabitants of Virginia, or anything like it, and more than the aristocracy of Boston, land is a comparatively negligible factor. Not all of them dated from the seventeenth century, but many who were to prominence in one way or another—public service, for instance—dated back decades even though their forebears were not of high origin. While the actual record of these families was not great, their children and grandchildren were often exceptionally numerous, and thus they collectively constituted a considerable influence through their descendants and their labors for large affairs.

A valuable appendix to the work contains the roll calls of the Virginia members for the year 1776.

The style of the work deserves especial mention. It is strong, naturally flowing and lucid without the labored air of rhetorical affectation. The statement by much of the subject of what may be called the personality group of historians, professors and graduate students is refreshing. Historians may easily be more readable and in the hands of some of them it does.

The truth is the main thing, of course, but Professor Wertenbaker has not forgotten that his readers are in the English language, and so has not ordered the reader of his work, and yet he has made the reader of his work feel that the reader of the story which his authors records. His work is the result of many years of research, a model of prolonged historical writing in search of a standard of expression on the printed page.

II. "The English Traveler in America," Dr. John Lewis Bell has done an exceptionally thorough piece of work in a novel field. He has abstracted the contents of the numerous books of travel published by English travelers here in the period from 1776 to 1861, and collated their contents with great impartiality in the form of a description of the country and the people of that time as given in the composite perspective. The result is both valuable and interesting.

Captain John Smith. From the Copperplate by John Dower, in Possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The throughness of the book in which they continued on to the particularly in evidence. It embraces virtually everything of importance which related to the life of Americans in those days, including their traits of character, social and political conditions, industries and intellectual development. The bibliography of the and shows the wide extent of the reading required of the author.

The old jest about the traveler who made from a ship, carrying over a few bottom pieces of travel have and literature bowdlerized to suit of the time, provision has caused many hitches even (though perhaps only few Europeans) to be displeased about there presented in such works. Dr. Bell, however, shows that much

In the unsettled regions land was very cheap—in the first decade of the century one might buy an 80 a week and for $20 to $100 a year. The land was cleared in 1776, a day for helping with these needs. The domestic quarter of a dollar was much in demand and constituted a convenient price for the average single meal by the way. Many were the charges one with Lambert in 1806 paid the large sum of $1.50 to $2 a day at Albany at Gregory's tavern, a building which Lambert says was "equal to many London hotels." Bell adds, with irony:

> Bell tells there that in Virginia, during a journey of seventeen hours, the driver changed at two different houses, and at each place he trudging was always allowed to get a glass of "some julep."

Here, however, is an observation which reveals the same attitude of the present day, although it applied to the period of about 1800:

> There, too, the style of women's dress, particularly in the cities, was not conducive to health and vigor. Petticoats forever seemed to be unbuttoned of the light, and the ladies were seen in the streets of cities which abounded with mud and filth, with their petticoats hanging down to the knees, or the pretty ankles of all the cities, even in the coldest weather.

One is not surprised to observe in Miss Bleecker's paper the evidence that Americans were considered by travelers from abroad to be money-loving, money-getting and hypocritical, even of their political institutions. There is always the question whether these things were true in the experience some there or are true now. At any rate, the views of travelers on this delicately sensitive topic will serve to warn us to be hesitant in the adoption of faults which we might be disposed and without doubt we ought to consider.

Diary of a Steel-Mill Laborer

STEEL. By Charles Rumford Walker. 12 mo. pp. 300. New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.75.

In a professional sense Charles Rumford Walker's diary of a Steelmill worker will suggest only one to learn the social lesson, but it will undoubtedly become investigation to a comparison, new investigation of working conditions among the men who through long shifts—four whole general days and nights—at 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Mr. Walker, who is a Yale graduate, shipped from the harvest of the wheat war, through which he served as First Lieutenant, into the red heat of an open-hearth furnace, which he says:

> Was like constantly sticking your head into the fireplace. When you had a stake or two of merely normal size, glowing on both sides, you worked like hell to get your pick work done and come out. I found a great amount of work in hard helpless at those times the rate of the same work in a cooler climate afterwards.

In "Steel" Mr. Walker has given a dispassionate record of his experiences in the Steel furnaces of a small Pennsylvania town. In parts the book is as dull as the lives of the men of fifteen hundred men with whom he works. There is no attempt at dramatic climaxes in the successive portrayal of the worker's slow progress through the dark shifting surroundings of the furnaces of steel mills. The brilliant only in the book gives the reader an idea of the danger of that million men which subsists precariously from week to a controlled course until unexpected disaster is.

The reader needed sensibly all of a reader's help and bit is a thrilling piece of scientific fiction to the pity of Mr. Walker's work and it is unfortunately experimental circle of the first series. The reader gets of hidden stuff under more critical inspection of their own. It was a spectacle that would really move anyone. . . . It was a very hard thing. I learned, the hard and dangerous. In Immigrant substitutes in the open hearth have generally defined under the strength. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] years before [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Growing Pains of the International Drama

THE DRAMA OF TRANSITION. By Isaac Goldberg. Cincinnati: Stewart Kidd Company.

IN the very foreword of his study on "The Drama of Transition," Dr. Isaac Goldberg, who, by the way, discovers no he goes along rather a handy fashion of giving to definitions by fellow-critics of the stage a temporal assent that leaves his own judgment intact, quotes Ashley Dukes as authority for the statement that the period of transition through which the stage is passing contains nothing more static than "advancement to an ever-beckoning goal." We are, however, consoled a little further on by a definition which, if it is no outside, offers at least some present help in the task of reading a synthetic quality into the mass of seemingly disordered effort which the international stage represents in the intellectual life of the day: "The anatomy of a fresh outlook on life with an extended technique" . . . "It is true, a phrase applied by him only to the work of the veteran Spanish dramatist Benito Perez Galdos, whose career begins so long ago as 1868 and whose last play was written as recently as 1918. But the expression is too illuminating to be neglected at the score of limited application, and is one that we will do well to bear in mind as we follow Dr. Goldberg in his examination of recent dramatic tendencies in the eight countries he has selected for the purpose of his monograph.

That Dr. Goldberg has done his difficult task with thoroughness will be apparent even to those whose acquaintance with the European theatre falls behind his own encyclopedic knowledge. Much of the ground he has had to break is new. This is especially the case with Spain, information upon whose current intellectual movements is anything like a general issue seems to date from yesterday and for whom Professor Kelly has been for years a prophet crying in a wilderness that buffoons and melo-de-ds represented the full count of Iberian life since the eleventh century. The difficulties of intelligent comparison for the average reader where such unknown ones as Hills is concerned, Dr. Goldberg has skillfully supplied means of comparisons, not only by abundant quotation, but by constant "trench inferred parallels between the somewhat obscure figures of which he treats and the work of authors so familiar to the American shopping public as Shaw, Galsworthy and Drinkwater. The influence of history, national character and religion on the dramatic mind, is given full significance. In Southern Europe generally, for example, Dr. Goldberg believes the strong hand to control disorganizing elements derives from what might be called the insufficiency of tragedy in lands where the "point of honor" stops its old force and where no formula has been evolved to reconcile dignity with defeat. In Italy in particular he observes the limitation placed upon the field which drama exploits by a crowd from whose ranks have sprung a no average share into crime or fetishism. He says:

> The Italian temperament, unlike the Slavic, finds no great problems settled in advance by the crowd, thus removing, or at least greatly modifying, one of the contingencies of human action.

In Argentina he commentates a dramatic drama, full of native promise and only too warmly encouraged by particular critics, yet struggling in its cradle by commercial greed and by the Dutch apathy to commercial methods of the all-powerful Society of Authors. Over all the Latin countries he sees the shadow of Paris, which is to say Paris, where mechanical perfection of stagecraft and the triumphant tradition of centuries have little room for dramatic unrest. Indeed, in the country of Molière and Brieux Dr. Goldberg seems to see a little significance to the tradition upon which he dissents it with a brief appreciation of the work of Romain Rolland.

It is Jacinto Benavente, Nobel prize winner and "a leader of the school of revolt that followed the defeat of Spain in 1898," whom Dr. Goldberg proposes as the most significant figure in modern Spanish drama. Benavente is an old Greek professor, or an Irish Dunsany, who, after several dramatic essays in the traditional school of violence and peasant tragedy, has settled down in the fly in the ointment of bourgeois complacency. He is, indeed, the Spanish Bernard Shaw, and Dr. Goldberg wonders, perhaps rather naively, why the Irish critics did not discover him, instead of Dunsany, in 1922. He has the same sly contempt for Art with the big "A" whose adoration is not essential clear thinking. "The true art of the theatre is to do good business, and to do good business you must do good art," is a sentiment that might have come but from Aldolphe Terrasse. But it is Shaw with a difference. He

> resembles his English (sic) contemporary in his radical "reformism," his ready wit, his intellectual curiosity. One leads in turn through Benavente, however, for Barbarous, Cornelius, professions Amor and their life-force brand. . . . He dissects the mind and leaves the heart curiously indifferent—perhaps because he is himself an indifferent spectator. . . . He does not, like Shaw, plunge into the waters and get himself obviously wet; he is like those dapper students who expend their effort on a beautiful bathing suit that is never meant to be blessed by the waves.

Nor has Benavente, like his British colleague, that uncanny dissent taught that realism when the accretions of convention may be cast away and when the subject must further because they have become the conditions of the only possible life. It is reality itself against which the Spanish writer revolts in his "Witches' Sabbath" (La Noche del Sabado), a story of a sordid intrigue among the cosmopolitan colonists of the Riviera, whose theme, one so natural to the Catholic, is the terrible and urgent call of fallen human nature. In the words of the chief woman character:

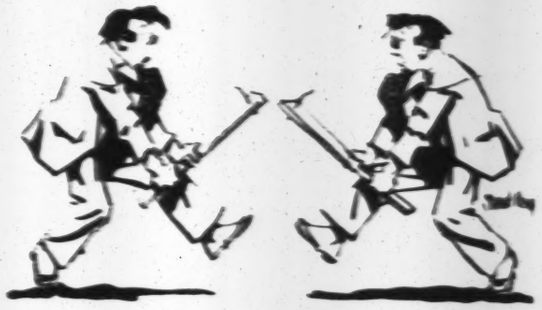
> To achieve anything in life . . . must destroy reality and thrust aside the phantoms of fact which confuse and bore us around, to follow the only reality, the flight of our wildest spirits on Saturday Night as they turn to their kind—some toward evil, to be lost in the shadows forever . . . others toward good, to dwell eternally in it, the children of love and light.

Shaw's affiliations with the angels have been questioned, but at least intelligent criticism has never discovered him on the side of the witches.

In his review of the Italian stage one finds that Dr. Goldberg takes the severity of the younger intellectuals too seriously and treats it overtheologically. With almost a conscious effort he strives to read into the dramatic "exposure" (the word is that of Marinetti and his futurist bands) not only a superabundance of revolt against the all-pervading French influence, but a sincere groping for democratic, in the "grass-roots" theatre of Pirandello, Marinelli and Perrini he sees with greater plausibility a real effort to achieve a national theatre out of the debris of the old Italian Comedy, whose commedia's progeny of Arlequins, Pantaloons and Brighellas appear to haunt the imaginations of writers for the "little theatres" in all lands. Dr. Goldberg writes:

> Marinelli's Satyrion, only part of a greater history, may not be dismissed in into any more than may the Gerione Rigodoldo or the more compact Dodolin, whose wild exploits, often meaningless, are yet not without meaning.

What meaning can be read into the scandalous conceit in the pages of the Paris Figaro by Marinelli shortly after the abortive attempt to impose his "Futurismo" on the interests of decency he leaves to his readers, heavily quoting this amazing document in extenso. The Variety Theatre, in the words of the manifesto, was to be "absolutely practical, seeking to divert the public with musical effects, erotic excitation and imaginative surprises." It was to "run the entire gamut of stupidity, immorality, absurdity, thrusting the intelligence to the very brink of madness." Time, space and coherence were to be abolished. Caryphides, featuring women's "admirable animal traits," were to shoulder the Homers and Dantes questions in a farce. By trembling on ground towards which would introduce the element of surprise at magic moments. Glue was to be poured on the seats of orchestra stalls, the stove seat was to be sold to two persons, "thus making more of confusion and argument"; free tickets were to be given to lunatics, stinking powders scattered about, while from the treasury pickets of American tramp comedians, "deep as the holds of ships," should leave "the great futuristic hilarity that will revolutionize the face of the world." Thence to the "Synthetic Futurist Theatre," a technical, dynamic, simultaneous, autonomous, alogical and unreal," where all dialogue would be improvised nightly. That Dr. Goldberg should take this matchless footing seriously, even to the extent of asserting that it has "thrown a vivid light upon the weaknesses of conventional technique," a testimony



"Be your own hero, other whom."

to the pitfalls upon which the critical author stumbles who would rather trade shibboleths with the illuminate than be humanly "equal" with the bourgeois. He may well conclude that "as an catholic, as well as a national, institution the Italian Theatre is in a bad way."

When German expressionism and the new Yiddish Theatre are reached we are on ground where the critical faculty can more easily pick its steps. Through defeat and disillusionment, as Dr. Goldberg very significantly adumbrates, the German people is only now entering upon the heritage of pessimism bequeathed to it by such foreshadowed thinkers as Nietzsche and Schopenhauer. Like all unexplored things, the German soul turns to a "Schlaide" within itself. Having failed to impress its individuality upon the world, it is taking the natural revenge of making it impress "made and guilty." Two entities between which the newer critics draw elaborate distinctions, in terms of the universal.

> As a result of the intensive preoccupation with self, the new type of play develops particular forms. . . . No longer does man struggle against a Greek Fate, against other men, but he is at war with his other selves. In himself he is a universe, the very sense of all his conflicts. . . . The drama, in short, becomes autobiographical, as did the novel before it. Hence, according to the critic Bernhard Diebold, the prevalence of historical plays, which provide the frame for personal views after the author has used up his own biographies.

Diebold's theory is far from self-evident, but it gives somewhat clearer as we follow its exposition by means of Hauptmann's recent drama of the Conquistadores, "The White Redeemer" ("Der Weisse Heiland,") which Dr. Goldberg, by the way, grudges to the Expressionist school. In this tragedy of the Mexican conquest, the clash of two civilizations and the color of history are made subservient throughout to the contest in the breast of hapless and superstitious Montezuma, as his frantic faith in the "White Redeemer" who is to come overseas yields to the conviction that the only Cortes has used his confidence for his own selfish purposes. Even upon disillusionment is complete and the monarch has sunk into a mortal lethargy, the chatelaunest that waits on all faiths blindly and unreasonably hold does not halt. With his robes flung over his shoulders, he is thrust on a balcony by his rabble captors, that his presence may suppress a popular rising, and dies of a javelin aimed at his heart by a pitying subject.

> We have here [comments Dr. Goldberg] an epic tragedy of faith. . . . Montezuma is not only an Aztec King, he is the trusting soul . . . the symbol of yielding good which is so readily vanquished.

In his study of the origins and renaissance of the Yiddish drama, the author, it is plain, is on peculiarly familiar ground and his labor is one of love. This authentic and vigorous body of work in a despised dialect seems to bring a breath of inspiration into the vapors and sophistications of Western European drama. It is absolutely clear that its influence is destined to be far-reaching. We find it, as we would expect, informed with the grip on actuality that has made the Jew a power in the modern world. It is in the main a folk-theatre, filled with the good humor and pawky worldly wisdom of the market place, and with little tendency to take the extreme view of human destiny. Out of the racial disaster, it is plain, the Jew has purchased a sympathetic humanity in tragedy in his personal life, due perhaps to thinner notions of personal dignity, but also to a juster estimate of the true values in life. When tragedy reaches him, it is either through the persecution to which he has almost becomes habituated or through the persistence of instincts and habits that reach him more and more remotely from the far-away background of old racial tradition. Thus in Sholom Asch's dynamic drama, "The God of Vengeance," which Dr. Goldberg compares interestingly, and rather to the disadvantage of the Christian dramatist, with "Mrs. Warren's Profession," it is the sense of violated religion, not of violated manhood, that precipitates the tragedy. Money is ready to "drench the wound that honor feels," to glass the brothel, to bring back the errant daughter, to cover the whole episode with a marriage of convenience. But with the Scroll of the Law a new conception of integrity has entered the soul of erring Yekel, and rather than violate it further he bears down his sullied home about the ears of wife and daughter.

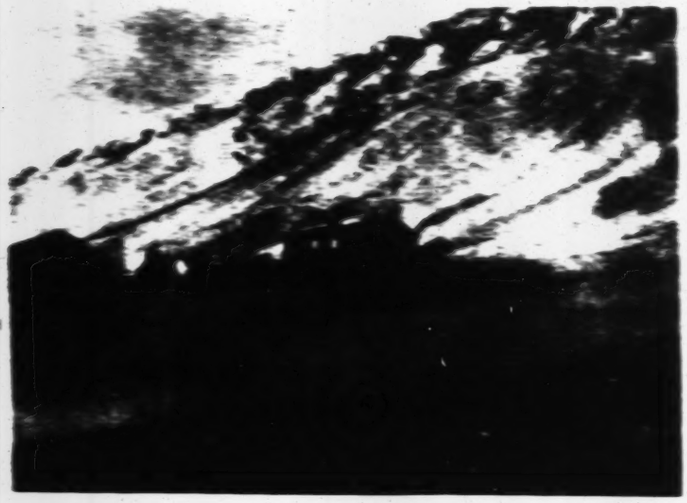
A play more representative of modern cross-currents in Judaism is "The Dybo Penalty" of David Pinski, a native of Moscow, who, after adventurous activity and vagabondage successively to follow the steps of the stage, came to New York and entered Columbia at the age of 32. Under one roof are three generations of a typical Jewish family, representing in its five units just so many conflicting phases of Jewish life—the fanatical guardian of the Law, the orthodox money getter, the Zionist, the Socialist and the liberal—to whom race means nothing and whose goal is assimilation with the Gentile. When disaster comes in the form of a pogrom, each reacts after his own manner, but one only, old Nob Malube, the city preacher, after vainly seeking a place of security for the precious scroll of the synagogue through the Jewish quarter, lays down his life for his faith. Again, tragedy has touched Jewry through the heritage of a waning tradition.

Owing to restrictions of space, not even a brief study on the latter English or Irish writers is included in Dr. Goldberg's present work. This is more the pity, as it entails the omission of even a passing mention of St. John Ervine, surely one of the most vital and outstanding figures in the renaissance of the stage. Perhaps because he shares Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton's depressing estimate of current American dramatists, or perhaps because he is reserving the subject for a separate monograph, the contributions of the United States to the Drama of Transition is dismissed in a few pages devoted to the work of Eugene O'Neill and Susan Glaspell. As might be expected, he joins Mr. Kenneth McGowan, in crystallizing around the former the hopes of eventual liberation from the tyranny of the box office and the clean formula and in urging an even closer affiliation to the Expressionistic school of Continental Europe. Dr. Goldberg says:

> Realism in the analogic sense of the word holds for O'Neill the traps of melodrama, of the artifically purposeless gesture and musings of the dramatist's puppets. This appears in as good a play as "Beyond the Horizon." . . . It appears in "Anna Christie," where the future lover, though he has been five days adrift with his shipwrecked companions, . . . must begin to make love to her no sooner than he has been picked out of the water. It appears in a peculiar manner, in "Diff'rent" by not appearing at all, so to speak. For "Diff'rent" is by implication a psychological contrast, yet the author presents only the outer ends of that contrast, with thirty years between the acts.

Dr. Goldberg has written a treatise on a passing phase of modernistic effort that deserves to take its place as a textbook with all students of the drama. The scale of the task which he set himself forces at times a rather breathless space, and the necessity of establishing a synthesis through so protean an academy results at times what strikes the reader as a slight confusion of labels. If "Expressionist," for example, is a meaningless qualification unless used with a full knowledge of the author to whom it is ascribed, the information seems obvious that it is a term scarcely worth using at all. Now the best, the essays were well worth reading from the inscrutability of current literature, and the author's time has been wasted if the impression fails to get home that a drama of transition necessarily implies a criticism that must be prepared to adjust itself to the life and movement of the very drama itself—chosen to Bergsonian.

American Industrial Enterprise in Spitsbergen



[illegible] Photograph by [illegible] Wide World

John M. Longyear.

Poe as the Melancholy Victim of Himself

A Review by
AUGUSTA SHUFORD

EDGAR A. POE: A Psychopathic Study. By John W. Robertson, M. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $[illegible].

ACROSS the facade of the public library in one of the smaller American cities seven names are carved in large letters. They are Homer, Virgil, Dante, Cervantes, Goethe, Milton, Poe. The fourth name is a little larger than the others and is directly over the front door. It serves not only its professional purpose, but also—by virtue of the association of ideas—a more subtle one by calling the appreciative stranger's attention to the group which, except for the inclusion of this name, would fail, by reason of its derivations, to attract his notice. The almost unfailing response to the message in the disconcerted smile lighting shield accompanies—in evidence that the American public is in such complete agreement with its host as to see only the "break" in it. That Poe is America's greatest poet—this one American writer to be placed among the immortals—is not questioned.

Dr. Robertson, a physician of San Francisco, the director of a private institution for nervous and mental diseases and a bibliophile and book collector, is convinced that Edgar Allan Poe did not get what he deserved from his contemporaries, and that since his translation the world has not repaired the wrong. He has a particular grievance against the Rev. Dr. Griswold, who was Poe's first biographer. He has an attitude against Mr. George E. Woodberry, probably Poe's best-known biographer, which is not so lately developed as to be called a grievance. In brief, no one has done Poe justice, save Professor James A. Harrison, and in the throes of his blindness under he overdid his enthusiasm.

Dr. Robertson essays to repair the wrong by subjecting Poe, his ancestors and his creations to a psychopathic consideration. And then he gives the verdict in the same way that he would give it to the family of a patient brought to his office or to his institution for consultation. This makes it incumbent upon the serious reviewer of Dr. Robertson's book to state, first, What is the world's estimate of Poe today? and second, In what respect does Dr. Robertson's estimate differ from this?

Woodberry says:

> Poe stands absolutely alone as a poet, with none like him; as to fiction, as an artist, he is hardly less unlikely, but he has some lines of connection or affinity with the other masters of mystery.

W. C. Brownell, in "American Prose Masters," says:

> There is no more effective way of realizing the distinction of Poe's genius than by imagining American literature without him. One is tempted to add there is no other way. It is in the historic rather than the critical estimate that his importance appears. It owes more to its isolation than to its quality. He is in fact the solitary artist of our older generation. This is his distinction and will remain much. • • • Poe's art was studied, • • • and if he constructed life he proceeded on the march. • • • In a technique his most noticeable success is the complacence of his effect. He understood to perfection the value of tone in a composition, and tone is an element that is almost invaluable. In this respect he has no forerunner and few foreign rivals. • • • He had, in short, a fine mind, which he neither disciplined nor allowed nor developed. • • • His errors and misfortunes are only to be understood probably from the point of view of psychology. • • • But it is the tragedy of American letters that the one absolutely artistic of our older literature should, in any marked degree, require a chivalrous, rather than reasonable, critical justification.

One reads through Dr. Robertson's "Psychopathic Study" expecting either to find new facts concerning Poe's life or else a new interpretation of old facts. There is no tangible disparity in the actual facts as presented by Dr. Robertson and by Poe's other well-known biographers. The author cites Woodberry as authority for much of the material used in this book, but concedes that Woodberry's treatment of the subject was unfair on the ground that he brought no love to bear upon his work. The Woodberry biography is, he thinks, misleading because it is the work of a literary man who proceed deliberately to discuss and analyze a genius, but as a surgeon would perform some merciful operation on a patient he loved, but as a vivisectionist would dissect some unfriended animal. He pity, no love swayed the hand; only the deliberate purpose to demonstrate a fact, however cruelly the knife hurt, however wildly the heart palpitated.

Dr. Robertson is an ardent lover not only of Poe the author, but of Poe the man, and if his book had had for its subtitle "An Appreciation," instead of "A Psychopathic Study," it would be a welcome contribution to the literature which seeks to treasure, for admirers of Poe, every association that gathers round his memory. Although repetitious and so loosely constructed as to confuse the meaning as well as to distract the attention, such a mass of material has been gathered and such a degree of fidelity devoted to its presentation as to give the book a certain historical value.

Dr. Robertson's logic is not always obvious, subtlety not always sound:

> Many of Griswold's allegations, even when true, cannot justly be charged against Poe, but rather against his morbid heredity. Poe was not always to be held responsible for either his words or his acts. In his great accomplishments or his lapses, Heredity was as much responsible for the one as the other; his heritage was pregnant with both good and evil.

> Are any of us responsible for our words or acts, our accomplishments or lapses, save to God, the law and our conscience? Poe was not different from other men in this respect. No one contends today that man is what he is from environment. The Calvinist who thought that everything was settled before the beginning of time was not far wrong. The Freudians do not put it on the back, but they give one no responsibility for it whatsoever.

Precocity, of necessity, frequently early declines. I view brilliancy in the child as an abnormal heredity that must pay the price of premature decay.

It seems to the reviewer that when an author makes statements which are so easily disproved as in this, some of his statements can safely be accepted without verification. Were not Mozart, Mendelssohn, Handel, Brahms, Bach, Dante, Browning, Pope, Michelangelo, Raphael, Corot, Turner, Murillo, Macaulay, Mill and "others too numerous to mention" precocious, and some of them to an almost incredible degree? It would be interesting to know in what way precocity foretold early decline in any of these immortals.

At times it is difficult to be quite sure whether the author is aiming to be facetious or serious. "I do not know that any unprejudiced person can blame Poe for denying that he was born in Boston," he says. "No, it is something of a slogan to be born in the same town as Benjamin Franklin, and to be connected even so remotely as by birthplace with Garrison, Channing and Phillips is a thing too sinister."

Dr. Robertson says:

> I do not know of any biography of Poe that from the psychiatrist's point of view presents the facts of his life in a manner to make the student comprehend the basic evil that dominated him.

and

> Without special knowledge of the causes that may produce unstable mental states, which only an alienist can possess, no biographer of Poe has been able to grasp in their entirety the essential facts regarding his mental conditions that profoundly obsessed Poe and under whose spell he was at the time many questionable acts were committed.

After reading this volume from the alienist's pen one is bound to admit that even now one does not know of such biography.

The thesis of the "Psychopathic Study" is that Poe was the victim of a "neurosis" which rendered him periodically irresponsible for his acts, that therefore his conduct should be judged with the same leniency which is accorded the conduct of those afflicted with periodical attacks of insanity, and that his biographers have been unjust to him in that they have presented to the world estimates of him based upon the assumption that he was throughout life of normal mind. Poe's "neurosis," according to Dr. Robertson, was "dipsomania," and the author devotes a large part of his book to explaining in what particulars dipsomania differs from alcoholism.

To a layman the explanation is not altogether convincing. Neither is the use of the word "neurosis," nor the contention that a person suffering from a neurosis is not accountable for his conduct.

Foster's Medical Dictionary defines "neurosis" as "A functional affection, such as neuralgia, of the nervous system unattended by inflammation or any ascertainable structural lesion; alcoholic neurosis, due to alcoholic excesses." "Dipsomania" it defines as "A state of frenzy produced by excessive thirst • • • as now commonly used, an insane and irresponsible craving for alcoholic drink." In vain does the layman search textbooks on psychiatry and neurology for a classification of "dipsomania" among the psychoses or neuroses. The word is sometimes found, but it is always used only in the dictionary sense, i. e., to indicate a tendency to periodic attacks of alcoholism, not as the name of a specific disease. It would be interesting to know Dr. Robertson's authority for classifying "dipsomania" as a neurosis.

There is some confusion in the reasoning, as well as in the nomenclature which the author employs in communicating to the reader the "special knowledge of the causes that may produce unstable mental states which only an alienist can possess." On page 47, he says:

> After dipsomania has reached that stage where organic changes have taken place in the coverings of the brain, the slightest alcoholic stimulation may produce profound delirium, mentally and morally. • • • Things are said and done while in this condition that are totally opposed to the speech and conduct ordinarily characterizing these patients, and, on recovery, they may have no memory of what has occurred.

On page 49:

> There can be no question of serious mental aberration, and that, at times, Poe was not responsible for either his actions or his statements. • • • They were of so serious a nature, and were so unlike the normal Poe, that they must be regarded as the offspring of a disordered brain.

On page 92:

> We find him a paranoid verbiomania, weaving unintelligible hypotheses based on misconceptions and ignorance of natural laws.

And on page 154:

> Dipsomania is not a term synonymous with insanity; neither is heredity nor directly does it bear a closer relation to mental diseases than do the other neuroses. • • • To call dipsomania insane, or to class them among the mentally unsound, is not justified by our experience, even though, theoretically, they belong to the same group and, at times, do show traces of nervous instability, with occasional irrational acts.

All this leaves the unprejudiced reader who lacks the "special knowledge which only an alienist can possess" in considerable confusion as to whether Poe's "neurosis" ever developed into insanity, and, if so, at exactly what period of his life. It also leaves him with the impression that Dr. Robertson has taken tremendous pains to glorify what is known in vulgar parlance as the habit of "going on sprees" under the name of "dipsomania."

Dr. Robertson makes statements in regard to the laws of heredity, and especially to the inheritance of genius and of alcoholism or the alcoholic temperament, which are so dogmatic as to challenge unquestioning acceptance from even those who lack the "special knowledge which only an alienist can possess." He says dipsomania

> is a transmitted disease and has an alcoholic heredity. • • • Should the parent not have inherited any alcoholic taint, and yet drink to excess, the children will show a more or less marked neurosis. • • • In this group are to be included the defective, the criminal and the crank, as well as those possessing an unstable nervous system that may develop insanity. In addition to these, and as truly the result of heredity are the precocious and those having that excessive development of certain faculties that we call genius. • • • While this neurosis may be inserted in this second generation, and, by careful mating, may be eradicated, yet there is an inexorable law of heredity that usually dominates. Those of succeeding generations that do become alcoholic frequently beget the dipsomaniac or individuals in other ways profoundly neurotic, so that the family cursed with this particular inheritance is frequently destroyed.

Dr. Robertson may understand, or claim to understand, these laws of inheritance which he sets forth with so much apparent certainty. Sages, Bateman, Thompson, to name three universally accepted authorities, make no such claim.

Dr. Robertson's "Psychopathic Study" leaves the reader in much the same position as it found him in regard to an interpretation of Poe's personality, his pathology and his genius. It does not alter the picture of America's greatest poet which has been so long accepted as to have become practically unquestioned.

There may be among Poe's admirers some who, like Dr. Robertson, will prefer to explain his frailties as a disease and to call this disease "dipsomania." Such an explanation adds nothing to an appreciation of Poe's genius, nor does it interpret the darker chapters of his life in such a way as to elicit greater sympathy for the handicap against which this genius was forced to struggle for expression. Most psychiatrists and the public at large will continue to all likelihood to apply to the interpretation of these darker chapters the "chivalrous justification" of a "psychopathic personality."

As a documentation of many facts about Poe this volume will be welcome. As a contribution to Poe's psychology it is negligible.

Edgar Allan Poe.

Catherine de Medicis, History's New-Blown Lily

Catherine de Medicis

From a Painting in the Louvre

A Review by
MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN

CATHERINE DE MEDICIS. By Preserved Smith, Professor of History at Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana. 2 vol. 8. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

It was hard enough for the romantic reader to be obliged to look on Lucrezia Borgia as a lady of responsibility, but good boys up to the highest Victorian standard, but as responsible, according to the point of view of 1923, this modern society has lost all interest in her. For some time the detraction of the generalship character assigned to Catherine de Médicis has met with more criticism, and now Dr. Paul van Dyke has shown us that, according to his lights, she was an extremely good wife, a well-intentioned mother, and, with the exception of the massacres of St. Bartholomew, which her contemporary critics regarded as such, a queen of decided opinions that—rather.

He also regarded the good old times when men and women about the Court could enjoy each other's hospitality in "all modesty and propriety, without anything resembling the amphitheatre." She was born in 1519 and she died in 1589, "a good death," we are told, although, as Dr. van Dyke says,

> Catherine and her children, in whom the intellectual vigor of the strong stock of the Medicis was to end, never grasped the meaning of that fundamental maxim of the universe, which is translated as the gospel of "the Prince of this world," which Luther and Machiavelli agreed in interpreting, "If you want an ass, be lazily."

But Catherine cared nothing for Machiavelli or for Luther. It is doubtful whether she ever read "The Prince," and the code of laws which Machiavelli arranged so that the children of darkness might outlive or be taken from the children of light was merely a synthesis of the received diplomatic practices of the time.

Viewed from every side, Dr. van Dyke's work has nearly all the good qualities that it could have. He accepts the reality, however, the assertion that Mary Stuart had helped to plan the death of Elizabeth, and he does not sufficiently expose the character of Henry of Navarre, whose relations with Francis de Guise showed that he was not merely impulsive. He was a greater and better man than historians have given us reason to believe and, if he had lived, the conditions which confronted Louis XIV. to begin the economic ruin of the French Nation might not have existed. It must be rather painful for this modern historian to admit that Henry, before his change of religion, never said that "Paris vaut une Messe"; but he may conclude that it was lack of opportunity rather than the fear of disappointing Madame, that induced the scoundrel author of these volumes to decide on lightly the character of the honest, patient and inoffensive King.

Dr. van Dyke makes an interesting sketch of the wife Margaret, the author of "The Heptameron," and some books of devotion, and with all the sympathy of his subject he seems to love and benefits of the wife of his son. The beauty of Dr. van Dyke's method is that he is not an infinitely patient or intellectually charming. His history is not pretty-pretty pay attention to those who can and read—which often has the effect of making a read and reread it is something that without exciting truth or indulging in unfounded assumed, as another, charge the man from a complicated and confused background, would have produced such a thoroughly readable book.

The treatment of the scenes that led to the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the blackest blot in the history of France during the Renaissance, will give great satisfaction to readers of very diverse proclivities. The Catholics was not moved by religious fanaticism to sanction the perfidious movement in the assassination of her to place. She desired only the preservation of the Valois dynasty. That she believed herself a devoted Catholic is plain from her frequent references to all her actions to the Deity.

In fact, in nearly all her written communications she is so plain in her expressions to view the Infinite Power. In her opinion, the most opportune time when to strike Admiral de Coligny or himself. The Admiral was not merely a political Huguenot, and this could not be said of all the Huguenot leaders who found "the religion" a strong aid to their purposes of driving the Valois from their throne and robbing their special enemies—for the Court of France was honeycombed with intrigue herself, and in these pleasant times it was the habit of the mighty to kill when they hated or feared. Catherine tried to see that Duke of Guise who had been most prominent in the detestable massacre punished by killed by the hand of her own son. One of the details which Dr. van Dyke gives of the massacre is curious. Catherine, who had warned the monarch, Charles IX., not to betray, had not intended that the wives of the Huguenot leaders or their children should be killed. She was thoughtful enough to send her message to warn the Huguenots to "place in places of safety." In Paris the work was not so, and it dare to be discriminating. The massacre of the Guises during the French Revolution was still and unfeeling to what occurred. Huguenots themselves had, in their turn, killed with fury and vindictiveness. But it is not related that Theodore Beza or any of the religious leaders urged or condoned the massacre, and it must be said to the credit of the Catholic French nobility that the St. Bartholomew massacre was condemned universally, in spite of the impression that Catherine gave to the Pope, and will be to all the coming heads of Europe, that she had done it all against reason and morality and for the sake of the Catholic Church. The letter given the did not use it with Queen Elizabeth—for she was firmly convinced that Elizabeth would have acted as she did, had the circumstances been similar.

She told the Queen of England that if the said Queen felt obliged to kill all her Catholic subjects for the good of the sovereign or the nation she would not have been displeased.

Most of the writers of the period of Catherine de Médicis have been partisans. On one side we have been told that the Huguenots were all pure patriots, struggling for freedom of life and religion, and that all the Protestants of the world sympathized deeply, in spite of their differences in nationality, with the specific group. Dr. van Dyke makes a discovery when he tells us that there were certain Lutherans who looked on the murder of the Catholic Huguenots as a justifiable punishment for their errors concerning the sacrament of the eucharist. Calvin, the Cardinal Bishop, was quite willing to hale Servet into prison against Spain whenever there was an opportunity, and Elizabeth of England thought it her duty to respect with Catholic rebels of her own shores when they could be useful against her enemies.

What seemed later to be a great question of religion was at the time very well understood to be a question of politics. Kings still believed that, in order to preserve order, their people must be of the same religion as the sovereign. Many of the evils that used the reputation of the time would have been avoided if the doctrine of the Catholic Church itself had not become so absolutely rational.

Before the holding of the Council of Trent—which the Pope was forced to call, under against his will—Rome, while preserving the Christian dogma unmodified, was the very centre of individual corruption. Dr. van Dyke, in showing how a reform which should have begun within the Church became a revolt from without, cannot be accused, as a Protestant, of special pleading. He agrees deeply with that great Roman Catholic historian Hermann Grisar, who says that:

> It has frequently been pointed out how much the authority of the Holy See suffered in the preceding age, not only on account of the Western Schism, when there had actually shadowed among for the time, but also through the so-called temporal sovereignty and their opposition to the Constitution of the Church through the political relations of the Popes since they established their temporalities in France, through the struggles they waged to extend their power in Italy, through the abuse of their ecclesiastical rights, and also, in the course of time, through the Popes themselves, who had, of, of many men, acquired lack of independence. To this we must add the doubtful behavior of the Curial officials and of several of the Cardinals in the Eternal City, especially at the turn of the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, after the disgraceful example of Alexander VI. and the Borgia family, the learning of the successor, Julius II., more fighting rather than an ecclesiastic, and the very worldly spirit of Leo X. and his court. Cardinals and the chiefs of worldly principalities and Church revenues, which almost Philip, the Spanish Franciscan, had already described in his "The Spanish Cardinal," had alone "a still greater height at Rome."

Catherine herself wrote to Rome urging reforms in discipline. The progress of the Huguenot heresy might be stopped, she thought, if the

(Continued on Page 27)

Bell at the Court of Henry III.: Catherine and Henry Are Seated at the Left

Three Years of Balkan Warfare

A Review by
ELDRIDGE COLBY

THE MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN. A History of the Balkan Republics (1915-18). By Lieut.-Colonel W. T. Fitzhugh Elliott.

"Camp under the Plane Trees."

Review by Carlton Stanton.

It is a sound military principle that one's strength should, at critical moments of conflict, be concentrated by a disposition of force in detachments, rather than scattered units hold out of the major field of conflict, troops more numerous than those which comprise the units themselves. On this theory there were during the World War many objections to the maintenance in Macedonia and around Salonika of any considerable allied army. It is said that, even in Salonika, a person as Lord Kitchener urged a complete withdrawal from that region. Yet there were many reasons contrariwise made on the opposite side.

But the campaign had popular and political motives as well as military. There are indeed little constituent circumstances that arise from them are less pleasing to the purely military mind, which thinks usually in terms of tangible progress and successful campaigns.

Out of the Hot Days came the Orient. The two Great protagonists of Asia Minor and Greece nearly bridged the gulf, inland across which they divide into the separate waters of the Black and Mediterranean Seas. Across this bridge went the well shadowed of the Modern, increasing in glory like the vanishing moons. Mahomed had come to the Black Mountains of the Balkans. But the present people among the hills have their cross and continued their hegemony. They were overrun, but never entirely subdued by the invaders from Asia, who nevertheless succeeded in giving to a part of Europe the title of "the Near East." They struggled against their ancient enemy until the Empire of the Grand Turk began to crumble, and then they drove him back. Yet, even at that moment, in 1912, they found a new enemy who spoke at first across the polished tables of diplomacy, and later out of the thousands of iron mouths whose name is Europe, a new enemy who swept in middle Europe and wished to cross the Balkan "bridge" in the reverse direction and pass on to the rich valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates. Then came the World War.

A disastrous and inconclusive Austro-Serb campaign in 1914 ended in a stalemate, and as Lieut. Villiers says, for a time, "the Serbian front was considered in the Austrian Army almost as a rest cure." Yet for least, however, from the Teutons came down out of the North in adequate force, only led and well equipped. Bulgaria covered the Macedonian areas held by her Balkan neighbor, allied herself with Germany, Austria fell, and the wagon-lits were able to run direct from the Bosporus to Berlin.

England and France moved to help their Balkan ally. The aid came too late. Still there the troops were. A withdrawal would be a political blunder. If Greece were permitted to join or to fall under the German arms, the Mediterranean would be even more unsafe; communications with Palestine, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, Australia and the true Orient would become insecure. So Salonika was held. Mahomed Gouda, Tunisians from the Sahel, police from the worn hills of France, Italians from beyond the Adriatic, volunteers from Australian plains and re-equipped and re-heartened Serbs through the Rue Venizelos and the long, sandy street beside the quays, until the city where St. Paul first preached in Europe began to wear the aspect of an armed camp.

There they found and fretted for nearly three years. First came the danger of weighty German reinforcements coming down out of the mountains, overwhelming their small numbers and driving them into the sea, or at least out to sea in a well-directed even more damaging to allied morale than that from the Dardanelles. Next followed minor offensives to improve their positions, to secure themselves against surprise from the Bulgars in front and against Greek treachery in the rear. Then came increasing prospects of something approaching a major operation, prospects eventually culminating in the successful advance of September, 1918, of which the author of this volume categorically states: "It was on the Macedonian front that the first fatal breach was made." Bulgaria sued for peace, Turkey fell away, Austria-Hungary went down, offensives elsewhere likewise succeeded, and the war was over.

However, the story of the Salonika Army is not so simply told in a single paragraph. Nor is a single volume. G. Ward Price wrote of the British operations, from a British point of view. General Sarrail wrote of the French activities, from his own point of view. Greek propagandists has had its say, and been savingly commented upon by Colonel Feyler, Director of the Swiss Military Review. There was no army there—only armies. Even the facts of the commander were discussed, objected to, referred to home Governments, and sometimes carried out. By juggling instructions the Greek Government permitted Bulgarian and German activities with the left hand, while with the right the same Government issued high-sounding diplomatic protests. Enemy Consuls operated as bureaus of information for the benefit of the troops across the battle lines. Bulgarians penetrated and demolished the Russian detachments. Ruedi Pasha, called "a disreputable and ridiculous adventurer," strutted about and added to the worries of the Allies. Add to all this the long-standing Balkan bitterness, Balkan nationalistic malaghry, Balkan turbulent greed. Add again the fact that of the three French Generals sent out, Sarrail, Guillaumat and Franchet d'Esperey, the first and the last arrived with clouded reputations and records of failure. The marvel of the matter is that any operations were possible at all.

All of the conflicting interests resulted in men conflicting purposes and contradictory data that final judgments cannot yet be put to paper. The present author wrote of the Balkan operations; this volume is a revision and alteration of that previous book, proportioning it better for general reader than for merely Balkan reading, and correcting—as he says—some errors of fact. Yet it cannot be accepted as inclusive and conclusive, in spite of his frequent attempts to preserve impartiality and in spite of his admirable opportunities as liaison officer to collect and collate information. It is, nevertheless, extremely good evidence, as testimony it is neither monotonical nor irrelevant. It will certainly aid in the future formulations of the final judgment. So, we might remark of it, in the words of Horatio perhaps, that: "Be neither as deep as a well, nor as broad as a church door, but 'tell a-me."

For the Serbs, the author has little use. He criticises them for failing to attack early in 1915, in co-operation with the Italians. He accuses them of planning an assault on Bulgaria quite some time before Bulgaria entered the war. He speaks of the "extreme and rapacious tortures" with which they ruled subject Bulgars in Macedonia. He lays them for refusing to construct adequate defenses. He declares, "They have no high political aims nor broad views." He does, however, give great credit to their patriotism and fighting spirit.

The Bulgarians fare slightly better at his hands, though he does speak of their "bitter feeling of spite" and remark that they "understand gratitude largely in the sense of anticipation of benefits to come."

And personalities are as freely assailed as nationalities, notably the personality of Sarrail, who is vigorously criticised almost whenever his name is mentioned as inefficient in a military sense, as political meddler and even personally inconsistent and unbearable. Only once does the author really say anything decent about him (and then grudgingly), of the retreatment from Serbia to Salonika in 1915. "It must be admitted that General Sarrail conducted this retreat in good order." But even this is qualified three pages later by the remark that though a well-executed retreat may be a fine operation from a technical point of view, it does not arouse enthusiasm.

Yet even the passing of opinions, which detracts from the value of this work as sober history, does not prevent the volume rendering full credit as an otherwise excellent record, detailed as regards military forces, positions, operations, clear as regards topography and its bearing on the campaign, and admirably and interestingly written. To a military man these matters would be of sufficient importance to warrant detailed commentary. But the "general reader"—if there be such a person, though all good reviewers are supposed to assume that there is—would care to know more of the major political efforts of this campaigning up and down the slopes of the Balkan hills and beside the rivers that tumble turbulently down toward the Aegean. Of these things he has a greater curiosity than in discussions as to what of the many variations of spelling were used with regard to Dede-Agatch, Salonica, and the Dubrugin, or as the proportionate numbers of private soldiers and of general officers appear in the illustrations.

Here is the most significant passage in the volume.

General Guillaumat deserves credit for having thought out the Macedonian offensive, basing it on Vassal Michaut's old plan of 1916, for the part which concerned him. General d'Esperey perfected the plan, completed it, and then carried it out. . . . General d'Esperey himself, to judge by his statements, did expect to strike a formidable blow at the Bulgarians and then render them inclined to conclude a separate peace, to which the allied victories in France and the fact that neither the Germans nor the Austro-Hungarians were now in a position to send help to their satellites in the East, would contribute. But even he did not dream of a complete and overwhelming victory.

The United States had never declared war on Bulgaria or on Turkey, and, though the latter had severed relations, an American Charge d'Affaires continued to reside at Sofia. This gentleman, Murphy by name, was able to conduct an active, although prudent propaganda, in favor of a separate peace, hinting that the sooner the Bulgars abandoned the now hopeless cause of the Central Empires the better would be the conditions which the Entente would offer them.

The direct result of this and no general offensiveness cannot be definitely estimated. At any rate, it is true that the Bulgarians were becoming depressed and war-weary, their desertions increased, even mutinies occurred.

The German troops which had served to soften the Bulgarians had been greatly reduced, and the relations between the two were by no means too friendly.

Such was the situation when the big offensive started. Yet even with the Allies things were not very promising. Forces were depleted, home Cabinets were not extremely favorably disposed toward the idea. Britain, Italy and France withheld reinforcements. Troops were badly needed in France. Without the unqualified confidence of the commanders under him, General d'Esperey was likewise distrusted by his own War Department. General Guillaumat, who had been called back to the critical task of commanding Paris in difficult days, was held in readiness to proceed to Salonika by airplane and resumme command if matters became dangerous or d'Esperey seemed to falter.

Still the offensive succeeded. A break here, and another break there. German and Austrian reinforcements came down from garrison duty in Russia. Counter-attacks were launched. But the pressure became too great. The battle which began on the 15th of September ended on the 29th with a Bulgarian surrender. Germany and Austria were too heavily involved in Northeastern France and in Italy to give further aid. The Eleventh German Army was cut off from the Bulgarians; headquarters detachments disabled their telephone wires and fled in the night; Bulgarians wandered out of ranks and back toward their farms and fields. The defeat was complete. The demoralization was absolute. "The only man who did not lose his head was the German Commander-in-Chief, General von Scholtz." Bulgarian officers even wired back to the Czar of Bulgaria asking him to beg for an armistice.

However, lest it not be for a moment imagined that the crash was due to weakness on one side, it was due to vigor of attack, tenacity of purpose, and vicious fighting on the part of the victors. Balkan valleys, Balkan mountain passes, Balkan hilltops afford excellent terrain for waging war. Individual valor is needed to assault difficult positions, strategic genius and tactical intuitiveness are needed to make the most of the ground, so that a valley entered, a mountain passed, and a hilltop conquered may mean the control of an area, the cutting of communications, or the paralysis of hostile operations. The conflict in these steep hills of the Balkans was almost the proverbial clash of an irresistible force and an immovable body.

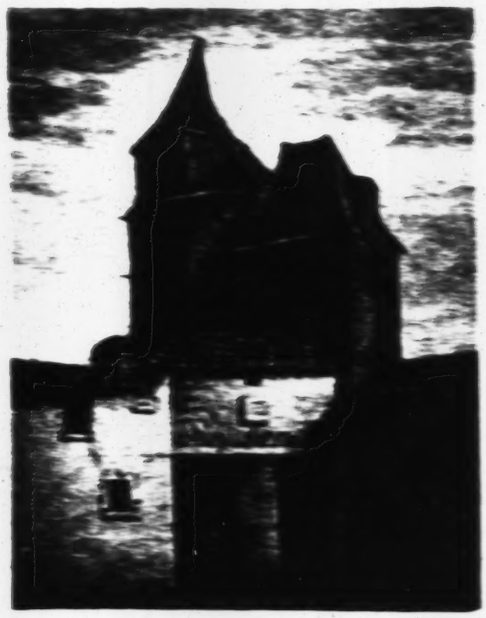
The fact that this volume was written by an Italian is evident only from the extended account the author gives for Italian participation, for he seriously avoids flaunting the glorious deeds of his fellow-countrymen. He says:

It was not possible that Italy should remain absent from that area, which subsequent events have proved to be extremely important. Even before the war we had great political and economic interests in the Balkans, interests in part destroyed and in part menaced by the Austrians and Germans in the course of the campaign, it was absolutely necessary that we ourselves should participate in reconstructing them, instead of leaving this work entirely to others. . . . Our victory in Italy would not have sufficed to affirm our position among the Balkan peoples if they had not seen us take part in the victory won in their own homelands.

For the English the author has especial admiration—for their military resources, for their military genius, for their gentlemanly conduct, for the high culture of their officers, for their love of sport, for their attention to the value of amusements, and for their thorough professional interest and absorption in their work. As an instance in point, he tells of an amusing officer in the topographical section who looked at every event principally from the point of view of mapping. His only comment on the fall of Constantine was that he hoped now they might secure some Greek maps the former Government had refused to supply. His only fear at the German push in France during March, 1918, was that a topographical plant at Albert might be destroyed. He even regretted the Bulgarian collapse because it would mean that his unfinished mapping program would always remain unfinished.

I have said that the reader would scarcely know Villiers to be an Italian, if he read the text without looking at the title page. All the more is this to the author's credit in that the book is not a translation. It was written in English, and I have discovered but one "type" and but one error in grammar.

Honorable Pedigree of the Literary Essay



Pedigree of the Literary Essay: Montaigne's Tower as It Appeared in 1923.

A Review by
RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

[illegible]

SINCE we sate with the spectators, for Bacon, the essayist, we believe personal talents of the period we have come to refer to as "the eighteen nineties," there were a great popular revival of interest in the masterpieces of literature, and the discussions of them in inexpensive yet attractive forms was due largely to the editorial tools and enthusiasm of two men—William Peterfield Trent, with "The Century Poets," in which was included his own anthology of "Essays of This Century," and Clement Wilson's anthology of "Belletrists and Essayists," and Bernard Shaw, with "The Camelot Classics," reprints of great masterpieces (named after Camelot "The Short Library," from the name of the enterprising publisher of both, namely, Walter Scott).

A feature of these volumes was the stimulating introductions written by young literary men from a modern point of view, and the enthusiasm of these newly accessible editions, published at a shilling, on the original young readers of the time was widespread. The real origin of Walter Pater in England, where as he had been known chiefly by the limited edition of "Studies in Mythical Romance," was to need to have started with the publication of the little "Canterbury" volume. William Sharp was to have the editorial field and was, I now believe, the inspiration. "Pater Redivivus," but Mr. Bernard Shaw, through his little written poetry which deserves a wider recognition than it has yet obtained, has gone so indistinguishably with his valuable work of giving every other contemporary to all varieties of good literature, much of which was previously accessible only to costly "library" editions, and to recall more entirely out of print. His chief contribution to the "Everyman" library, and such "shilling" as he may justly be called "creative," for it creates a taste for books which might otherwise be neglected, and thus creates a body of intelligent readers which might otherwise be non-existent. Such dynamic force of literature has an incalculable influence in modifying the intellectual life of a period, and the debt we owe in this respect to editors and publishers with independent and courageous literary faith is not sufficiently recognized. Probably Mr. Shaw has still admire for the honor of a "literary knighthood"; such knighthoods are still, indeed, to have given a hanging of late, as they have been sufficiently broadcast and indiscriminate; yet, if any man deserves well of England for the best kind of service to her literature, it is certainly Bernard Shaw.

For the selection of "Modern English Essays" we are more indebted to the editor, as he has provided us with a body of lively and influential reading which only such selections as the world have gleaned and together, as certainly entertaining and significant in a literary way. Such a "sample" of the essay is a peculiar boon for the casual reader, whatever form of refreshment it may be seeking, from intellectual stimulation to the lighter delectation of humour and fancy. The alternative book is the ideal, as all essayists would be delighted, a book with which one can be serious or gay as one's mood demands. Apart from the general value as a friendly anthology of good literature, it illustrates the modes of thinking characteristic of the period, it serves as well as the essay itself is which the essay was to get, the previous adaptability as a form to every variety of content.

The history of the essay takes a characteristically surprised course, it would be attributed to Bacon, to Montaigne. Yet Mr. Bernard Shaw, one of the most and skillful practitioners of the art.

It is not often we can deal with any approach to accuracy the origin of a new form of literature. In the world, but it was in the month of March, 1911, that the essay was brought. It was stated in the second story of the old house of the castle of Montaigne, in a study to which the philosopher retired for that purpose, surrounded by his books, close to the chapel, cleansed from the contacts of a lingering world. He wrote slowly, not systematically, it took nine years to finish the two first books of the essays.

This honour, which is, or should be, one of the primary conditions of every writing, generally indicated to birth. But although Montaigne undoubtedly was the first writer to produce the essay exactly as which, its varieties beginning from word, with further back, as Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson, in his essay on "The Art of the Essayist," which Mr. Bernard Shaw publishes for the first time, thus points out.

The roots of the [illegible] writing by far back as History [illegible] 1911. He would a great part of his inspiration to Cicero, who treated of essays [illegible] with a [illegible] [illegible] and that he owed to Plutarch, whose dialogues undoubtedly suggested the form of both the novel and the essay. "Pater's dialogues would be remembered that he had that they have a dramatic setting, while the essayists of the essay is subjective, but in the well-high of Cicero, much as in the "De Senectute," the dramatic interest is but slight, and the whole thing approaches far more nearly to the essay than to the novel.

After Montaigne, we associate the essay with Bacon, one of the early readers, but, while Bacon was the form of the essay, and that he rather has restricted Bacon, but is not the true spirit of the essay. As Mr. Gosse says,

> In every essayist, or but others, the freedom and ease, the sense of spontaneous half, is by no means which are the glory of Montaigne, and distinguish the typical essayist.

In a few generations, afterwards, Ben Jonson's "Underwoods" has more of the essay spirit. Mr. Bernard Shaw is surely right in including Dryden, Addison, in tracing the genealogy of the essay, though Mr. Gosse, confidential between the writer and the reader, and there is no final value for the study of the growth, the essence and of the soul [illegible].

If we hold [illegible] Mr. Shaw's study to be a fresh inventory, we should [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Montaigne's essays, [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Lute Players on the American Parnassus

A Review by
PERCY A. HUTCHISON

OUR POETS OF TODAY. By Harvey Whitney Cook. 65 pp. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.

JANUARY is the established month for taking inventory. Harvey Whitney Cook's "Our Poets of Today," the third in a third edition of which has just issued from the press, seems therefore to have appeared at the opportune moment, for its inspiration lies in the comprehensive way in which it enables one to take an inventory of modern American poets and modern American poetry. And since we are all shareholders in the country's art, it may be stated at once, using the phraseology of outside reports, that "the outlook for poetry company is most encouraging."

Except in the conclusion reader, Cook's list of present-day poets will be a revelation, running as it does to a total of 77, only four of whom belong outside the United States. These four are the Canadian poets, John McCrae, James Elroy Middleton, Robert W. Service and Ethelwyn Cornish, the last of whom now makes her home in Connecticut.

With such a formidable roster, it is obvious that the space allotted to each individual poet must be limited. Cook, however, has so planned his volume that he gives a moderately long chapter to each of eight poets, and an average of four pages to each of the others on the list. The method followed is to present the poet through a short biographical sketch (usually an autobiographical sketch), a short critical study, and selections. Thus the volume, in addition to being an invaluable history, is also an anthology. Moreover, a further anthology of more than sixty poets, under the title, "A Collection of Noteworthy and Representative Poems of Today," is included, with an appendix, notes, indexes and an introduction by Percy MacKaye, all adding to the usefulness of the volume.

If one were to quarrel at all with the book, it would be in respect to the critical method adopted by the editor, who, for the most part, keeps himself in the background while quotations from other critics, this is needed, but one fails to see the necessity of it. Cook shows a great power of discernment in making the selections for his anthology, and as well-balanced a judgment which he does appear an critic. It is to be regretted that he did not take the critical work more into his own hands. Had he done so, the volume would gain as a comparative study of the modern movement as a whole, relative conditions would be more apparent, there is now the case, and there would be a perspective which is lost under the present method.

As it is, with each poet thrust successively into the centre of the stage, leaving his "twelve," as it were, announcing the high lights of the exhibit, the Pavlowian given takes on something of the character of Canny Island. In justice to Cook, it should be said, however, that he has chosen his critics with discretion, and, even if there seems to be a surplusage of adulation, the volume is an valuable an adjunct to one's library—it would not be too much to call it indispensable—such an objection is merely captious.

Turning now to the survey of modern American poetry presented by "Our Poets of Today," the reader is made immediately aware of two salient characteristics—a growing sense of individualism, a group consciousness, on the part of the poets, and an intense hunger after beauty. And if he follows these two clues it will soon become apparent to him that the sense of individualism and the desire for beauty are mighty but inextricably mingled.

But the phrase "a sense of individualism" is not to be taken to mean that our modern poets are engaged in putting forward any definite concept of America and Americanism. A Bowdoin reading the poetry of Edward Arlington Robinson, or Sidney Lanier Mackey, or Amy Lowell, or Ellen M. Wheeler Wilcox, or of any of the rest of others in Cook's gallery, would find few, if any, prerequisites for boasting on Americanism. But reading this poetry, stripping himself of it, he would, unconsciously, be shaped into an American, for the reason that he would be stripping himself of a literature which has thrown off foreign values and is American both in the selection of them and in its approach to them. Chiefly, however, he would be influenced by the fact that the creation is American.

A poem which brings out strikingly the fact that creation, as well as idea and imagery, may be nationalized is the lyric, "Trees," by Joyce Kilmer, who lost his life in the war and is one of the few poets not living whom Cook has included in his volume:

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in Summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

Besides Joyce Kilmer, Cook also includes that other youthful poet lost in the war, Alan Seeger, whose lines "I Have a Rendezvous With Death" are something not to be handled by the profane hands of a critic. Rupert Brooke's "England" and John McCrae's "In Flanders Fields" Seeger's poem is a thing apart. Yet attention may be called to the fact that, while universal, it is also intensely American. The gently perfumed lines burn with the white glow of exaltation. And they interpret, with a truth and beauty fused into one, the highest creed which our daughters adopted as the single permissible channel for their expression of a devotion equally unswerving. Seeger does not mention America, but consider this line:

"Then Spring comes north again this year."

Spring's tripping north is a personal phenomenon on this side of the Equator. But in England it is not an obvious fact; it is not an obvious fact in France. But in the United States it is an obvious fact by reason of the extent of latitude between our northern and our southern borders. Spring touches our cities successively. First it is knocking at the doors of this Annapolis, then it is hovering over Central Park; lastly it kindles Duluth. For an American Spring "tripping north" is a perceptible "leaps." But. And it is just this which makes the present poetic movement American—its facts are American facts, it draws its colors and its imagery from the same country in which it is written. In Kilmer's "Trees" proved, the robins has at length replaced the lark.

To turn now from this new and emotional nationalism to the quest for beauty, which is even more in evidence in Cook's poets. These moderns are as keen on the scent as was Keats. Indeed, many of them bring up beauty in much the same opulent fashion as did Keats. Take, for example, these lines by John Peale Bishop:

And shook against the twisted skies
Cool bubbles of translucent dew
Violet-gold, and blind rain.

Or these, by Sara Teasdale:

Life has lavishness to sell
Water like a curve of gold,
Scent of pine trees in the rain.

Or these stanzas, by George Sterling:

—up the sands
Came two that walked with intertwining hands
Amid these ocean moves.

Ghostly they shone before the lofty spray—
Purer than gods and naked as the moon,
The fumy fillet at their ankles strown
Less marble-white than they.

Naturally there are exceptions to this indulgence in the sensuous, this overindulgence in some instances. Some of the modern Americans ambiguously eschew beauty, notably Edgar Lee Masters. And others, for instance, Robinson and Frost, are very sparing of their colors. Masters has no time for the opulent for the reason that he is primarily a satirist. Robinson and Frost are deeply engaged in thought.

Thus, in its nationalism and in its search for beauty, modern American poetry has attained a group consciousness and achieved emancipation. If proof were necessary to show how far this modern group has travelled, it is only necessary to compare the spirit and language of these lyrics in Cook's anthology with those written in the middle of the past century by the New England school of Longfellow, Whittier and Lowell. Emerson may be neglected in the comparison because he is primarily a philosophical poet, and Poe because he is an exotic.

No one will deny to the New England poets the high sincerity of their Americanism. It was definitely stated and restated. But it was sectional—it was not as much American—it was Unionism. The Lincoln of Lowell's "Commemoration Ode" is not Lincoln the man, it is Lincoln the Commander-in-Chief of the Union armies. For Lincoln the man one must turn to Markham:

The color of the ground was in him, the red earth;
The smack and tang of elemental things.
The rectitude and patience of the cliff;
The good-will of the rain that loves all leaves;
The friendly welcome of the way-side well . . .
And when he fell in whirlwind he went down
As when a lordly cedar goes down with laughter
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky

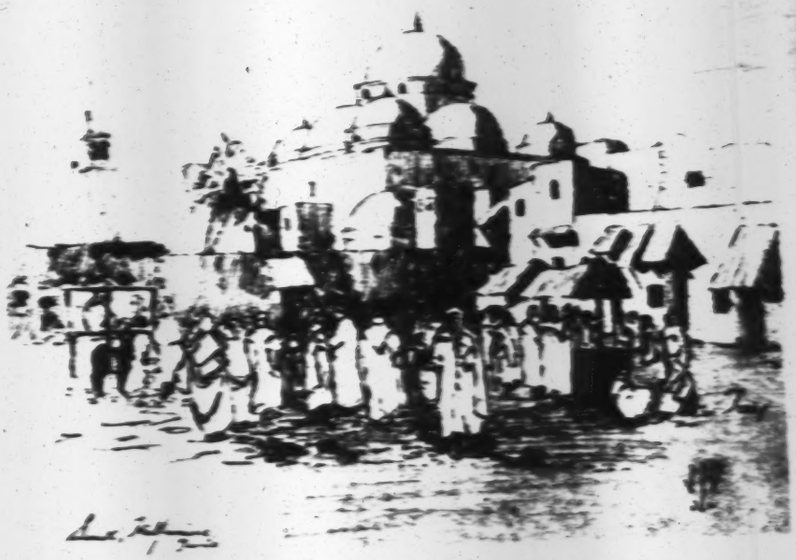
By its universality this picture of Lincoln the man is more American than Lowell's Commander-in-Chief for the reason that it appeals to a wider American consciousness, to the revolution of a wider group consciousness.

In matters of beauty the comparison is again all in favor of the moderns. Longfellow's lyric "I Shot an Arrow into the Air" will be recalled by every one; it was printed in every "Third Reader." Yet with all the potential beauty of earth and sky, and the swift flight of the shaft twanged off from the bow, the poet has an eye only for the lesson to be taught and learned. The poem, missing all its lyric possibilities, is solely didactic. The New England poets were so afraid what they had to say would not be understood that they confined themselves to the most bald and direct language. Inspiring poetry could not be born of such sterility, although useful ethics could be preached. These poets talked about stars, but never attempted to share one.

But if Cook's volume shows unmistakably that American poetry has at last become worthy of the name, the book also indicates clearly that this poetry at least much of it, also bears within it elements which can bring about its ultimate defeat. If it is too exclusively lyrical, too much occupied with catching the mood, in putting salt on the tail feathers of the nightingale. One may read every excerpt Cook has brought forward, and there is scarcely a single line which cannot be understood at first glance. The charge which Goethe brought against Byron—that the moment Byron begins to reflect, he is a child—can be sustained against these modern Americans. The moment they go beyond the emotional lyric sound the flight lacks sustained power.

From the biographical sketches it is evident that many, perhaps a majority, of these singers attended college. But it would seem that few of them read much of Plato, or Aristotle, or Immanuel Kant. And this is not to mean that a poet should be a philosopher in the stricter sense—that he should be learned in what the older curriculums liked to call "metaphysics." But there is such a thing as reading enough of the philosophers as to have one's own thinking broadened and deepened. And it is because these moderns seem not to have disciplined themselves intellectually that, despite the beauty of their lines, the delicacy of their minds, their humanity—in fact, despite their lyric splendor and a penetration into life which is often startling in its revelation, their work appears, on the whole, to be precious rather than final.

Yet the indictment should be suspended. America is still what Bryce well called it, "a polyglot boarding house," and until there is a more unified national consciousness politically there will not be the calm, intellectual basis which makes for distinctive and dominating ideas in the country's arts. In the meantime, these poets are doing an invaluable service in following the various directions of their lyric gusts, in reflecting into a myriad of emotional hues each colorful experience of the spirit, in attaching life at a thousand points and bringing away their nuggets of silver and their occasional nuggets of pure gold.



Sauk, Hallowaine, Tunis.
Sketched by John J. Barry.

Paper Money's Dance of Death

THE PAPER MONEYS OF EUROPE. Their Rise and Recent Fluctuations. By Phelps W. Hirst. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1 net.

A FEW weeks ago samples of some notes issued by Germany were brought to New York. The incident might have served as a text for this primer on money, which provides a section on the mechanism of money, although it is among the most ancient tools of trade. Money was known thousands of years before printing was invented, and yet Governments still think that they can print purchasing power, and compel it to pass current by law. Mr. Hirst assembles a multitude of instances to show that printed money is like adulterated food, and dignity demonstrates Europe's degenerated currencies as counterfeits, circulated by Governments, debasing themselves to the levels and methods of criminals. His book abounds with instances in which numerous of several countries, a widely different aspect, have clipped coins. Paper money offers far more facilities for such knavery than metal, and all previous offenses of that sort have been far outdone by the abuse of the printing press in countries which have sinned against knowledge, under the compulsion of necessity.

Never before has money been computed in trillions, a denomination not common even for astronomer's use. Current journals state that 10,000,000 Americans have bought 10,000,000,000 German marks, to lose loss of a billion dollars, or more than Germany has paid in reparations annual. By debasing its currency to worthlessness, Germany has managed Germans as much as Frenchmen, commonly supposed the wealthier.

Any German who owes a debt to Germans can relieve himself of it for practically nothing. Even German corporations are paying their bonds in paper marks, for a mark is a mark in law. For example, Germany's two largest steamship companies have called for payment on next April Fool's Day all mark bonds payable by them. The total for both is $22,500,000, and at the current rate of exchange the amount payable will be $10,000. During the war Germany could not buy or borrow abroad. Thus Germany's internal and external debts are the smallest in the world for a nation of its class. The war left Germany with its productive capacity increased and freed from its obligations. German justice has need to be blind when Germany is morally foolish or incurably criminal in its monetary policy. It is a pity that all users of paper money, and many bankers, are not more familiar with the history and principles of money. On this particular point Mr. Hirst has written usefully and interestingly.

Three Spanish-American Poets

José Juan Tablada.

Drawing by Ignacio A. Acosta, Mexico City, 1920

By THOMAS WALSH

For those who know—and they are beginning to be numerous—there is a North America, a South America, and a Spanish America that is neither the Spanish America of Mexico and Cuba and Porto Rico. We are accustomed, happily, and to the great irritation of real South Americans, to interpret all of them according to our experience with the Mexicans and Antillean. We forget the differences of race, history and culture of the republics farther south, and suffer in this way a proper appreciation, toward Pan-American goodness. It therefore, also, it would be well to observe more closely the very real distinctions that mark off Mexican poetry, for example, from the poetry of Colombia, Peru and the Argentine. It is our present plan to show how various are the poetical spirits of such near-by neighbors as Mexico and Cuba, in presenting the new works of the poets José Juan Tablada, Gustavo Sheldon Gallegos and Pedro Requena Lagarrigue.

There is in Mexican poetry of the best grade a considerable proportion of the modern, less impressionistic, more emotional quality. Poets like Nervo, Amado Nervo and Tablada are well known in a very numerous Spanish. The emotional theme that transforms their best work is, to us, a new, but of a very blissful coloring. They are successors, in spirit, of Bécquer, Salinas and of Poe, in which, under understatement, we think, they affect the rest of South America about upon their level of excellence. Poetry in Mexico is written for scholars, in the common sense. It is, in the way of a popular understanding, a melancholy heritage of the land to the general intelligence of readers, the scholars which is the capital and university centers, to take the soft literature of the region. North America, in a very similar to others, through a definite conservative genius. In Mexican poetry, which is something so full lacking in the anthologies of other Spanish-American countries.

This influence is quite absent from the poetry of our friends in Cuba. There we have the new Antillean, the soft, the impressionistic, the sensuous and sensitive of Old Spain. With the United States so near and so dear they have regarded novelty and literary excellence as Spanish. The revolutionary poetry hardly exists there, the patriots take up their soldiering, and the Rubén of them and the teaching of others under the palm trees along the white ranges of the coast begin again. The heart of Cuba is light and sensual. Cuba, unlike many the provinces that under Mexico grew and matured. Their lives show this; their literature, especially their poetry, reveals it clearly. We have much to learn from a study of the different aspects they take of life or leap. Mexico holds out for us as an example of the serious change of thought in art. Cuba has her message of the wisdom of the light heart and the beauty of an eternal Spring.

Gustavo Sheldon Gallegos is the most school figure among the young poets and literary men of our sister isle of Cuba, where he was born in 1887 of Spanish and Irish blood. He not only reveals the characteristic qualities of his Cuban life, but also there seems in his work of the influence of Anglican and the singing Dolmetschers of romantic Eros. His education is highly cultivated in the Colegio de Belen and the University of Havana. In the truly poetical sense he is, of course, self-made through his reading and private practice of letters. It is strange from our Northern viewpoint to hear the quality of an anthem poet like Sheldon Gallegos, developing richly and rapidly like the fruits of his clime, publishing a book, "La Poesía Moderna," when he was only 20 years of age, and receiving attention and praise from the best critics in Spanish with "Lampara Votiva" (1910), "La Barca Eterna" (1911), "El Jardín de Margarita" (1912), "Copas de Sueño" (1913), "Ritmos Sentimentales" (1916) and "Rosaleda" (1918).

Other poetry, distinguishable from the general Spanish poetry of our Northern continent, is perhaps the most definitely romantic and sentimental of all. There is always an emotional, personal, indeed rather lyric material, such as we see in Rivas, with his blendings of old Spanish imperial spirit, in India, the Greek, French and Greek, in Tapia, colonial and exile and verse with native tongue, in Peralta, the author of "Ecuador," in Martínez, of Brazil, the melancholy, sobre and silvery harmony of the best modern Spanish, in Gustavo Gonzalez, in other Gabriel y Galán, with youth and tragical fate in the singing. Frequently there is reference to the great shadowy power in North American civilization, sometimes in mock with mirror of the travels we are making in all Spanish-Colonial life, in the appreciation of the new Bernini, but it cannot be doubted that we have made very little impression on the work of Spanish-Colonial poets. They sing the Indian without the true nature of the type-writer; they are still largely the prisoners in their poetry. They sing as they dance, half under the influence prompting of the musical, without rhythmic and measured flow. The results are often beautiful, as we see in such poetical selections as Sheldon Gallegos's "Lamentación":

On the breast of the sweet woman,
A sweet—and the spreading of a wing.
There was going through their dreams
Among the clear glow of the morning,
And here, everywhere—every where—
In the morning, in there was an the vanishing.

It is there from translated from the Spanish:

My sweetheart, Melancholy
Goes with me on the road.
He never hardly a my hand
When darkness fall in valley
He gives to singing jolly.
He promises the shade
My shadow are from her where
My ground.
He pities a my lady.

It is difficult to catch the real spirit of one and finish that, also, within the best of this impressionistic poetry, we have attempted the translation in an English version of Sheldon Gallegos's "Rosaleda," or "Rebelde":

The little old woman goes round in her black,
Nobody knows where the morning is for.
Could it be for the serenade we used to behold
With the merry white hand where they sat in the sun
When the day shone upon them in vanishing gold
For the night was longest—
The little old woman goes round in her black,
Nobody knows where the morning is for.
Or perhaps for the lad that we never must meet,
The dreaming young fellow who wooed the high land
With the mighty that seemed of pure gold secured of air,
And the fair maid—and—
The little old woman goes round in her black,
Nobody knows where the morning is for.
Perhaps for the passages for when she would sing
As he listened enthralled to her voice all the day—
For that little white blossom that lingered to swing
On her rose vine—the May—
The little old woman goes round in her black,
Nobody knows where the morning is for.
Under the dome of the religious the winds,
All is her mourning only the grave,
Mystery gathers, mystery thinks,
In the darkness were that her dim eyes shone.
The little old woman goes round in her black,
Nobody knows where the morning is for.

They do sing where the gold lies in the mighty phrase that has come down the ages, for the delicate, in which there is an nothing, we find the heart of the dilled poet in Tapia or that of the youngest child. It is for our land little day that the emerging corner of a month like Pedro Requena Lagarrigue, may be called a lay Tennyson, an inspiration and a mania. He was born in Mexico City in 1888 of a family with distinguished connections at home as well as in the United States, whither he was taken in his early youth and where his education was completed formally in his graduation at the National University of Washington in 1911. A large part of the short life-for he passed away in 1916—he spent in New York City, where his remarkable literary and personal influence made him leader of friends and rivals. He was a Spanish poet in the intensity of his vision and his delicate respect for the things of the past. In this he showed a quality that seems to be stronger in the Mexican than in the literature of any other Spanish-American country. He was North American in a certain sense, in a largeness of horizon of life as well as letters, although he grew up a striking example of a most modern poet influenced by the mission in subjection that have to have beyond the limitations of critics who desire to exhibit from something to their own measure. Requena Lagarrigue, for all his inspiration, reveals the humanist character of his genius in his work as a translator. In never seems to have stopped to consider the unpleasant task was undertaking in introducing into Spanish the work of Dante and the French, English and American poets of the war. His best two books—"Glosario" (Mexico, 1910) and "Antología de Poetas Modernos en la Guerra" (Mexico, 1916)—show the remarkable art this young writer could bring to his task. In "Poetas" (Mexico, 1916) we had the first opportunity to read his original poems in a selected manner from a promised work, "Poetas Líricos."

These poems have singular relations with the work of Alfonso Reyes (1889-1919), of whom "Rubén Darío with Death" he made a beautiful Spanish version; for Reyes was partly Mexican by education and not unmindful of his experiences in their country as the Mexican critics have pointed out. This perhaps is a sort of duplicity of literary parentage; the Mexican and North American contributing producing a lyricity in poetry. Oh, we not should but forget in Requena's sonnet:

I would enfold your death with mine as then
As our two lives have been together bound;
To your dim tomb I would consign my wound
And bind with yours my fate of joys and woes.
I would survive our wills, until years close
To be my portion forever found;
For I have gathered your love, and secure-crowned,
Too have drawn courage to a world of foes.
Like the dawns I gather up your dust
And heap on high a little pile of tears
And here and yon on pain, to call it rose,
Here at the gates of an eternal rest,
As all our dreams have known the stillness heavy,
So shall my soul and yours have but one breast.

In another by Requena stage of nature, which is deeply colored his life and writings, there are the final struggles of his "Song of the Cicada":

O the pains of the heavens! O the silent winds
Shrinking left, unknown into what a void;
What strife unlikely the wonderful depth effects
Illuminating the ancient voices of the world sing;
Cicada, come, the heights are welcome sighing in relief
Cicada, come, the wide world land
Their shadows for support;
In that mighty earth there waits waiting in display
Lights and shadows, gorgeous troops, words of precious art.
Cicada, come, for both the singer of the eternal note
Sounds the chord more glorious than any other voice;
In time were the Springtime wakes upon thy form to glow,
Waits to meet the harmony in which our hearts rejoice.

Born in 1871 in Mexico City, José Juan Tablada has given his whole life to letters, teaching and diplomacy. His first indications were for a career as a painter, and through out all his works one finds a pictorial bending toward the visible beauty of life and the graphic presentation of pictures. Recently in the "Revista Moderna," he has published original sketches entitled, in poetry as well as drawing, the impressionism of Japanese art. For a Spanish-speaking reader has been the remarkable Mexican records of Manuel Gutierrez Nájera, Luis G. Urbina and J. E. Valenzuela, who has been the pioneer of such modern critics as Amado Nervo, José Juan Tablada, José Enrique Rodó, Manuel Ugarte, Roberto Lehmann and Leopoldo Lugones, who has individuals in their honors of youth and bold work as Díaz Mirón and Rubén Darío, Rafael Lopez, Angelino Brugna, and the polished Guiraldes, Montenegro, Diego Fabbri and Jorge Ebelot. In Rapida of Colombia, Tablada of Japan and Gonzalez of Venezuela he has written, he deserved and passed in glory. Recently and Mexico Photographers of Mexico at one time, or another professor of the arts and of Mexican archaeology in the National University. Today he becomes a contributor in English letters as well as Spanish. In a recent issue of the Art Review he published some poems in English, and there is announced in the International Studio his study on Mexican contemporary art. In appearance in several numbers. Tablada is the only Mexican literary man in our country now writing in English; he is the correspondent for a number of influential Mexican and Spanish newspapers.

The first edition of the "El Duque Job" appeared in 1918, of which Luis G. Urbina wrote:

Since Rubén Darío and Manuel Gutierrez Nájera, our most national propagandist of French contemporary tradition is José Juan Tablada. This author is a Japonisiste by inclination, from the beginnings of the career he has left himself a lesser brother of the Gutierrez-Darío, which appears in Tablada in Tablada is merely the adoption of a form beyond the general public taste, which the artist justifies with the marvelous lyrics of the temperament.

In 1919 he published another edition of "El Duque Job." It was in 1920 that his remarkable study "Hokkaiku: la poesía de lo breve y de lo fugaz, de lo sutil y de lo lento," was published in Mexico. Professor Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago speaks of this interesting manner in which Tablada introduces us to the works of the master. The old Spanish Cervantes was the first to point out the strange record that exists between the soul of the Japanese and the soul of the Spanish; he calls the Japanese the "Spaniards of Asia." Mr. Tablada has followed a correct intuition in the development of their art, since the descendant of the Spanish-Arab civilization cannot be altogether alien, after the Celtic brevity of composition in prose and poem, to the spiritual spirit, the concentrated measure of the best art of Nippon.

In 1919 appeared "Al Sol y Bajo la Luna, and Los Ojos y los Sueños de Poeta"; in 1920 he published an Japanese studies under the title of "El a Poeta del Sol." In 1920 also appeared his symbolic poem, "El Día," in which he speaks of the poetic:

Rapid bird, transcending time,
Through the crowded horizons
You soar like a silent procession
and of the hours
Pointed like an arrow,
From back to dawn,
The hours present.

In his volume "Lirica y Otros Poemas" (Caracas, 1920), he declares that "everything depends on man's concept of art. Some believe it eternal and definitive; I believe it perpetual movement, in continual renovation like the stars or the cells of our own bodies. The Universal Life can be summed up in a single word, Motion."

In New York, 1921, Mr. Tablada has published his latest collection of "Lirica" entitled "El Jardín de Horus." We find the little verses entitled "Kalopsyche" as a further example of this charmingly illustrated book:

Poem in moon's bird was dreaming
Why are the little children Dead and we left here?

Social Work From the Psychiatrist's Laboratory

A Review by
JOSEPH COLLINS

THE KINGDOM OF HELL. Psychiatric Social Work. Presented in One Hundred Case Histories, Together With a Classification of Its and Definition of Hell. By E. E. Southard, M. D., and Mary C. Jarrett. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

TEN years ago, when Dr. E. E. Southard died in early manhood, America lost its most gifted psychiatrist and the most promising mental hygienist. Had he been vouchsafed another twenty years of activity, observation, interpretation, thought and prophecy, this planet would be a better place to live and many of those who have been thrust upon it would find it easier and pleasanter to live here.

His legacy to his fellow-workers and to the public was well surveyed, widely found, well tilled and productive pieces of property. In the shape of papers, brochures and books on the subject of which he was master, viz., the mind in disorder, the conditions and causes underlying it and their removal and prevention, and the work now published under the title "The Kingdom of Hell." The "after" is a property that may be compared to a hopeless looking field covering with outlaws, ash and mud. Weariness and exhaustion, with here and there a shack on it and family debauched with scattered children and struggling stretches of barbed wire. But scratch the surface or dig deep and there come forth in energy or in double the material that will light the world and illuminate it. Properly worked and adequately tilled, this field will constitute a monument to Southard's existence and his genius more durable than monument, more useful than library, more beneficent than medicine or athletic field.

But it is a labor that calls for work—prospecting, drilling and digging—before the material that is available for use.

Every genius, whether in art or science, should have a wife whose endurance and training should be to present the facts and theories of his other ego in an attractive, understandable, convincing way to those who can not or will not make the effort to get them. Then, if we should get rid of original sin and settle the Irish question, this would be a new world.

The object of the book is accomplished by the presentation of a set of case histories chosen from psychiatric material in Hadleigh, the theory and practice of social work and to formulate and state the principles underlying them. Works on sociology have heretofore treated mainly the relations of the family taken as a group to the community also taken as a group. Dr. Southard and Miss Jarrett think that, if we are to build from the bottom, we must begin with the relations of man to man, woman to woman and man to woman, whether these relations are by blood, by marriage or otherwise.

Scores of cases of social maladjustment are quoted. Life is the entirety of a continuous adjustment of inner to outer relations. We have heretofore been looking to the psychologists for a study of life's inner relations, while sociologists have been concerned with its outer relations, i. e., those of the family as a group to the community. Recently, however, psychologists have begun studying man's inner relations as they touch society, and the mental sciences are recognizing the need of studying not only life's inner relations and life's outer relations as such, but also the adjustment of introversions of the two. This constitutes ground to the Hadleigh field of the social worker who studies the relations of man to man from both social and psychological points of view. The specialist in this field is now known as the psychiatric social worker. As her profession has not recently been recognized as a distinct department of social service, and only within the last three or four years have special courses of training for the work been established by a few educational institutions, the exact purpose, methods and limitations of her work are not as yet generally understood. We have the results of the thousand cases submitted to exclusive tests.

Roughly speaking, psychiatric social work is what is ordinarily understood as social service carried on under the direction of psychiatrists for the study and relief of nearly cases in which the factor of mental disease, mental defect or mental peculiarity is the outstanding cause of the individual's maladjustment or maladaptation to society. It recognizes that the human mind is the most intricate and highly evolved act of machinery known to man, and that for its best performance the most enjoyable adjustment, both of its several parts to each other and of all of its parts to outer conditions, must be maintained. It further recognizes that there is both the inner adjustment of itself as a whole and its its adjustment to the outer conditions, or environment, are not only of frequent occurrence but of endless variety.

"The Kingdom of Hell" presents one on the vision of a seer expressed in the voice of a pedagogue.

The author takes us up into a high mountain and points out, beyond the wilderness through which we are now travelling, the undeveloped field rich in natural resources. His vision is convincing. We are ready to believe with him that the new territorial of this field contain potential qualities which, if rightly developed, can cure a sick world by curing the individual sick soul, which, by its misdirected action, engenders so many of the difficulties and evils of the world. These undeveloped resources will be capable, once we know the procedure for releasing and applying their potent qualities, if not actually of emptying out devils and uprooting original sin, at least of conveying ignorance, an important cause of disease and of all human woes.

Roughly speaking, his vision is of a state in which individual minds and souls would be understood as one understands a piece of machinery, or as well as the human body is understood. If this were done, we should find that many of our troubles and mental disabilities and social difficulties could be set right by adjustment of the parts of the mental machine which were not working right to each other and the adjustment of the machine as a whole to its environment and its functions. The vision is, then, simply a liberal and general fulfillment of the injunction "Know Thyself." It is based upon the theory that we are not homogeneous, that doubling in the mention of personality to environment, and that sociology, politics and history are determined by the adaptations of individuals to the world in which they live.

Give the sick soul, even if it is only very slightly sick, give it a healthy outlook, healthy conditions, tastes, habits, relations to other souls, and we will have a good world to live in.

But how cure it? How begin to work the field which he points out to us as rich in possibilities? The book reminds me of what I once heard a clergyman say: "People ask me sometimes if I think I am preaching the truth. I don't know whether I am preaching the truth or not. But I do know I am going to make you think. And if you think, you will be pretty apt to find out the truth for yourself." Dr. Southard's book makes you think. Especially it assumes two lines of thought: it gives the choice of reading it in one or two ways—or in both ways. One way is to read his book and the other way is to read between the lines. The second way, perhaps as it may seem, is the easier. To illustrate this: He states the burden of his message to be "we want to apply the psychiatric insight to practically the entire human world." As soon as one reads this he naturally asks: "What is the psychiatric insight?" And we look through the text of the book for a definite answer. We find:

The data of this book intend to bring to the layman and to the social worker special information concerning mild, incipient and definite cases of mental disease, which we shall come to know either as mild instances of serious well-known mental disorders or else merely as psychiatric (i. e., not subject to diagnosis of a well-known and definite character—as it were unspecified cases). But the aim of modern mental hygiene is much more ambitious. * * * Mental hygiene might well deal with (a) the establishment, maintenance and improvement of various public, legal and administrative institutions and relations; (b) the encouragement and improvement of various voluntary and private agencies for the betterment of social relations and the molding of society's opinion on these matters, and (c) the establishment of new facts and devices for improving man's individual relations, particularly the very inner relations of the man to himself. The mental hygienist of the present day, whether he be a psychological theorist, a specialist in mental facts, a psychopathologist with personal interest paramount, a practical psychiatrist, or an educational specialty concerned with high or exceptional talents or with the "unspoiled" minds to spread a gospel about mind much wider than the crystalized doctrines of medico-legal insanity, the narrow knowledge about the "temporary cure." Psychopathic hospitals group and the outpatient group of mental diseases and defects of a more or less mild nature. The ambition of modern mental hygiene is to spread its point of view over the entire field of the mental sciences and arts, wherein sociology and economics look especially assessable. Not only the insane, not only the psychopathic, but also the neurotics and the "not quite" subnormal are topics for modern mental hygiene. Not, as above hinted, would mental hygiene object to considering the supernormal persons and the persons with specialized capacities as within the range of its point of view. * * * We believe that issues of the psychiatric point of view will be of great service to the world, as well in domestic as in political life. * * * We hope by the spread of the mental-hygienic point of view and the point of view of psychiatrist social work to aid the common man and woman to deeper questions.

But what is the psychiatric insight, the mental-hygiene point of view, the point of view of psychiatric social work?

In vain does one search the book for a specific definition of any of these expressions. As we are forced to resort to reading between the lines, and we conclude that what he means is that his conception of working the field is the application to common men and women, and to every-day questions, and to "practically the entire human world" of such special knowledge and facilities for applying it as may be possessed by the psychiatrist and the mental hygienist.

But how?

To present the matter in a concrete and easily grasped form: If some philanthropist, inspired by Dr. Southard's vision, should appropriate tomorrow a large sum of money—say, a hundred million dollars—to be applied to the initial working of the field, where should we begin—aside from public institutions and agencies for dealing with the insane and feeble-minded and psychopathic, and psychopathic hospitals and clinics for the treatment of spoiler temporary cases of mental disease? First, how learn the intricate workings of individual minds in such a way as to be able to help those who are willing to be helped? Second, where begin "the molding of society's opinion on these matters"? The "establishment of new facts and devices for improving man's individual relations, particularly the very inner relations of man to himself"? How "spread a gospel about mind"? In other words, how dispel ignorance in these matters, overcome prejudice and superstition and make the mass of men willing to co-operate in this work for their own good? These are the two obvious sides of the problem. The approach to one is, of course, the medical approach. This is the work of the psychiatrist. But his knowledge and direct work is limited to the cases which come to him for study and treatment. And these cases are almost always limited to more or less advanced cases of mental disease. However, from such material as he has he must make his studies and give the results to the world.

The other approach to making the mass of people the beneficiaries of such knowledge as the psychiatrist may acquire is through public opinion. If the psychiatrist knows the way to curing all mental ills but has no method of getting over his information to the people possessed of the ills, it can do them no good. How is he going to get it over—even when he has it? If the "mental-hygiene point of view" is a veritable gospel of mental, moral and social health and prosperity, how convert the people to accepting and practicing it?

To return to the figure of an unworked field: such a wealth of undeveloped riches should call for the best talent the world can give in the way of expert engineers, chemists, agriculturists, specialists in all lines of development. The study, understanding and interpretation of human souls, as well as the overcoming of ignorance to the extent of making them co-operators in this work, calls for the best talent the world can give. Somebody has said that "when the same man is a physiologist, poet and philosopher, then we shall have a great physician." Dr. Southard was both a poet and a philosopher—but there is no indication of it in this book. He had the vision to see the biggest possibility in the world. But he had not the imagination to see its difficulties. It is a job not only calling for poets, philosophers, but for all whose life work is to interpret the workings of the human soul. And these men have been working on it all along, as a matter of fact, from their own angles. It is only the psychiatrist's point of view that is new. And if he is willing to join his efforts to others, they ought to be able to do excellent teamwork. We have ample evidence that many of those who have always been most closely in touch with the public mind and most able to reach it with their messages—poets, philosophers and creative artists of all kinds—are willing to work with the psychiatrist. They are eager to learn the results of his highly specialized work and to apply them to their own work; greedy to snatch from him all the knowledge of the human mind, well or sick, that he can get from his study. Already many creative workers recognize that it is from the diseased mind that we can best study human nature. The young French writer, Georges Duhamel, expressed the thought when he said: "Healthy men do not register the motives which govern them. When one studies a sick person one is able to see the relations between moral characteristics which in healthy men exist, but are hidden"; and illustrated it when he wrote one of his best works, "Midnight Confessions," a clinical study of a diseased mind, reported with all the art of a great novelist.

To return to the text of the book: The only plan which is considered for working the field and for applying its products when developed to common men and women in everyday life is that of using the psychiatric social worker as an exponent of the knowledge of the psychiatrist and of the point of view of the mental hygienist. Probably the best illustrations of psychiatric social work which the world has yet had are those afforded by the workers connected with the Psychopathic Hospital in Boston. It is from their work that the one hundred cases used to illustrate Dr. Southard's theories in this book are taken. They are well selected representative cases giving a comprehensive idea of the many varieties of mental ills with which the world is afflicted, and they are carefully studied from both a medical, but particularly a social, standpoint, the consideration being given to the different factors which complicate them, such as poverty, ignorance, vices and bad habits and court entanglements.

These cases will be of great value to every one concerned with this branch of "charity" and especially to social workers—in fact to all those who are interested in the subject per se. If they had been presented without the claims which are set forth for psychiatric social work—that is, if the author had given to his facts without his vision—they would call for no comment or analysis. Having, however, sent his vision and then listened to his voice, having viewed the field of priceless treasure and then surveyed the only suggestion offered for its development, the disparity leaves one with the sense, not only of incongruity, but of actual disappointment too dreary to express. This sense of incongruity is tremendously enhanced if one has occasion to observe the average psychiatric social worker "on her job." This calling, or vocation, is for the most part filled with young women who have gone through college and subsequently pursued a two or three years' course—sometimes less—as special preparation for their life work. They claim affinity of the "technique of psychiatric work" and apparently hold themselves to be "uplifters" in possession of some esoteric wisdom which has been denied to the common mass of mankind. And these are the specialists whom we are asked to believe are going to develop a field which has, since the beginning of history, both intrigued and defied the greatest minds in science and in art.

If mental hygienists and psychiatrists have a message for the world, there are many who are ready and eager to listen. But to be convincing their message must be concrete. Generalizations about "mental hygiene point of view" and the "technique of psychiatric" work may dazzle some of the people for some of the time, but the visions which have made the world better have been interpreted in words that stood the test of both time and intelligence.

Dr. Elmer E. Southard, First Director of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital.

TUTANKHAMEN'S COLUMNIST HAS TROUBLE WITH HIS LAST LINE

Latest Works of Fiction

MAME GEEE. By Gertrude Atherton. New York: Boni & Liveright.

DIFFERENT phases of New York society form the setting for Gertrude Atherton's new novel, "Mame Geee."

It is the New York of the well-to-do, but the well-to-do by longing to very middle groups. Of the members of these groups do occasionally shift from one to another, but each is nevertheless clearly defined. There is Beauty with a capital B, several varieties of it, the first being composed of the aristocratic, middle-aged, and elderly matrons, trained to observance of a rigid code, upright if inflexible, proud and hard if commonplace and often possessed of no small share of character. Proud and hard of this group, and to a marked degree uplifting it, stands Jane Spiddlepenny, representative of an old and respected New York family, a strong woman of sound common sense, good feeling, and a sharp tongue. The next generation is less clearly individualized, when several of the members appear at their courses and very conspicuously dinner the Cheyenne Dancing given after the hard-worked for social, the impression they produce is one of shared pride and attitude. Then is Jane Spiddlepenny's granddaughter, Janet, to have the mother, Dagmar in Mrs. Atherton's case but, erotic and temperamental, clinging to chaperones, to propriety, to tradition, about horses and things. "Mame Geee" does not, indeed, have a chance. They really cannot. As we look up at our minds to compare in the only way possible, the hours of our minds of dances or they can, and a sense Shall come of us. There all that is so commonplace and dreary and have little nothing portion of life.

Contrasted with this strictly Beauty, Beauty in that of Mrs. Atherton calls "the Bohemians"—artists, editors, publishers, dramatic critics, cabaretists, and so on. In this group we find Cora Dwight, from Mrs. Atherton's earlier novel, "Sisters-in-Law," now a successful novelist and a quite authentically loving woman. The picture of these Bohemians is one of the most interesting things in the book, as a mosaic of brilliant, and though the complete story of how with certain of the Society groups, the element into which to had been born, it is to the Bohemians that Lee Cheyenne Mrs. Atherton's hero, really belongs. He is one of the most influential of the colonists, a young, clear-headed and very intelligent man, with a fine personality and a strong of chivalry in his nature. He had been to the war, of course, but

he had taken the view so a typical attitude in the history of a world shaking mainly to war, and not a strictly personal experience. He appeal by a intelligent hate to the price paid of the Hunns, the Huns and Bolshevists. Yet it will a cold and lucid contempt for with a cold and lucid contempt for the politics, and hatred, it is a cultured but violent gripping after Truth. . . . The youth of America was individualistic enough, plus the national self-respect, and the sense of duty to the land to hardly realizing he had been spring from God knows what.

He is a Bohemian, whose conditions are made quite credible.

But Society and the Bohemians and even Cheyenne himself are but the background for the full-length, brilliant portrait of the Cheyenne Dancing. Yet it is difficult, almost impossible, to write of all adequately about this Cheyenne Dancing without indulging her secret, the secret Mrs. Atherton keeps until about midway in the book, and upon which much of the thrilling power of the first part depends. Here is an amazing figure, splendid as a diamond and with more than a little of a diamond's hard and shallow quality. Rich, young, beautiful, of course, fascinating, with a charm, a power of magnetism so rare and rich, intelligent and highly educated, well bred, accustomed to the very best Bohemian society and thoroughly versed in its politics—society in which she had played a notable part—she was a very unusual woman with a past. For this past she had no shame and no regrets. It her opinion.

For women of my type—what may be called the intellectual type—the lower plane is impossible. We are guided not only by the immediate demands of womanhood and the hope of the perfect mate, but by curiosity, love of adventure, vanity, possibly some other obscure complex—complex in the instinct who has wrecked our first Bohemian life itself. Bringing up, Society and social traditions have nothing to do with it. Only opportunity counts.

But of all her loves, no one had loved. This Dancing she regarded as invaluable, inherent in the very nature of love itself, the reader is inclined to regard it rather as something inherent in the nature of the Cheyenne Dancing, who, if she was without sentimentality, was also without sentiment, a woman whose nature lacked both tenderness and sympathy, who, however ardent she might be in certain respects, was not fundamentally cold. A woman with sensitiveness and passion, but in effect, a woman whose pride and pound self-control of the great lady would not have dipping into manifest vulgarities, but for the possessed little of that true sympathetic instinct whose code is neither pride.

Cheyenne Dancing, the mystery surrounding her, and the possibilities, presented and stated, which that mystery implies when at last it is revealed, are the novel in such an extent that to write about it in full length or in the central character with out telling the secret is out of the question. It is a secret which affects all the women in the book, and the way in which they react to it is perhaps for the present and the future are important, not only as revelations of individual character, but as indications of what may confront all in the not far distant future, when events have further developed certain discussions. It is rather a pity that the commonness and very ugly attitude of against Dancing should have been forced into the narrative. It unnerved the Cheyenne Dancing, and has much the same effect upon the reader.

The novel is heavily constructed, though very clever, and in many ways very interesting. It is too long, and toward the end it drags more than a little. Parodied upon what has been recently shown to be a scientific possibility, it makes excellent use of the reactions of different types of human nature, combined with a natural change in what has through all the ages been regarded more as legends and fairy tales to unbelievable and inevitable. The book is unusual in its handling of an idea which but a little while ago would have caused disagreeable comment, and it contains a good deal of interesting comment upon contemporary manners and theories.

PHILANTHROPETTES

PHILANTHROPETTES. By Robert Herrick. N. Y.: Putnam's Sons. $2.

ROBERT HERRICK, having established a large and appreciative success with "Memoirs of Philip Peter" and a lesser though still visible popularity with "The Mother of All Living," has attempted a "put over" a third success with "Philanthropettes." His method is to use theology and politics, but in the use of this latter there is too much religion and too little politics. In fact there are times when the reader will be in doubt as to whether he is reading fiction or a series of homilies, worked out religious texts. And the results are mixed up in that "Philanthropettes" starts as a Church of England tract, becomes what would appear to be a Roman Catholic tract, and before the end is regarded the reader is in doubt as to just what sort of a tract it is.

It is in part of the movement's purpose to discuss the theology of Mr. Kimble. He is, or was, an ordained minister. Indeed, he appears to have been an English Peter Mahoney Gaunt. Added to his ministerial training, he has a mind which indicated considerable ability in the consideration of Religion that seems much more important than it really is, and have Mr. Kimble naturally one of a religious friend Bell Wright. His theology as gathered from this last relative would appear to be centered in a belief of the brotherhood of mankind and degrees. The reader is impressed first of all with Paul Gaunt, the only son of a Church of England minister in a small English town. When the book opens, the young man is an evangelical, addicted to preaching at open-air meetings and filled with a fervent desire to save souls. With more than a grain of cynicism Mr. Kimble draws the character of Paul as a thoroughly sincere religious, hardly being sufficiently strong for the world as it is for the Bible. The conflict is in the third week of God. He just believes, being by Bible faith and never doubting the Divinity of Christ. Putting aside the doubt that very young men ever have (some the case of a disappointed world in spite of Paul is unconscionably, one would suppose Mr. Kimble's portrait of such a nature or the whole book will fall to pieces. And the reader must not lose from this that the individual structure of the tale is not extremely realistic. In fact, Paul goes up to Oxford and there he meets representatives of other beliefs and discovers that religion is more than a matter of mere belief. From this point on the book takes the form of a series of pseudo-debates of different interpretations of Christianity, evangelical, broad, Anglican, Catholic, Roman Catholic. Paul is now between three minds under the book than Bernard itself has a spiritual pilgrimage in Paul's part for the true God. He is a good, predestinate by disciple.

Introduced into the story are one or two brief love episodes and a dance which serves to Bernard and in which women play a more important part than they had done during the first three-quarters of the novel. But Jonathan or Cassandra the book drags before. The figures are not real, but merely mouthpieces for the presentation of a few of the many conflicting theories of Christianity. The popularity of Robert Keable is hard to fathom. "Simon Called Peter," perhaps, secured its success through the present intensive consideration of immortality of the modern. But this cannot be the case with "Philanthropettes." It contains one scene, a dance, its course by author seems to Bernard, that appears to be logical in a sense to the overpowering qualities of the tale. But this hardly seems enough, since the book from beginning to end is dry, rather unconvincing compilation of various forms of modern religion. No one cares what successors of Paul Kimberly said, he cannot that and is not emotionally interested in the reader. He is but a figure in a novel gauge of religious speculation placed by the author.

MY LADY'S BARGAIN

MY LADY'S BARGAIN. By Gertrude Page. 320 pp. New York: The Century Company. $1.75.

IT is attempts to make here a setting borrowed from another age and land glamour to a story that is in point contemporary, and can seem to justify events and characters that are neither logical nor convincing. As a novel, "My Lady's Bargain" would never have to under careful scrutiny. The authority and of authority, is too frequently violated to keep the story going. The characters that are taken from history do not conform strictly to the portrayal history has drawn of them. And the rest of the characters are stiff and lifeless.

Yet there is in one sense a fascination that goes far to compensate for the technical flaws that exist. It is laid in England, in the days when Cromwell held the upper hand, and therefore the struggle of Peter Williams, the gallant son of a blacksmith who is received as a suitor by the daughter of a noble family of high station, the fights to win the love of his with the Puritans, and the task is too much for him.

At length, he disposes of his lady among any of other suitors, resolves to overall traitor, he takes himself to Cromwell to suffer the penalty. But he conferences with Cromwell brings the glory instead of disaster, for unlucky acts of treachery have brought to the notice of the Protector by the very people who had found him only traitors. The story ends with Peter and his lady living in honor and happiness.

Peter is likable enough, but there is very little verve in his making, and he has an unpleasant way of throwing his low birth in the teeth of the aristocrats into whose circles he has entered. And his wife has a nasty office to play at various stages of the tale that it is difficult to form any rounded conception of her. The opinion, in turn, is distracting contrast, the really complex, the restless, lovable child. At the very end, we are informed that she is possessed of all the usually virtues, that any disruption in her behavior have sprung from some noble purpose. But we must take the author's word for her attributes—we have no other way of discovering them.

All in all, it is not for the characters that the novel appeals, and not for its historical significance, for of that it boasts but little. We like it because it supplies the pleasure of an age not our own, for its varied, concrete pictures, its talk of duels and of women's honor. We are entranced by the clashing of swords, the low mutterings of the Indian, the servants holding candles to their masters on the walls. For such grateful touches we forgive pseudo-philosophizing, and read on happily to the end.

THE EAST WIND

THE EAST WIND, and Other Stories. By Hugh Walpole. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

A GROUP of six short stories under this title, the 14th volume in the from the Hugh Walpole pen. It is the author's second offering, the first book, "Dark," also having been a collection of six short narratives. The stories in this volume are held together in some measure by similarity of theme, of feeling and of atmosphere. For all of them are concerned more or less, most of them almost wholly, with love of the old and of how it gives vision into the soul of the humanity living and compels him to show his needs to strike deep into it. The first story, "The East Wind," has as its strong concrete thrust, but the others depend more upon atmosphere, upon an inner feeling beneath the land and the free sky and air, for the production of their results.

The first tale is a striking study of the effect of a the vision of Doris Ellis on the shoes, the composite, the very solid and and of a young I. W. W. who has been engaged in the delicate work of "bringing Doris Ellis," as a labor organization and has been sent by his employer to carry on the process among what he calls "the peasants." The lessons concerning about the necessity of working more than eight hours on the land if the men and women and children of the cities are to be fed. But what transforms this is not so much this new insight into the organization of society as the subtle influence of work and place and atmosphere. The rolling countryside, of the sound of the sheep is bleatingly accompanied by a flying old man is one of them, who is talking to his grandson is to the belief that the boy will stay on the farm, knowing nothing of the disturbances in all the place after the old man's death and go to

(Continued on Page 25)

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Now Haig's Story Can Be Told

(Continued from Page 1.)

[illegible] "magnificent success," the British taking nearly thousands of prisoners. Reparation was made to the battle of the Aisne, which [illegible] the Dunkirk-Calais [illegible]. Here, the First Army fully [illegible] its mission, as planned by Haig and his colleagues, some days before.

The British War Cabinet made to Haig on Aug. 31, 1918, a cipher dispatch warning him of the dangers of trying to carry out his scheme of operations, but he pushed the telegram aside and continued to attack, with the result that the formidable Hindenburg line in his front is smashed. On Sept. 3, 1918, Foch states his Directive 2337 adopting Haig's proposal that "the whole allied offensive should be of a converging or concentric character." The chief [illegible] from the "unexpected or overlooked" significant events, and the authors proceed to fill in the outline. If all they advance is true, half of Field Marshal Haig can be substantiated, he was an outstanding figure of the war, second only to Foch in strategical skill, second to no one in tactical ability.

This book is in no sense a continuous narrative of the British campaigns in France. Reminiscences are not detailed in detail. The purpose throughout is to show the clouds away from Haig's record, and show him in the light of a patient, persevering and successful soldier, who organized and achieved victory on the British front, despite the interference of the politicians and their misrepresentation of his plans and motives. In part this, no doubt, was ignorance, in part the suspicions of Ministers, some too friendly to the Commander-in-Chief, in a public opinion determined and determined by the heavy casualties in France.

"The real war of attrition," said the authors, "starts with the occupation by the British armies on the Somme of the leading role in the fighting on the western front." Tribute is paid to the heroism of the French defense of Verdun, which prevented a decision by the enemy in 1916. The support and subsequent strength of the British army in France, 1916, was only 400,000 men. By July 1, 1916, when the battle of the Somme opened, it had risen to 600,000. The sacrifices Premier had already made during two years of war could not be continued on the same scale, without grave risk that the French people, to use Ludendorff's phrase, would be "bled white." It was the turn of the British to relieve the French and assume the leading part in the fighting. The Senior officers was to have been a separate allied strategic for a decision, but with the French crippled and spent by their unbearable ordeal at Verdun, it became a British battle of attrition. The French offensive "a catastrophe had failed, and the British Army was not strong enough to continue to seek a decision by striking all at once alone. Nor had the Germans been able to break through and end the war." Accordingly, say the authors, "the accession of the British to a greater share in the burden of fighting, and consequently to a larger voice in the direction of operations, led naturally to the development of a system of fighting more suited to the actual facts of the situation." In the battle of the Somme, in which the French co-operated and did not play the under part, the British offensive army drew level with the French Army in skill and fighting efficiency.

No decision was gained over the enemy in the Foch operations, but Ludendorff has admitted that the morale of the German Army was fully shaken—his picture of the situation is gloomy. In fact, he says that the German forces were for the first time brought to "the very verge of collapse." When the Armistice came came to their rescue, the authors say, "Allied opinion then in the form Joffre, Foch, Haig and Ludendorff are all in complete accord on this point." The Kaiser's share of the credit belongs to Field General Haig's line only. One can offer today that if the premiers of the allied armies had been confronted during the Winter, the situation in the Spring of 1917 would have been the same as that in July, 1918. The authors add: "It was not the British who relinquished the pressure. They believe that the result of the battle of the Somme was "a great victory for the genius of British military leadership as for the heroic fighting qualities of the British private soldier."

The authors now resume temporarily the story that

> when, in the Summer of 1918, the British troops advanced irresistibly, they did so because of length they were directed by consummate skill of generals and that the skill of generals did not consist in their own right, but from Marshal Foch.

It is declared to have been the greatest "upset" of the war, and then comes this veiled statement:

> Some people, we were surprised the Battle of 1918, will be tempted to describe it as the greatest in the war; however, the soldier knew may be more fitting, for the operations on British leadership spring, in the main, out of the situation rather than under.

Why not place some of the responsibility upon Sir Douglas Haig and his "prime secretary, Colonel Dawnay." The policy of sealed with secrecy is the stiff English style is, no doubt, in part for the pleasure of self-assuming people who attributed the great victory to the French Chief, but entirely. The French declared that they were the war, and their correspondents at the front were those deemed the others of the British. The interviews who contributed into France and Staffs authority on every field had to double responsibility for the importance of their French contribution. The British people, measuring up the achievements of their army and navy, showed a lack of accomplishments that no other nation could match. To avoid painful judgment on their conflicting claims, it became the fashion to award the palm to Professional Foch. No offense apparently could be proven if it were maintained that the leadership was the war.

It followed that the credit for all the successful operations on good down the western front was given to him—he was the man that solved the problems of strategy and directed the tactics of offense. There is no reason to doubt, on the strength of the plainly sincere disclaimers now made by Colonel Dawnay and Sir Douglas that Field Marshal Haig was not a cipher or an enthusiast in the victory that, indeed, in fact as the British Army was concerned, no small share of the credit belongs to that clever soldier. It may be assumed that the military secretary knew what was going on at the front, and what transpired at conferences between Foch and Haig. It has been reported that Colonel Dawnay prepared for Douglas Haig's dispatches during the war, under his own, of course.

This book is a prime facie case for the generalship of the British Commander-in-Chief. It is difficult to see how Marshal Foch can be most indifferent to the obvious claims to be the leader. He is the greatest a man to war as a chess. He may be misinterpreted, as is the English nationalist, boldly asserted, Mr. Lloyd George and others broadcast repeat be assumed true speaking. If the authors claim too much, it must be shown in what respects.

The third part of this work, which is by far the most important, is a personal view in affecting the Douglas Haig's reputation as a soldier, is entitled "The Advance to Victory," and was written by Colonel Dawnay. It begins with the story of an "alternative" (perhaps not a happy word), between Foch and Haig. It had to do with the Generalissimo's request immediately after the battle of Amiens that the British attack the enemy's Hindenburg position. Foch

> was anxious to secure Pétain, if possible, with the river crossing to the south of the town and the high ground east of it.

The British commander wanted the Bapaume-Cambrai front, a second line, and explained to Foch in writing that the risk of a reverse would be too great. In the meantime, an attack by his Third and Fourth armies further south, which he believed would succeed and drive back the enemy. There was then a meeting at Beauvais between the two commanders-in-Chief. Both of staff. "The argument waxed hot and continuated." Haig "definitely declined to undertake the attack on the Bapaume-Cambrai position." He told Foch: "I would be playing into the hands of the Germans, who were on their guard there and strongly entrenched." Neither General wanted to refer the matter to his Government.

In the end Foch "accepted to the authority the British Commander-in-Chief's plan," and "promised to attack simultaneously with the French Army over a wide front." At a conference at Paris on June 11, 1918, Haig had made the pledge:

> It is my firm resolve to do all I can to make General Foch chief of superiority the British Army.

Of Foch's yielding to the Bapaume-Cambrai contention, Colonel Dawnay says: "But long after the French Higher Command admitted that it was fallacious to try to do this frontal attack, as truly it was." The battle of Bapaume then then took place was so brilliant and complete a victory to the battle of Amiens.

Commanders must, ordinarily be brought in as a witness, for Colonel Dawnay.

> was struck one day by seeing the photograph of Clemenceau sent as a gift to one of his aides, and on this photograph were written a few words to his aides that were that history would record the truth about the work of British leadership in France.

Marshal Pétain, too, may have to be called to the aide of the authorities. After Gough's far extended Fifth Army was flung back and broken by the German shock-attack of March 21, 1918, General Pétain, the French Commander-in-Chief, moved to Paris, according to the authors, and, instead of going to the aid of Haig with reserve divisions, he had agreed to the request from that the French must move southward "to cover Paris." This would have meant the separation of the French and British armies and their ultimate destruction in detail.

Haig acted of course, communicating with his Government, and the consequence at Doullens was called to serve the day. Foch stood with Haig—no ground must be given up.

The British Commander-in-Chief admitted that he could guarantee the without French aid, provided the French did not uncover his flank south of the Somme.

The French, on their part, agreed to be responsible for the whole front south of the river. Consequence, then proposed that Foch should be appointed "to co-ordinate the operations of the allied armies attacking Amiens." It was Haig who proposed it.

> The difficulty of such a task unless Foch had full authority over all the operations on the western front.

And it was achieved. At Beauvais six days later Foch's power was further defined, but it was provided that appeals might be by a Commander-in-Chief to his Government.

A matter that has already been pretty well threshed out, the refusal of Haig to act under Foch's orders, when his line was attenuated and he could not get reinforcements from England, is now into the open. The first reserves of the forces of the Germans in the end of March, 1918, seems to have been his reinforcements. That is the view of the authors, who make a minute and elaborate argument about the theory of strategical reserves under the conditions with which the British had to deal on their front. There is a chapter of striking importance entitled "The Lys," in which it is maintained, contrary to what may be called tradition, that the British were not indebted to the French for timely reinforcements when Haig had his back against the wall in the Ecoustel Hills. The ground was held, the enemy was halted, it is asserted, before French aid arrived. The French then took over the British position to give the troops that had maintained it an desperately a rest, and later the French failed to hold it, a circumstance that suggests to the authors a comparison that the French people will hardly like.

In this book there is a great deal of plain speaking about the allied operations that is sound as provide controversy. In almost every chapter the authors insist on an aspect which that may cause an explosion, if it is proved true by the evidence. If the method of this personal contribution to the history of the war brings out the plain truth about the operations, and about the soldiers who figured in them and the statesmen who sometimes intervened, the world will be disposed to admit that Field Marshal Haig's record of achievement will not have been in vain.

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Brief Reviews

HISTORY OF THE PILGRIMS AND PURITANS. By Joseph Dorman Bumpus and William Elliot Griffis. Three Volumes. The Century Company.

THESE large volumes are intended to cover the history of our Pilgrim forebears. In them the two authors, Joseph Dorman Bumpus and William Elliot Griffis, have compiled an encyclopedic study that does not lose in readableness because of length. Volume I. of "History of the Pilgrims and Puritans" traces the foundation of the Puritan movement in Europe, going as far back as the persecutions of religious sects by the Spanish Inquisition and Pope Innocent III., treating the Reformation in England and Holland and ending with the arrival of the Mayflower at Plymouth. In Volume II. the authors outline the early days of the Colonists in New England, the founding of Boston, and certain of the more famous tales, such as the courtship of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, the career of Roger Williams, and the various Indian troubles and wars. Volume III. is devoted to such later manifestations as the Pequot war, Ann Hutchinson's life, the coming of the Quakers and Baptists to New England, John Eliot's preaching to the Indians, the witchcraft scare, the deportations from Acadia, and the gradual advance toward that sense of liberty that exploded in the American Revolution.

So much space being at their disposal, the authors have made it a point to be extremely moderate in their history, and the result is, perhaps, the most complete account of the founding and growth of New England that is available.

WIND AND WEATHER

WIND AND WEATHER. By Alexander Hedder. 47 pp. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

IF we paraphrase Emerson and say that "All sorts of winds and weather must be taken in together to make up a year and a climate," we shall strike the keynote to Professor Hedder's comprehensive description of the origin of storms on land and sea. Moreover, the reader of this little book will then understand not only the laws which underlie the formation of storms, including cyclones and tornadoes, but will be instructed how to navigate safely his ship when at sea. In addition to this the author takes us back to Athens, to the days when the ancient Greeks built temples. There, north of the city, twenty-two centuries ago, was erected the tower to the winds, not to be seen as a public time-piece and also tell the seasonal position of the sun. Eight bas-reliefs which represented the wind as it blew from the eight cardinal directions are represented in full-page photographs, and "though Nature whistled with all her winds, did as she pleased and went her way," she could not take with her those winds of time which were caught and imprisoned in stone by those who knew better than they knew. And in addition to their concrete and beautiful representations of their beings or horrific gods, they did what we moderns failed to do—give distinctive names to their greetings of the winds. Professor Hedder takes us each week in turn and describes it in such a way that the reader will thereafter have a channel as well as an intellectual reason for liking or disliking it. The book is packed full of information, and if it originally emerged from university lectures it will now be enjoyed by the student of art and will, undoubtedly, also find its way to the desk of the general reader, especially that one who wants to know when and why it's time to look up his rubbers and umbrella.

BOOK OF WINTER SPORTS

THE BOOK OF WINTER SPORTS. By J. C. Roe. Illustrated with Photographs and Drawings. 320 pp. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

IS this age of specialization it is seldom that a book on any particular subject makes an appeal to other than a definite class of readers. But here is an exception. "The Book of Winter Sports" at once attracts the attention of all who pick it up, because, though it is limited in its title to a season and that season's games, it is really under a universal and strong appeal to all people who love good Winter weather, with its low-lying opportunities for sports in the great outdoors. Mr. Roe has compiled eight different Winter diversions, each containing under its special heading several short articles by the most able exponents or enthusiastic followers of that particular sport, ice-skating and ice-yachting, sledding, curling, tobogganing, skiing, ice-hockey, snowshoeing, and dogsledding, all are described in a most delightful and tempting manner. Many striking diagrams and photographs accompany the text. Several short essays, two poems and two extracts from "Pickwick Papers" are also included, as is a chapter from "Lorna Doone," all of which naturally deal with the subject of the book. They diversify the text and make it excellent reading for those inclined to take their Winter sports vicariously before an open fire. The book can be used with success as a practical aid to these sports it describes, and Mr. Roe has shown wisdom in bringing together in this good fashion such a worthwhile program and such a knowledge of the Winter sports of other countries than our own.

JOURNEYS TO PARNASSUS

LITTLE JOURNEYS TO PARNASSUS. By Thomas Bond Hanley. 200 pp. Jefferson City, Mo.: Hugh Hopkins Press.

THIS book is divided into seven parts, all of them devoted to great authors of the world. The Greek, Roman, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, German and British writers are represented, with ten authors described under each group. The quest is a run from Aeschylus to Tennyson. Not a name of the great or near-great, evidently, in Mr. Hanley's estimation, is excluded. Numerous definitive quotations from modern literary critics are cited to qualify or establish the verdict which history has pronounced upon these immortals, while in many instances their own words are added to round out Mr. Hanley's scholarly opinion of them and their works. If impartial students of sociology and liberal interpretors of history decide, after a careful study of this painstaking work, that Mr. Hanley is too didactic or conservative or conventional in the summing up of some of his characters, they will not question his sincerity of purpose nor the honesty of his conclusions. Mr. Hanley has accomplished his purpose and published a superior reference book on ancient and modern classical authors. However, are there no women writers great enough to be included in this list? And if among the great writers of the past Mr. Hanley includes Dickens and Scott and Tennyson, why did he not add an American chapter? Perhaps in a later edition he may do so. For that unwritten chapter would increase the present great value of this little book.

A FLORENTINE REVERY

A FLORENTINE REVERY. By E. H. Powers. 78 pp. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

PROFESSOR POWERS'S "A Florentine Revery" is a small volume of distinct literary value and can easily be read at one sitting, yet its importance to the student or to the reader in longer in school or university is great. The book epitomizes Florentine history from the time when "high-perched Fiesole" and the Etrurian Walls against the northern invaders dominated the smiling valley, to the latter day when "Savonarola prayed for his brethren's prayers because the gift of prophecy had failed him."

Professor Powers has absorbed details and events into that essential and all-embracing truth which is greater than the Institutes of Rome and has written a book which will be acceptable to those who like to obtain not too close a view of history and yet get a satisfactory comprehension of certain phases in its development. He describes the origin and rise of Florence from the days when the merchants from distant Hellas came to trade with her, through the perils of the Middle Ages, due to her prosperity, to her fall from her commercial supremacy to the status of an agricultural city—one that was no longer set apart, but one of many, and therefore no longer to be feared.

This little book's importance is its unconventional challenge to us, the enlightened sons of the present generation, who might be called the children of those to come, to vary greatly.

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Books and Authors

UNDERSTANDING ITALY, by Charles Sedgwick Greene, is an interpretation of modern Italy and of the Fascisti movement. The book will be published this Spring by the Century Company.

A new satirical comedy by John Galsworthy has just been issued by Heffer's. The new play, "Windows," is described by the author as "Sketch and others." The Fifth Series of his plays has also just appeared, containing in one volume the new play, "Windows," "Loyalties," and "The Family Man," a sketch not yet produced in New York.

A life of Pedro Arriaza, by Richard Stokes, will be published at once by Houghton Mifflin Company. Arriaza's name has always been prominent in inductions from his early time in the nineteenth century to our own. Mr. Stokes attempts to show, taught Inquisitor Torquemada, that "the minister was human, though he remained a minister to the end." He believes that Arriaza was a man of genius and the first model in European literature.

Dr. Mary Gordon, author of "Penal Discipline" (Dutton), is an Inspectress who spent thirteen years as an inspector of prisons. The book studies and compares prison systems of Prussia, Holland and the United States, and suggests some lines of reform.

Gilbert Cannan has recently had a new book, "Annette and Bennett," brought out in England. Arrangements are being made for its publication over here.

The letters of Gaston Bertillon, through the Italian Embassy at Washington, have asked permission of Admiral Sims to translate into Italian his book, "The Victory at Sea," an account of America's part in the naval operations of the war. The book is to be distributed among the officers of the Italian navy.

Mignon Olivia Bennett, Agnes, author of a recent biography of "David Lubin: A Study in Practical Idealism," is a member of the Bennett family. She is the daughter of Michael Bennett and the sister of Denis Gabriel and Christian Bennett. When she was born Bennett wrote to ask if her father, which is found in the volume of his complete works.

"The Children's Children," a full-length novel of New York by Arthur Train, will be published next month.

Under the title "Modern Austria," Charles Seymour's Yale lectures brought out a new and revised edition of Grace G. Montgomery's delightfully quick. This is the twenty-third edition of the book.

"Roman Northern," Hilaire Belloc's new poem, will be published here this month by the Macmillan Company. It is a long narrative in which verse, telling the story of Bartholomew, but with Colonna and Pope-Hennessy, the friend who forms the third side of the triangle.

Mrs. William Crawford Gorgas is writing the biography of her husband, the late General Gorgas, and would like to receive any letters, memorandums or other papers that might be included in the book or might be of some help in connection with it. Any such material should be addressed to her at The Highlands, Washington, D. C.

Walter de la Mare has received the James Tait Black Memorial Prize in England for his "Memoirs of a Midget." This award went to D. H. Lawrence last year for his "The Lost Girl." "Memoirs of a Midget" is also one of the three books selected for submission to the Pulitzer Committee of Letters, which awards a prize annually for the best English book published. The other two are Kathleen Norris's "The Cross Roads" and Gaston Bernard's "Jim Grant."

The second best novel of the Jubilee Memorials, the Rector's prize, weighed and weighed of the Rabbi "Jim for Liberty," will probably be the publication of a third author.

"A Jew publication of a third author of the plays containing "The Prince Who Learned Everything Out of Books," "Saturday Night," "In the Clouds" and "The Truth."

The first volume of the Centenary edition of "Bibliographies of Modern American Authors," published by the Century Book Shop, Philadelphia, has just made its appearance. The first one is devoted to the work of Joseph Hergesheimer and includes books, contributions to periodicals and a list of critical essays on Hergesheimer's writings.

Selma Lagerlöf is working her memoirs. The first volume, which has recently appeared in Sweden, deals with her childhood. Its title is "Mortelidn," the name of her father's home. The book, like her first one, "Gösta Berling," is a series of short stories.

Pierre Loti-Viaud's famous romance, "The Resident Romance," has been an object of mystery for many years, a mystery which recently has been solved, and when Mabury George Lapaul gives it his book, "The Resident Romance," published by Stokes.

A new play by Israel Zangwill, called "The Forward Pass," is published this month by Macmillan. It is a sequel to "The Cockpit," and concerns a government which had been brought under the control of Bolshevik, only to be superseded by a dictatorship of the most violent sort.

The first two volumes of "The New Decameron," appeared some time ago, in which a group of writers are assembled a series of stories of modern Europe somewhat in the manner of the Boccaccio Decameron. The third volume has just been issued, and the contributors include D. H. Lawrence, Robert Keith Cromptin Blackmore, J. D. Beresford, Hugh Walpole, Michael Sadleir, T. Sturdevile West and Norman Douglas.

The thirty-second volume of the Yearbook of the General Conference of American Baptists has just been issued, edited by Rufus Inner, D. Mercerson of Macon, Ga. It contains the proceedings of the Cape May convention and the papers which were read at that time.

Ruth Comfort Mitchell is the author of a book of poems just published by Appleton under the title "Narrative in Verse." There is a foreword by William Rose Benét, and in addition to the poems the book includes two short plays, one for children and the other a drama, "Birth Cradle."

Katherine Fullerton Gerould says that the title of her new book of stories, "Valiant Dust," is taken from the line in Hopkins's "Benedicite," which reads, "All valiant dust that builds on dust," but that it has no reason to be a sequel of Benedicite's to "All's Well That Ends Well."

January publications of Putnam's are: "Nations of New York," by J. Rockwell Sabin and Walter E. Treat; "John Bunyan, Prophet," by Rudolf Bultmann; "Sermons from the Sources," by Minnie Perrin Bernardin; "One Who Gave His Life," by Quincy Sharp Mills; "Early Life," by Frederick Lucas Gleason; "The Rest is the Light of the Word," by Rudolph Steiner; "John Randolph of Roanoke," by William Cabell Bruce; "Political Chivalry," and "Prayer as a Force," by A. Maude Royden.

Adventures of Robert Louis Stevenson will be published in a new book, "I Can Remember Robert Louis Stevenson," compiled by Sidney Lee Bleuen under the auspices of the Edinburgh Robert Louis Stevenson Club and published over here by Dutton. The book consists of a hundred personal reminiscences of R. L. S., contributed by persons who knew him. Among them are Edward Grieg, J. M. Barrie, Sir Sidney Colvin, Gordon Bottomley, Lionel Johnson, Thomas Hardy, William Archer and A. Silvers-Robinson. The volume also contains some hitherto unpublished letters of Stevenson.

"The Rover," a novel of the Napoleonic period, by Rupert Sargent, is being released by Houghton Mifflin Company. It first appeared in this country in 1902, when had been copies of the English edition were imported.

John Macy will have another book out in April, entitled "The Story of the World's Literature," profusely illustrated by Charles Daniels, who has lately won competition in the field of sculpture.

A novel by Vaughnd Williams, entitled "The Family," will be published shortly by Dodd, Mead & Co., who published his two previous books, "The Wayfarer of Time" and "Gideon's Rock." Mr. Williams is a young New Englander and a graduate of Yale.

An anthology somewhat particularly for the use of people who want poetry in public has just been published by E. P. Dutton & Co. It is called "The New Spirit in English Verse," and is compiled and edited by Hubert Gay Pattison, assistant in elocution for the Associated Boards of the Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music, London. Among the poets represented in the book are G. K. Chesterton, Francis Brett Young, Alfred Noyes, Robert Bridges, W. H. Davis, Rudyard Kipling, Sir Henry Newbolt, W. J. Turner and several others.

Gerald Hopkins is a young English writer whose novel, "A City in the Foregrounds," published last year, presented an interesting study of Oxford life. He has written another novel, "An Unknown Quality," which Dutton announces for early publication. The subject of the book is a young poet of literary genius who marries a typist.

A children's book written by Annie Carroll Moore will be published by Putnam next Fall. Jay Van Everen, one of the best known modern artists, will illustrate it. It will be called "Mirbelle," and will have as a sub-title "A Modernized Christmas Story."

The Greenwich Village Theatre will be given over to a series of Sunday afternoon recitals, at which modern poets, writers and musicians will present their work. Last Sunday marked the inception of the plan, with Carl Sandburg reading from his "Rootabaga Stories," reading some of his latest poems and singing some old-fashioned American ballads to the accompaniment of a guitar. Others engaged to appear are: Alfred Kreymborg, Jan. 21; Gilbert Osmond, Jan. 28; Amy Lowell, Feb. 4; Waldo Frank, Feb. 11; Eva Gauthier, Feb. 18; with Lee Gordon, Helen Lowe, Jean Starr and Louis Untermeyer, Feb. 25; Witter Bynner, Robert Frost, Vachel Lindsay, D. H. Lawrence, Alfredo Casella and others to follow.

Dr. Felix Adler, leader of the Ethical Culture Movement, and author of "An Ethical Philosophy of Life," has been appointed Hibbert Lecturer in London. The general subject of his lectures will be "The Ethical Ideal and Its Application to the Main Problems of Modern Life." Dr. Adler succeeds a distinguished line of men, including Max Müller, Edward Caird, Hugo Daniel, William James and Inge.

The American Library Association has just published Lewis Gaylord Pennell's "Poems and Songs," with a preface by Theodore Roosevelt, and a revised edition of Ben De Casseres's "The Shadow Boxer," with a preface by Don Marquis, and "Parodies on Walt Whitman," compiled by Henry S. Saunders.

Vachel Lindsay's "Going-to-the-Sun" will shortly be published by D. Appleton & Co. The book is made up of poems and pen-and-ink drawings. Under each picture is an inscription in hieroglyphics, which the author says are "Dalcol, Sumerian, Hieroglyphic and almost any Egyptian dialect will be willing to describe that way, having about as much to do with Egypt as Egyptian opposites."

Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton, whose forthcoming book is entitled "A Woman Pioneer in Egypt," is at present keeping the Far East publishing organized for a similar venture in China.

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Latest Fiction

(Continued from Page 18.)

the city. Save the old man, with almost his last breath.

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The similarity of method, purpose and feeling throughout the stories makes the collection a bit monotonous, for in every case the young man chooses the land, turns his back on some young woman who is tempting him to go or return to the city and finds some daughter of the soil with whom he discovers more sympathetic understanding. One of the stories deals with the feminine side of the choice, showing a young woman tempted by an older suitor who has gone away and made a place for herself in the world. The author seems deliberately to have put out of his scheme any dallying with the idea of making the farm life more attractive and to depend solely for his effects on the primeval, simple bond of man with the soil, for in only one of the stories does this factor of supplying intelligence to country life appear, and even in this case not as a major motive. But this central idea is developed with variety and skillful with freshness in each instance. There is a hint of comic humor in the first tale, and now and then in the other stories there is a mere gleam of an ironic smile. The stories are all marked by subtle insight into human nature and deft skill in painting its secret, almost furtive, and unclear motives. Admirable, too, is the style in which they are written.

MAN'S COUNTRY

MAN'S COUNTRY. *By Peter Clark Macfarlane. Illustrated. Cosmopolitan Book Corporation.*

ACCORDING to Mr. Macfarlane, "There is a great country, largely inhabited by men, to which most women, particularly wives and mothers, are strangers. Every morning hundreds and some go down to it, there they spend their days, their energy, and, in proportion as they succeed, their love. Its name is Business." This new novel of his he further describes as the story of "a great love of which Business was jealous." It is the familiar tale of the self-made, hard-working man who owns a great business and is more or less owned by it—as all men and women are more or less owned by the work for which they care, whether that work be the polishing of pictures or the manufacturing of steam drills—and marries the sensibly beautiful of the conventional fiction type.

The story develops along the well-worn lines. Fay is a pretty, self-centered, pleasure-craving child. George Judson expects marriage to transform her, immediately and without an instant's delay, into a broad-minded, sympathetic, generous woman. Of course it does nothing of the kind, and trouble ensues, trouble complicated by the attractions of a much-traveled young Englishman, Sir Brian Rook. George gets into business difficulties which he at first, opposite to confide to his wife; but if she is not among which he comes home, then grouse are always present, and on the moment present. It cannot be said that any of this part of the book is done well enough to make it interesting. Fay is not a living person, but merely the lay figure an effort encumbered in showing of this kind, and the history of the husband and wife, despite the dragged-in psycho-analysis, is handled without freshness or insight, while the expected happy ending is brought about by thoroughly unsophisticated devices.

The best part of the book by far is that which has to do with the building up of the Judson-Morris Company. The history of the automobile business is like a fairy tale, even where hair is not yet gray remember the days when the "horseless carriage" was looked upon as a joke, or at best regarded as a toy. And because the other, Bob's history of the industry is so marvelous even nearly accurate the extraordinarily rapid development of the Judson-Morris Company from the days when there are available, or apparently available, even were all it had to show and young George Judson made and he try to get money from the hard-headed old Detroit business man nothing but a shuttering tied to a clattering gasoline engine" up to the time when it was capitalized for millions, and had its own huge factories and an enormous output. George Judson had been a poor boy, the son of a bricklayer, and heavy responsibilities had fallen on his shoulders while he was still a child. But he was a born salesman, and he worked his way up by his own shrewdness and personality. The account of his success is not uninteresting, and there is a good touch in the description of his grief over the death of Morris, grief unmodified by any realization of the fact that he was himself in a way responsible for that death, that Morris, linked up with him,

was like a piece of machinery coupled to an engine that was geared too high for it, and that, by superior speed, would literally run it to pieces.

It is when Fay begins to play an important part in the story that the reader begins to yawn.

THE SHADOW ON THE GLASS

THE SHADOW ON THE GLASS. *By Charles J. Dutton. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.*

SINCE the days when Edgar Allan Poe wrote of Dupin's investigations into "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," the method of having the story told by a friend of the detective, amateur or professional, has been a favorite with authors of crime stories. It must be admitted that Poe, John Hartley's great friend, who relates their adventures in the affair of "The Shadow on the Glass," makes our old friend Dr. Watson seem by contrast an amazingly perspicacious individual. However, his density does little or nothing to injure one's interest in the tedious and false clues of this account of a mysterious murder.

The scene is laid at Watch Hill, where Frank Rice, a collector of rare books and Hartley's intimate friend, had his beautiful country home. Poe and Hartley had come down for the wedding of Rice's only daughter, Faith, and were staying at the hotel. But on the morning of the very day the marriage was to take place comes the news that Frank Rice had been brutally murdered in his own library. That library was at the top of the house, and there was no way of entering it except through a door which was found locked on the inside. The windows being too far above the ground for descent from them to be possible. The wedding presents, many of them valuable, had been placed in the library, and there were two detectives on guard. How then could the murderer have escaped unseen?

The book does not belong to that best type of detective story in which the results are obtained by close reasoning, and its machinery is at times a little too evident, but it is entertaining, ingenious and well-meaning, with one or two quite exciting scenes. It has been rather carelessly written and apparently left unrevised, which is a pity, as the author's style is generally simple and direct.

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THE STRIP ON THE STAIR. *By Jean Kathleen Green. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.*

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(Continued on Page 20.)

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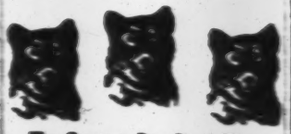

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Literary Essay

(Continued from Page 9)

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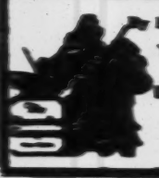

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Workers in Europe

WORK HARD AND HARDWARE BLUES. By Whiting Williams. With illustrations. 300 pages. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

WHITING WILLIAMS, author of "What's on the Worker's Mind" and "Pull Up and Pull Up," an analysis of the worker's mind in Great Britain, has recently published a diary kept during his tour through Western Europe. He results this detailed study of the post-war attitude of the workingmen because he wished to gauge its effect upon the general labor situation, and also as an aid to the understanding of specifically American problems. In this latest volume, "Heavy Hands and Hampered Minds," he describes his work as a laborer through the Summer of 1922. The book begins with his experiences in Poitiers, although the new Switzerland now standing on the lands devastated during the war" are well managed, and amply equipped with workers immigrants, the living conditions there. The lives of the factory hands throughout the country, are decidedly poor, and the individual worker shudder only a slight chance of ever owning his home. Various jobs took Mr. Williams through both the northern and south of France, but the region of the Rhone proved the most interesting. Astonishingly enough, the German workers there are growing sentimental to the Germans of French engineers, who, in addition to their technical training, are also students of psychology. They make a point of visiting a different portion of the mines each day, and of listening to the complaints of the workers, which plaints are usually numerous at the present time, as a result of the prohibitive costs of all necessities. Moreover, the officers attempt to be as much as possible, and not them, if practicable, to promotion and better pay.

Mr. Williams was unable to obtain work in Belgium, which is already more completely restored than France. Nevertheless, he considered the unhealthy, squalid home conditions of the workers, who are suffering from an increase of 400 per cent. in the cost of living. Likewise at Krupp's, which he wished to features in a study of German labor conditions, no job was forthcoming. Foreign speaking workers are not popular there.

After having been warned that conversation with the workers is "strong medicine," he was taken through the numerous factories, which he says were no longer making shrapnel of war but of peace, and also through the very comfortable cottages in which are lodged men and women grown old in the Krupp service.

In summing up his experiences, Mr. Williams declares that post-war high prices are responsible for much of Europe's great unhappiness.

Looking back on all the conversations to which I have been my business to listen during the past three years [he says], it is fairly safe to say that more breath has been devoted to the price of potatoes—potatoes and bread—than to any other single subject. . . . In any event, the greatest cause of difficulty found in the "hot spot" [the Ruhr], comes down to the fact that the potato, whether it actually is too high or not, feels too high.

The European worker is, nevertheless, further filled to meet difficulties than the American, continues Mr. Williams, for down through the centuries he has learned a sort of stoical helplessness which the here to put up with almost any difficult and unfavorable job. But when, in addition to the high cost of living, there is no job, there is a miserable indeed. And even if he does possess a job he is in constant danger of losing it; the frequent war clouds always appearing over his horizon are likely at any time to travel near.

Mr. Williams has concluded that some central body should act as a clearing house for international labor problems. He thinks that when the danger of workers is diminished considerably, stability will follow automatically. In other words, the prices of the goods will go down and the number of jobs will go up. Mr. Williams maintains, in addition, that the League of Nations is the agent to accomplish necessary modifications.

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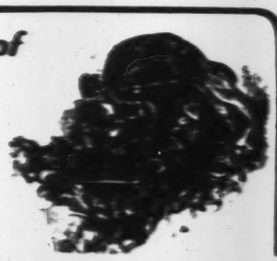

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Latest Works of Fiction

(Continued from Page 20)

[illegible] daughter and her sweetheart. But after he had died, his death by poisoning at the hands of a person unknown, the remaining will could not be found. And so one finds which one had been destroyed. The [illegible] consequently, instead of [illegible] to Mr. Fox Quinton, Court, Mr. Hertfordshire's beautiful home, which is just a very old building, and there were those who believed that the testator was haunted by some "Ghost" which they called "the Presence."

It is, in fact, a mystery rather than a detective story. The love book by Anna Katharine Green, for there is no detective in it, concerns a young lawyer, who plays an important part and serves not the guilty person. Complication, added by the way Fate happens, is the younger. But it is clever and extremely entertaining story, with many false clues and seemingly unpalatable incidents, which hold the reader's attention until he has reached the end. The motivation is perhaps a little weak, and it does not seem quite probable that such a check as the one finally held by had to be cashed would have had a certain effect, physically, upon an [illegible]. But in Mr. Hertfordshire's case it is perfect health, and [illegible] very clever, especially [illegible] other ways it seems to have influenced him compared to [illegible] little. The tale is related by one of the true helpers, and is [illegible] and impressive. The author has, of course, had much to do with which the [illegible] and [illegible] stories of [illegible] which frequently keep the reader guessing until the moment when the end is revealed, the truth and unmask the criminal. "The Ship on the Water" (J. B. Lippincott) is a novel of [illegible] [illegible] which could scarcely be expected of this very late date—not certainly of delicate Miss [illegible] drawing on it does to be of Trollope or of [illegible].

NORTH

NORTH. By James B. Hendryx. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ALTHOUGH this new tale by James B. Hendryx, whose stories of the Far North have such many admirers, has a perfectly good love in the person of Mary Blake, an adventurer and plausible villain in Lon Gordon, and a thoroughly villainous villain in the unmentionable John Jackson, the character of one serves for novel and is likely to remember longest is to one of them, but the great dog, Sheshem. Sheshem was Lon Gordon's wolf-dog, a huge husky. Lon knew dogs, and "she had picked Sheshem for a leader from his earliest puppyhood." A very aggressive and resourceful leader he proved, and the most interesting scenes in this story of the regions beyond the Yukon, where the long night and the "strong wind" reigns, are those in which he plays a prominent part. The first day run, a nearly lost by "Old Man Gordon's" stupid obstinacy, the Alaskan Sweepstakes, which the team which Sheshem led was matched against the best in all Alaska, his long struggle with Dolores, and their final consolation, when the great husky who never forgot a friend or forgave an enemy and his dog is left, and with some [illegible] available in a tale which has plenty of adventure and more than a little thrill.

It gives an interesting picture of life for young men in the Arctic Circle, of the search for gold, the rough fellowship and abundant generosity. When Gordon and his wife and daughter started to build a cabin on Myrtle Creek, a tributary of the Kowlook, all the men who lived in the creek-shore were eight of them came to help in the building and with the cutting of the wood supply for the Winter.

For the two or three hundred miles just "who live upon the Kowlook and its tributaries, all but half a dozen of whom are crowded within the lower Circle, more than six hundred miles above the river's confluence with the Yukon, and isolated as have other camps in the North are isolated in the heart of the strong wind and the long dark winter, there office more a lonely than a cold-weather.

"Travel on and past the Yukon, the sandbars of the which swept, and the perils of fifty degrees below zero, still to wear man's mores, because half, or accident then means death, are all vividly portrayed. Tales of the Far North always have, as it speak, a strong family resemblance, but this of Mr. Hendryx's carries at least as an exhibit more adventure than do the majority of the kind.

DUKE OF WOODSIDE

DUKE OF WOODSIDE. By Parnell Patrick. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

IT recently seems probable that when plausibly her new novel, "Duke of Woodside," Dolan Patrick deliberately chose the most old-fashioned, stop-over plot and "Romance" characters discernible, but had she done so she could hardly have found any better fitted by their objectives. Her heroine, Jane Tempest, is one of those unbelievably beautiful, unexceptionally charming, but penniless, specimens of the novel-land, this time—we have all concluded, so very often in fiction, it never is fact. As usual, she is the daughter of a well-educated father and a rather vulgar mother. She has two sisters, but is of course quite strikingly "different" from the other female members of her family. She falls in love with a rich, well-born young man, Alan Chewning. But he is in honor bound to "another," as she is, in a [illegible] sense, and prompt to be married, within short half an hour—because engaged to the self-made Michael Holbrook, who of course has intervened to save her from becoming Chewning's mistress, and forcing her most decidedly. Chewning is able to free himself from his engagement, but of course the letter in which he explains all does not reach Jane until just after the ceremony has been performed unfeelingly her to Michael. After which the tale proceeds as usual, except that Michael does not prove to absolutely perfect as the husband generally turns out to be in this particular type of story.

The author has tried very hard to achieve a beautiful style, and has succeeded in producing a few good bits of description. But the greater part of the considerably long book is stilted and old-fashioned. In a particularly emotional moment, when, "Beneath that so lightly he held her," Jane "opened her lips with her hand," Chewning remarks:

> I see now how unfortunate was my supposition to you, and for that, most sincerely I crave your pardon. . . . I am going to Nice to the season, where, as mentioned, I remained I hold. Provided and humility I shall wait for her. . . . All this change of myself will not be made for a month of my temperament, yet how incomprehensible, against the strongest of having you!

Jane, however, prevaricates:

> What of her position, deserted by the only being who could make her worthless to attempt, [illegible] Bertie, of everything she valued a month to wed?

The greater part of the dialogue is so stilted and unnatural as to be unpleasant, but, no doubt, there are some who will find the author's rhetoric impressive.

THE POINTED TOWER

THE POINTED TOWER. By Esther Chapman. Illustrated by Gordon Grant. 12 pp. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $2.

VANCE THOMPSON is master of all the tricks that go to make up a successful mystery story. He appreciates the value of suspense and the need for sudden shift twists and shifting. He treats his problems with a semi-scientific air that makes them seem important, but he is careful not to make them too involved to use the mind, instead, to cross-tracking. Following the established tradition, he starts off with a shocking crime, begin, and then provides in a leisurely manner to unravel the events that led up to it, until at length the innocent stand exonerated and the blame is fixed where it belongs.

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(Continued on Page 25)

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Latest Works of Fiction

(Continued from Page 20.)

her husband. He manages to have a wonderfully over built up opinion of her, and it is to be feared that she would have been most sad to join her unfaithful husband had not the Nihilists and young Mr. Gudge chanced along just in time to save her souls. He guesses that the Count had met death, not at the own hands nor at the instigation of his wife, he had been killed in a brawl with some unregenerate money-lenders whom he tried to sell them a bunch which he had stolen from his own lovely Countess.

The story ends pleasantly enough, with some everywhere triumphant. The Countess is sailing for America with a new and blissfully husband, and Mr. Gudge is ready to settle with his family for a holiday near the sea.

Mr. Gudge is obviously an understudy of the indomitable Sherlock Holmes. He, too, is a free-lance detective with a habit of showing up the stupidity of the police. Whenever the organized authorities have established a fact, or proved, despite little Mr. Gudge, happens along to expose the fallacy of their reasoning. In real life the police would probably devote some means of getting him out of the way quietly and for good, but in Mr. Thompson's book, as in most detective stories, they take his corrections with gratitude and humility.

Mr. Gudge is unquestionably a sensational figure, and there is little in his personality to inspire the loyalty which other master-detectives have aroused from time to time. But he advances several theories that are sane and convincing, and if they are not wholly original, at least they bear the stamp of originality. The basis of his belief in that demonstrable evidence is always more reliable and more significant than human evidence. "The only witnesses who never lie," he says, "are those who cannot talk."

He claims that all people lie, both the honest and the dishonest—the deceitful, willfully and with malice; the honest, because their prejudices blinds them, or their senses trick them, or their memory usurps their power to perceive and to explain. And, in accordance with this theory, he proves his points, not by spoken words, but with the stories told by inanimate things—a fragment of blue cloth swept up with the dust, the markings of a rubber heel on a carefully polished floor, the imprint of a tire on a muddy road.

He has no use for cross-examination, because it wakes, not the memory, but the imagination. And he claims that a piece of handmade evidence, once established, from forever. "Nothing is ever added and," he says. "When one kind of matter is superimposed on another kind, the former always remains."

Mr. Gudge's theory shows more logically than does his performance, but even to readers he is fairly successful. And while his treatment of the Count's case holds nothing remarkably startling, while it cannot think to take its place among the detective-story classics, it offers a pleasant evening's relaxation to the mystery lovers.

At a recent meeting in England it was decided that a memorial should be erected in London to W. H. Hudson in the form of a drinking and bathing fountain for birds. It was further voted that Rothenstein's portrait of Hudson should be presented to the National Portrait Gallery and that such money as might be further subscribed to the memorial fund should be devoted to the objects specified in Hudson's will. That will left the residue of his property to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, to be used in buying protective designed to enable in children "that interest in and love of the birds which leads to their protection."

BOOK's Magazine for February delight the hearts of many people, for it contains the first installment of a new novel by Robert W. Chambers, entitled "Rita." It starts with a degree of characterization that is not to be found in some of Mr. Chambers's more popular efforts.

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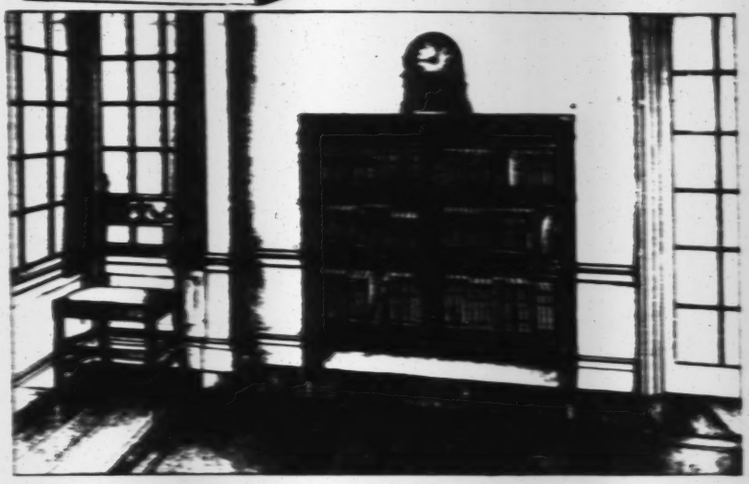

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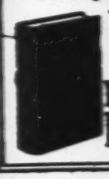

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Human Nature's Mutability

HUMAN LIFE. As the Biologist Sees It. By Vernon Kellogg. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.

IN this slender volume of only 140 pages, Vernon Kellogg shows that biological science has something of direct and great consequence for every human being with intelligence enough to perceive and understand its methods and its findings. His standing as a scientist is so high, and the impressiveness with which he did in Europe during and after the war was so unquestionable, that his general work is sure to find there is no great fear when he speaks on the subject of his specialty. The lady who listens with every appearance that they will have something very much worth while. In this little book, which comprises a series of addresses delivered by Mr. Kellogg to the successful Chicago lectureship at Brown University, he briefly, yet, after making a rapid survey of the developments of biological science, such practical inquiries as the light that biology throws on human vocation and whether or not war is inevitable and necessary; what it has to tell mankind on the puzzling problem of juvenile delinquency; on the future evolution of mankind; on death and a future life.

In the question of the inevitability and desirability of war, Mr. Kellogg challenges the assertions of war's protagonists, upon which they base much of their argument, that human nature does not change. Human nature, he declares, does change, it has changed greatly, and it is in the power of man to change it still more, consciously and purposely. It changes, he says, by virtue of the influence upon it of activity biological and human, but more especially and more rapidly by the influence of man's social inheritance. And man can change it still more, if he wishes to do so. In whatever direction he desires. It has in man's choice, he considers, to make war neither desirable nor inevitable, or neither desirable nor inevitable or necessary and even so considered has desired it. In the past, according to the problem to be solved by his biological inheritance with its vestigial survivals from pre-human and prehistoric days.

He declines to assume to that influence the power of conscious development and amplification of his social inheritance to the end of making it richer every his brain powerfully something, he has unconsciously done in relation to many other things.

The plain and searching words that biology speaks with such emphasis in connection with juvenile delinquency and social well-being Mr. Kellogg brings out with many illustrations from statistics that show what an appalling price society pays for the ignorance of biological theories and the decisions in taking advantage of them even after they become a part of the common knowledge. In the matter of death, of both the human species and the human individual, he reviews the evidence that biology can give very interestingly, without any of that bigotry that sometimes is greatly known to the value and the influence of the message of scientists. Throughout the book, indeed, he is humble-minded, willing to recognize, even to insist upon, the limitations of present knowledge, and he is very gentle and courteous when he tells his readers how much the more learn by his honesty of what it might learn from the biologists. As for the danger to the human species of death from over-specialization, he thinks the race can preserve itself by continuing to develop its adaptability and by taking advantage of and increasing its social inheritance.

Before the phenomenon of individual death he confesses man's other ignorance. As for the question of human immortality, he says that the biologist, who is not a biologist only unless he affirms either for or against, until and if, contradictory evidence one way or the other is produced. The biologist, he says, "will be truly regretful by death, and it would have for him a larger greater than it has even to a gentle, complete extinguisher of the personality. It is natural the biologist of a perpetual personal spirit, endowed by which his thoughts and conversations were to be of the kind contemplated by those recorded in the Psychical Research and spiritist books.

But the biologist, the author declares, becomes "preacher and exhorter," and his science gives heads with reason and common sense and religion when he considers the earth, future of the race. On that he can and does throw an important illumination, showing man wonderful possibilities and how he can realize them, warning him among from disastrous conclusions, inviting him how to "make his life useful and more and himself more capable of achievement, and hence happier."

The book is written with notable clarity and simplicity, having an occasional careless relapse into an over-long and complicated sentence—and needs little or no previous knowledge of biological science to be read with appreciation. It is to be especially recommended for the careful perusal of William Jennings Bryan and his adherents in their relentless crusade against the teaching of the theory of evolution. For his adherents are so simply and clearly made that even they might be able to understand his argument.

Mr. Kellogg is now Secretary of that important scientific body, the National Research Council. Previously he was for many years a member of the Faculty of Leland Stanford University, and he is the author of a long series of scientific works.

Catherine de Medicis

(Continued from Page 8)

people were better instructed and if there was a priest found in every in every parish. She saw to great needed, however, in the appointment of Bishops, youthful and inexperienced and irreligious, to decorate in order to add to the prestige and splendor of the nobility. The mother of a King, the Diana de Poitiers, might draw the revenues of an abbey, and there might be a choice choice from the decayed aristocrats against the decree of a secretary, admitted by the Court. It has been said that the condition of what may be called "money" was so worse in France than in England, where church livings were sold and bought or subjects of gift, even for political purposes. But this is not the question. In all countries where Church and State were mixed the struggles for the spoils between the two were unbridled—and the State generally won.

The ecclesiastics in France played into the hands of the reformers—in powerfulness one may remark that the Cardinal de Châtillon himself was a Huguenot, and Bourbon for a time, for political reasons, did not dare to deprive him of the red hat. Even if one relied only on the authority of Dr. van Dyke's volumes, one could easily see how hard the reforming struggles of St. Francis de Sales and St. Vincent de Paul were made by the laxity of the discipline of the Church itself. It was the growth of Protestantism and the humanism which had paganized Alexander VI. and several of his successors, that prevented the Catholic Church in Europe from becoming an effectual instrument of what it had once been. Dr. van Dyke, naturally enough, does not seem to estimate at its true value the importance of the Council of Trent in purifying the discipline of the Church.

The pages on the "mignons" of Henry III.—a group of young nobles which gave the Court a reputation for unspeakable licentiousness—are very enlightening. The "mignons" were not, after all, merely effeminate creatures of the King. The general opinion in France made them play the part of Antinous to the Emperor Hadrian. As to the famous "squadron" of beauties, supposed to be employed by Catherine for the production of the Huguenots and all who wanted to be reduced, they are conceived to be almost as impossible as Catherine de Medicis, who was a shrewd and heartless by the opposite of her daughter, Marguerite of Navarre, that she wished the girl had never been born.

There is a book of research without pedantry. If any critic accuses Dr. van Dyke of endeavoring to sell the bear before hunting, I advise the bear to be sure of the hunter. The author who uses, in spite of modern prejudices, words, the truth, carefully documented, and serve it for our instruction and delight in two volumes like these deserves our applause and gratitude.

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QUERIES

"Just Anne"

C. R.—Will you kindly tell the readers of your column to help me locate the title and author of a poem of many stanzas beginning

Down a twilight little street
Dim and haunted by dreams
Where a boy and girl met
Long years ago.

It continues, telling the story of a girl named Anne, who leaves the school room, and in the meantime the sweetheart, who is expected, does not come. Then, when grievously sorely in need of a friend, she sees a boy in Lincoln green. This whole pathetically romantic story is told within seven quite long verses. I do not know the name of the poem, but I know it is beautiful.

"Happiness"

D. F. A.—I am very anxious to be able to place a poem, of which the first line read as follows:

Happiness is like a rainbow that vanishes the moment it appears.

Perhaps it was a rainbow that vanished the moment.

"Dear Indiana"

A. M. B.—Recently the Governor of Indiana, in a speech in New York, referred to Indiana as "Dear Hoosier Indiana." The speaker was an Indiana.

Dear Indiana, always in a set, Keep their feet and manifest in the
Breathing breeze, whether made of gold
Commission another of a people
The
Can you me locate the complete poem?

"Of Thy Peace"

C. E. B.—Can any reader locate for me the poem in which the following lines occur:

Take from our hearts the stains and stress
And all our scattered force restore
The beauty of thy peace.

"I Am All Alone"

C. E. B.—I would very much like to find the author and the title, and, if possible, the date of composition of the poem beginning:

I am all alone in my chamber now,
And the midnight hour is near,
And the mother's sleep and the child's
Will be.
Oh, little cradle I hear
Hush never alone! I think the
Light on the dress of the bride,
For, in the whole dark house,
Will cradle there the beautiful
The
The Tolerance of long ago.

"When He Answers"

E. A. T.—Can you locate the following quotation and tell me the author?

"There is a time in every man's life when he arrives at the conclusion that every is."

"A Little Beggar Girl"

E. E. B.—Can you either me with poem and header of which the following lines are a part:

Up your home there came one day
A little beggar girl,
Who had walk, her feet all torn,
Seemed weary a thousand
.

"To Go Back"

C. E. B.—Can any reader locate a poem which begins something like this: "I would I could go back to childhood, I would go back, I would go back to childhood, back, back, back

Latest Books

(Continued from Page 26.)

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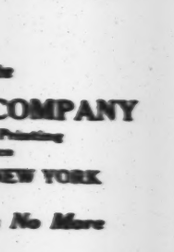

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—should a woman who is a guest at a housepartly "tip" the servants? should a man?

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WHEN IS A MAN OLD? WHEN IS A WOMAN OLD?

No man can give friendly advice to a woman—even to his wife.—*BALZAC.*

What Balzac says is pithy. Women have taken advice on hygiene and public health more readily and translated it into action more effectively than have men.

Most women who come to the Institute for periodic health examinations act on their own initiative. Many men come because their wives "nag" them into coming. A man came in the other day absolutely furious because his wife made him come. He needed it.

What is old age? Is it possible to fight or postpone it? Is it desirable to fight or postpone it?

It has been said that a man is as old as his arteries, which is not wholly true, as many pulpably old men have soft arteries.

It has been said that a man is as old as his feeds, which is not wholly true, for there are many with worn-out bodies—men whose organs are pretty well worn out and on the verge of breakdown—who are persuaded that they feel in fine condition. Their temperament is such that they have not noticed the limitations that have crept upon them with age. They are mere shells.

The dictum that a woman is as old as she looks is closer to the truth, although many women who lose their youthful looks before thirty live to be seventy or older. They were physically old in many respects in youth, but ill health and the tissue changes that took from them the bloom of youth happened to be of such a type that no vital organ failed or was overwhelmed, and by good luck they have "carried on."

There are women who at the age of twenty-one show the marks of commencing physical degeneration. Say what we will of the "charms of maturity," as a rule these so-called mature charms reflect a departure from the peak of youthful beauty and absolute physical excellence.

We read a great deal about women being at her best in the forties, etc. These are pleasant things to say, but they are not true in a physical sense. Youth is youth and you cannot get away from this truth.

There are exceptional women who have a really youthful charm at forty. There are millions of women who are charming at forty. They have adjusted themselves to physical changes; they have acquired suggestion of mind and many wonderful social attributes; but there is not one of them who will not tell you that her own relentless judgment makes unfavorable comparison between her present physical condition and that at the age of eighteen to twenty-one.

There are cold truths that should not be spoken if there is no remedy. But the period of the physical charm of youth may be prolonged. Is this a mere matter of opinion or are there scientific data to back it up? Therefore available abundant data to back it up.

While it may be unfair to compare the physical condition of men with that of women and although the death rate among women is lower than that among men, the principle that the civilized human being even at early maturity shows a downward physical tendency may truthfully be applied to both sexes.

We have said that a palpable waning of physical excellence in women at a comparatively early age more strikingly exhibits the underlying truth of lack of adaptation to civilization and resultant physical degeneration than is evident from considering the superficial condition of men. We do not expect much in the way of beauty in men; the majority of men strongly resent any such term applied to them. Their standard of excellence is strength, endurance, power.

There are men who have more or less prided themselves on their impressive bulk and massive build, their ponderous strength. Men often consider these attributes for vitality, when as a matter of fact they are often signs of degeneration.

It is also true that society has become adapted to superficial physical changes that women show at middle life, but that is no reason why woman should surrender to these conditions. It is not only possible for men to prolong the period of youthful symmetry, vigor and splendid reserves, but it is also possible for women to prolong the period of youthful charm and vivacity.

The average changes shown at forty are the product not of the passage of time but of the pressure of civilization and of physical neglect—very often of ignorance of how to live.

It is often pitiful to note the futile efforts of women to conceal the so-called ravages of time, efforts that take more time and money than would real fundamental corrective measures. Very often these artificial means lead to a double injury.

In a skin that is unwholesome because of tonsilar infection, tooth infection, or other bodily disturbances, fruity diet, lack of exercise, deep breathing and fresh air, the use of cosmetics masks the underlying degeneration and confirms the woman in her slothful self-indulgence and real bodily neglect.

What have we to suggest? Nothing very complex or difficult. In the first place the body should have a thorough examination. There should be periodically an examination of the life and body of the individual. There should be correction of bodily defects, regulation of activity and diet, and the cultivation of a right mental attitude toward life.

No real sacrifice is required, but no priceless asset as youth and beauty cannot be attained or retained without some effort. Features are minor considerations; really sound health is the best possible basis for popularity and that satisfaction in living which is the real core and essence of success.

This is not mere talk or academic theory. The Life Extension Institute is speaking from the standpoint of nine years' experience and the examination of about 250,000 lives. Carefully tested, scientific, statistical studies in groups examined have shown that the death rate has been cut down 50 per cent, and that even greater results are possible with full co-operation. These years of experience and the guidance and scientific support of one hundred of the leading health experts and specialists in every line of medicine and hygiene, have placed the Institute in a position to make available to its part: as a definite life-saving, life-lengthening and life-improving service.

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The New York Times
Magazine Section

Section 4

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IS THE WORLD GOING DRY?

"Where the tradition of liquor was established long before there were alternative drinks."

(Continued on Page 3)

Our Pigeon City Aloft in the Bronx

Tenement Houses in Andrews, France.

Prize Winner in Travel Competition.

The City of Swank

CHICAGO is the Windy City and Pittsburgh is the Grimy City and Boston is the Learned City; but New York is the City of Swank. There may be a corner in Chicago that the wind whistles, or some little surface in Pittsburgh that coal dust has not yet discovered; but Swank pervades New York from the Bronx to the Bowery and back again. It is built into her every paving-stone. There is that built into a thick coat.

If you do not know what Swank is no definition will help you. It is the Truth or Beauty. A few words cannot clash it. In a narrow sphere, there are many will tell you that it is the desire to impress, but that is less than the blackest beginning. If you want to know it in all its glamorous and dominant, dark and vivid, constructive and beauty-producing, study it yourself.

You must wander through the great shops and pause over the pastry in the dirty Village windows. You must seek cabins in a night club and hold converse with an office boy. You must watch the princesses of the Avenue and the Twenty-Fourth Street queens. Then, perhaps, you will begin to understand.

But there are little things. Come to your window late some cloudy afternoon and look out at the city—a jagged towing across the Hudson. Swank made it. Every jutting point marks some man's passion to impress. Each building tends to be seen from the greatest distance, each must top the rest.

That is New York, that skyline, for Swank built into stone. But there are divisions and subdivisions that you have yet to probe. Stop first for a while in the vicinity of Fifty-seventh Street, for here is Swank in undiluted glory—the Swank of the Smart Shops.

There is something very hypnotic in the arrangement of these shops. The more money they make the more they are at pains to create the impression that money is the last thing they think of.

Look at their show windows, for instance. Upholstery in the show-rooms there are gowns without number—days worth countless millions, wraps of the cloth that coins are made of. These are the goods for sale. And what is in the window?

An ancient worm-eaten desk, a cracked vase, two unidentifiable objects, the real thing, so any authority will tell you. Or a collection of fans, or of handkerchiefs, or combs or little purses. Sometimes there is one lone gown draped carelessly in the background, giving the effect that only chance had left it exposed to the public view. They are very expensive, these windows. If the glass had a mouth it would open lampid lips to murmur:

"Here I am, the Historic House of Swank. You who pass by, you know who I am. I do not bend to have my name engraved upon the door. You know that for years I have stood here, opening my heavy portals only to the elect.

"I do not need to show my wares. You know what I sell. You know that it is smart and elegant or I should not house it. The antiques? They are to show you my appreciation of the genuine and my surprise in the fakes. The fans, the purses and combs? They are to provide a tiny theory of adornation from the Premises—a toy to charm her when she stops in for new silks and laces. Yes, they are for sale, these things. This comb is $50. That bag is a snap—$225, and direct from Italy. Shall we send one along with your silks?"

The inside is what you will expect if you have a fancy trained to hunt-room images. After you have passed the provident flunkeys and sunk knee deep into the carpet, you are received in all honor by a gilded youth with a soft voice and a melting pastel necktie. He is your guiding minister. His grace is eloquent, his courtesy profusion. Two minutes of talk and you are compromised. You know that you will never be able to face him on the way out if you have not left a generous order behind you.

The director of the House of Swank is a man content to make a gorgeous showroom of his place. It must represent some particular style of architecture, some mood, some period, some feeling.

There is one shop that breathes the spirit of the Middle Ages. The lights are amber and mellow. A dim religious light filters in through stained-glass windows. Coats of mail loom suddenly out of the shadows. People trying to find their way upstairs gaze helplessly for directions, and small is the wonder. They are in the grains of heavy metal gates. A glance at them and there sounds in your ear an ancient cry: "What ho!" It echoes down the centuries. "Lower the drawbridge over the moat. Hilloh! comes."

In settings of such medieval splendor a few hundred dollars make but little difference. If you go in looking for a spatted coat and come out mantled in ermine, it cannot really matter. There is a grandeur about the place that obscures squabbling over trivialities.

And then there is the Swank Shoe Store. From the outside you judge that it is a shoe store. Yes, see two windows, dimly lighted to be sure, and with only a single pair of slippers on display. But you have been told that it is a shoe store and the consultation parlors. You walk in, and then the congenial crowd in upon you. Surely, there must be some mistake. First you see a small foyer, made elegant with fetes. Then, behind it, a vast drawing room filled out with deep-cushioned, well-covered couches. Not a bench or a hatchback in sight. Scantily clad women in cozy little groups, intimate handbags with svelte young curves.

You turn to leave, trusting that no one has noticed your intrusion, and you almost collide with one of the attendants. He bows a courteous apology. Your eye rests for a moment on his well-kept hands and then you see. He is carrying a shoe. He walks up to one of the lovely ladies, and, with a quick jerk, sends himself before her. The ceremony begins—and it is a ceremony. You remember the description in the "Prince and the Pauper" of the little prince getting dressed up for his coronation.

After such a show of magnificence you need refreshments and relaxation and your heart cries out for something simple. Oddly enough you find it—just up the street—an unpretentious cafe, fountain jutting in between two haughty structures.

But your joy comes quickly to an end when you perceive the: this fountain is the most commercialized Swank of all. It is disguised under simplicity: a place where the few may taste the sweets of the many with no loss to their dignity—the Marie Antoinette playing in her fragile Dresden dairy.

It does seem much like any other soft-drink dispensary. The soda looks much like any other soda, the counter is no cleaner than the immaculate slabs that serve in less distinguished fountains. There are jugs of chocolate and bowls of cherries and not a chair to sit on. You may even have strawed if you like. It is the check show that will remind you that you are only playing at soda-drinking, that you are still in the Fifty-seventh Street Swank district, where only the gently bred convene.

Yes, here you pay heavily, but you get something in return—an illusion, perhaps, but pretty while you last it. The Swank is artistic, and if it takes you in you are in good company. But now, go west, go west to Broadway, where Swank wears a bolder face; where lights are hard and brilliant, and things are judged by the glitter they make. Here Swank is measured only in terms that the Mint could understand. The more you pay, the higher you rate. There is no empty quibbling over social signatures.

Drop in at one of the night clubs late after theatre time. You will find that this business of dancing and dining is not so simple as it seems. You are stopped at the door by a creature in dinner clothes. He bows you with a cold, flinty stare, and you offer your credentials—gentlemanly when things are dull, pugilistic in the high seasons.

Even when your sole is lodged safely in his bulging change pocket—assuming how deftly the transfer is made—your fate hangs in the balance. There is a great studying of charts—a mystic dead-and-dumb conspiracy with some sub-functionary lodged within, and finally he nods at you brusquely. Your hour of triumph is at hand. You have a table. You enter, bowing deep thanks to your Cerberus of the frisking palm.

But if you consider that this showing of the cabaret-clubbis is too bitter a price to pay for the chance of observing Broadway-Swank at first hand, try some of the shops in the daytime. Walk into a dress emporium, where the most extreme French models are copied in the most outlandish American manner, and look about you. At first you will see no evidences of Swank. All is quiet, kindly and discreet. But just try to get out without buying anything. Then see the shoulders heave and the eyebrows arch and the angry nostrils quiver.

You smile up at your cordial attendant, thank her for her friendly interest, and confess that they are all lovely, but just a little steep as far as you're concerned. Joseph never changed to Hyde more swiftly or more completely than she changes from your helpful counselor to your arrogant foe. "Well, of course," she says, in her best moral tones, "of course if you determine pay that much—" She stops there, but you know that hell has no spat dark enough for you if you don't. You mutter some vague hopelessness about dropping in tomorrow, and she turns on her heel.

Her eyes are on you as you sneak out, and so are the eyes of all the others who belong to the shop. Plainer than spoken words they say to you, "You don't belong in here. This place is for high-class trade that buys. Get out and stay out."

A touchy lot, these Broadway subtleties. They have their spheres of activities, and they will not stop outside the charmed ring. There is a girl who sells shoes in one of the mammoth department stores who embodies the haughty spirit of them all. One day, just before Christmas, she was bolting over a shoe counter when the Shoeseller approached her, a fine brown pencilling his forehead.

"Miss Hoosenwrath," he said solemnly, pointing to a small shoe case near by, "this is very badly done. Would you please change the shoes in this case around to make them look like something?"

It was a job that might have taken a shoe worker ten minutes. But sometimes a woman fights for the principle of a thing. Miss Hoosenwrath drew herself up proudly. The hauteur dropped from her like a cloak. "Why Mister Johnson," she said—and she sounded more hurt than angry. "That's not my work. I'm here to sell, not decorate. If you want that done, you'll haffaggit one of the boys to do it." She turned and sent her voice ringing through the aisles of shoe boxes. "Aw Henry, come out and fix this showcase, will you?" she called, and sauntered back to her favorite lounging counter.

Mr Johnson stood watching her a moment, and the light in his eye was not a glint of disapproval, but a kindly gleam of admiration. "That," they seemed to say, "that is the Swank that good salesgirls are made of."

If Broadway stands for bold Swank, Fourteenth Street stands for brown Swank. Watch the girls strolling along on Sunday afternoons and you will see it. Their capes are flimsy, shoddy affairs of plush and near-plush and near-velvet, but they are swung about the shoulders with the proper flourish and held in smartly at the hips. Like the cousins of Fifty-seventh Street, it takes only a casual, easily assumed assurance to wear cousins with the grand air. It takes courage and imagination to achieve the grand air in last year's plush. But Fourteenth Street was a highway when Fifty-seventh was a trackless field, and her queens have not forgotten.

Her restaurants remember, too. There is one choice place on Second Avenue that has its coat-of-arms inscribed on its toothpick holders. There is another, not many blocks from Union Square, where a single agile waiter treats a roomful of guests to service they do not get at the Ritz. He has eyes everywhere at his head. Do you but glance in the direction of his coffee, and he is hovering over you, spoon in hand, ready to assail the sugar bowl, as he asks you in tones of deepest respect, "Ow manny?"

The cups are thicker than your thumb, but under his delicate ministering their sturdiness fades to egg-shell fragility. Do you but think of a cigarette, and his match waits glowing. And when he collects your ten-cent tip, he inclines his head graciously, as if you had knighted him.

This is the Swank of an artist, of little Twin Cozzy holding court in his dingy alley. The world does not exist for him. His solicitous reverence exalts you more than does the well-trained deference of his brothers of the Fifty-seventh Street district and far more than the insolent condescendence of the Broadway waiters.

From Fourteenth Street to the Village is only one subway station—and a local at that. But the Swank of the one is a far cry from the Swank of the other. On Fourteenth Street it wears some tinge of humanity—but the Swank of the Village is artful, and as crooked as the streets that make it up.

It is the Swank that denies Swank, that struts in humility. "I am not proud," it cries—and paints posters and prints papers and writes advertisements boasting of its lowliness.

"I make people carefree and free," further boasts the Village. But you must be free after the manner and the liking of the Village. Yesterday a young blood and his lady dropped in for tea at one of the free and careless tearooms. The gentleman had a bad cold and an anxious mother, and his feet were housed in old-fashioned red-lined storm rubbers. When he came in he kicked them off and asked the presiding goddess to keep them for him. She looked at the rubbers, scorn in her eye. "You can leave them right there," she said. "I'm sure no one will touch them." Then, fearful lest the barbed shaft had missed its mark, she added: "They're the first pair I've seen in here this season. People don't wear these things around here very much."

An odd way for the Village tea vendor to seek to impress the visiting stranger. And yet no odder than the antiques in the Fifty-seventh Street windows or the coat-of-arms on the Second Avenue toothpick containers. It is all part of the same impulse, the urge to make a brave showing that lives everywhere but flourishes most proudly in New York.

You may see only the good it works, and you may see only the evil. You may want it encouraged and you may want it wiped out. Either way it will not matter, for you can do nothing to stay or strengthen it. For it is the force our city turns on. Under the concrete is steel. And back of the steel is steam and current. And back of the steam and current is the age-old desire to cut a great figure—the moving power of Swank.

"You must watch the princesses of the Avenue."

The Red Army and the Red Lion

By SAVEL ZEMAN

Poster of Trotsky as Russia's Red Lion

Russian Poster of Trotsky.

Last Two Questions of the Interview, in Russian, With Trotsky's Answers and Signature.

(Continued on Page 21)

Wagner Over the Water

Seafoal Wound by Blue Maiden —Third Act of "Lohengrin."

Lob, Musical Knight —"Tannhauser."

Ilse Wedder, National Theater, Dresden, as Salome.

Count Usher —"The Fledermaus."

Leo Blech, Chief Conductor.

Four Characters From "Salome."
Costume Designs by Hermann J. Kaufmann.

When the musical community of Bible and New York is to be satisfied at the present day, your pilgrim from arriving from Europe should be greeted by a shouting throng (carefully conducted as to its shouts by a foreign-minded impresario), while production boxes should be unlocked from a trolley "obbligato." That the lady might be dragged to "an hotel" by her non-fiend admirers, or there so elected by reason. They did these things, laughed, in the palmy days. Only a Gulliver in some mythical Lilliput could do it now, when a single wrapper, or a mere dozen, is larger than the Atlantic, and when indeed giant ships bring over whole opera troupes at one time. Thus a Russian company landed from Baltic steamships last season. The dawn of the year brought a German company for New York.

Not in Germany, but an orthodox and first-class orchestra, whose subscribers (a score of thousands of smaller figure than often is 10 a month in their home country now—the visitors from the Deutsches Opernhaus, Charlottenburg, Berlin subsidized, in charge in the art world of today. They came bringing Wagner over the water. Wagner their idiom, in whatever may already have gone and with a separation which between the Atlantic and of Dover, the price Tristan-Tristan, Dick of all creations, and an unforgotten Master of Nuremberg, whose score dropped out works of the Rhine, along with Dick, Rienzi, Holland, constitute perhaps the best that Germany has saved to mankind from her mythologies.

Opera seems in cycles. Foreign-language performances in this part appear sensitive. But their careers have without exception been made in Wagnerian opera, that is, in most cases, and most naturally, in German-speaking capitals.

A former Metropolitan tenor, Jacques Urlus, himself a Bohemian and well remembered here within the period of Gatti's directorship, is named in the Bayreuth prospectus.

Mr. Urlus first was born as a grain singer at Leipzig, under the leadership of Arthur Nikisch. He became an international figure on coming to New York in 1912. Urlus also holds the unique distinction of having sung in the last Wagner performance in Paris before the war, when he appeared in June, 1914, as Tristan, with Ilona Durigo as Isolde.

Another of the singers whom Americans have heard is Gitta Metzger, now Frau Lothmann, who appeared in Lieder recitals and with orchestras here. Familiar by name, too, is Ilse von der Osten, a soprano conspicuously associated with European productions of the works of Richard Strauss. As musical director and first conductor there is also Leo Blech, a composer whose opera, "Versiegelt," was a merry trifle of ten years since at the Metropolitan, where the Berlin musician's work was produced on Jan. 28, 1912.

Who is the best Brunnhilde in Europe today? It is asserted and believed by those most concerned that she is Ellen Alson, leading soprano of the locally heralded Wagnerian festival. Ellen Alson is not a native of Germany. She was born on the estate of her father, a Norse land owner, and in addition to an inheritance of "the white passion of the frozen North" from the land of Ibsen, she has also a contrasting emotional warmth and physical beauty from her mother, who was a Frenchwoman. She has said it was among her own people that she gained an insight into the character of Brunnhilde, a creature of fire and ice. Miss Alson, at any rate, has been recently a sensation in Berlin. It is explained that previous to her rapid rise, she considered herself a contralto, but suddenly effected a change and became "a highly dramatic" singer.

In her childhood, the Norwegian father and French mother emigrated to Germany with the small Ellen Alson. There the young girl showed musical talent, and when she had scarcely learned her alphabet, she was already a fairly accomplished pianist without having had a lesson. Then, still a child, she took up singing, making her first public appearance at Posen, Germany, where she sang in Bach's "St. Matthew Passion." From that time on, Miss Alson devoted herself to singing. Years of study followed before her debut in music drama, when, as a last minute substitute, she sang "Fidelio," without a single rehearsal. Since that performance, she has sung the role of Beethoven's heroine 300 times.

The Hungarian stage has furnished to the company Frederick Schorr, one of its leading baritones. He first studied law at the University of Vienna, later forsaking a legal career for the lyric drama. Making his debut as Wotan, in which, despite his youth, he created a favorable im-

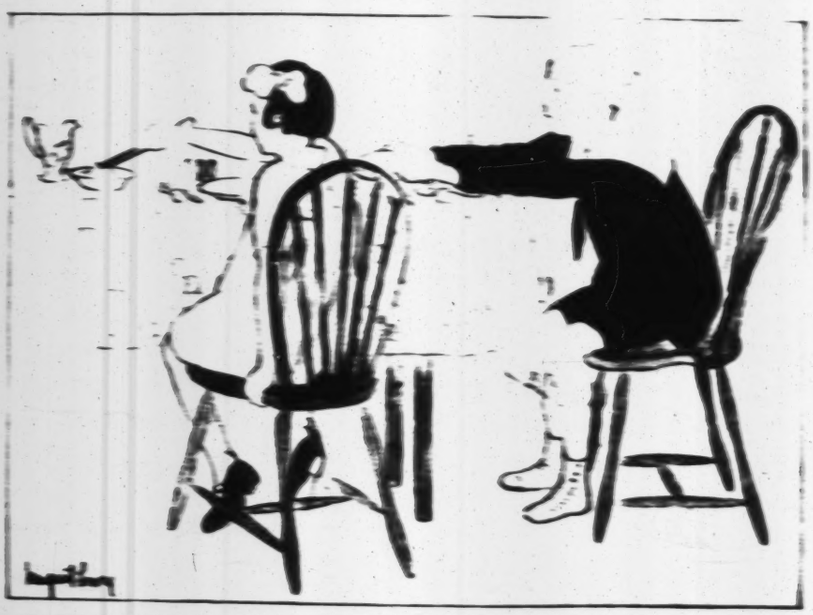
(Continued on Page 21)

of the world begun with the Greeks thirty-odd years ago, resulted, a flowing month with Pelli, settled comfortably to earth with a polyglot of European stages. The Metropolitan was its definitive season of Italian, ending in still shorter forty years since. It hailed the rising Germans under the Damrosches, as others and polished French stylists of De Reszke and the stars of Gluck, a German stock-book under Conried, and again Italians during the life of the ill-supporting Gatti. This year Gatti himself found the time ripe for importing a new German contribution. Doubtless from Gatti, and from last year's record, Bayreuth, gave the first thought, then wish, then plan, for a rival German company.

The example of even one visit, that of Miss Reidberg, who arrived unheralded on Broadway, has been enough to show how rare and golden values of endurance have been developed in the last decade of musical renewal by Bayreuth's contribution. The winning glory of a company from Berlin unknowable which, further enriched with stars from other centers of the Teutonic empire, offers visible possibilities. The singers now assembled at the Metropolitan are not all Germans born, but all were native of Central Ba-

Cutting Loose From New York

By ONE WHO DID



"When I was a child we took out our own butter from a central butter plate."

I TOOK a course in history when I was in college. I didn't learn much, but of what I did learn, this fact I seem to remember: One of the fundamental differences between plants and animals is that animals have the power of locomotion (usually), but plants must go to seed where they take root. I am no plant. I went to New York City because of this realization. I didn't want to vegetate in the small town that had sheltered my ancestors since they came over in the Dutchess Athletic (second trip) and settled in New England. After nearly two years of New York I decided that I didn't want to vegetate there. I wanted to go back to the place where I took root. But to go to small—rather to Hamson—not.

In New York I was never a bachelor girl, but as business girls go I had a fair bachelor average. I earned good money, but I never saved much. I spent it, for—well, I don't think to vegetation just what—that is the end part of it. I did the usual things. I heard Caruso. I saw New York. I discovered. I heard about Dempsey for the first time in my life and was horrified. I knew the leading light of a Broadway success very well. I learned that all the world does not read The Boston Transcript. I rode horseback in Central Park in a spiffy habit (that necessitate for some of the women), and I wrote letters back home to an appreciative and envious audience. I was living! New York was the Hub (the wheel of life revolved around). Why had I never been told that Boston was Heaven? I was living!

There came a time when I doubted that I wasn't living after all. It was an artificial. People were artificial. I made a mental list of my best New York friends. I didn't really know any of them. It wasn't as if I had sat on the porch with them back home with nothing to do but get acquainted. In New York we met, dashed to a restaurant where there was too much music and too much food to talk to each other, and then we dashed to the theatre where there were other attractions. Then we talked and other people who were supposed to do the talking.

What brought me to earth was a little workaday incident in that career of an young New York workaday to—shall, the subway. I emerged from it at my station one Summer night to find that a heavy shower had come up. Many business girls, lightly clad (the usual), were crowded around the exit, hoping for a lull. A middle-aged man came to stand one of the girls, who lacked here or there, had a full equipment of rubbers, umbrella and umbrella for her. A lovely story came over me. I found them. There was no one to come to meet me there. In fact, there was no one of the six million inhabitants of New York City who knew where I was or when I was coming home that night, or if I were coming home at all. A chill more morbid realization came to me. In case of any kind of emergency, there were many times when I would not possibly prove an asset.

Perhaps my Summer week-ends were the last straw that broke the camel's back, as far as living in New York was concerned. The Saturday afternoon of great things that happened on where I returned to the city on Monday morning conjured up pictures of my early life in my small town that were not conducive to contentment on the tedium of the day. The ride home on the crowded subway Monday night was never the same thereafter, and the longing for the country was aggravated till the time when I got home to my little apartment and found neighbors, who were strangers. I hadn't suspected during the Winter months, sitting out on the sidewalk on many steps. Then the paper pieces, one of my speed, artificial. Ugh! I didn't try to analyze the situation thoroughly. I simply felt that New York was artificial and I hated artificial things. Still, a chance to fly on wings on midnight, and yet be known where it is high tide.

All the time I was in New York I had been working at an occupation which I hoped some day to make my vocation. It was a branching out from one of the well-known business professions, with an original twist to it that I had developed. Needless to say, it was practical enough in New York City. Of that I was convinced. It was the one thing I wanted to do. I was sure I would be happy doing it, and yet, the urge to get back to the country was so strong that I decided to give it up and to go back home to do I didn't know just what. I supposed I would get a job of some sort with a living wage and that was all, but there would be green fields and blossoms and fat, clean cows, and poems and horses, and there would be real folks who had known me all my life and who knew all about me and my honest forbears.

I have often wondered what some of my New York friends would think if I should tell them that when I was a child we took out our own butter from a central butter plate on the table and put our portions on the edge of our plates. Would the New York friends be horrified or would they envious to the usual thing? I don't know. I never got my sense of proportion worked out in that respect. There were so many other things like that—so many things I wondered about others and so many things I didn't ask about myself.

Once a time when I could stand New York no longer, and I bought a ticket for home. I stayed three weeks. A new time was had by all. My mother's youngsters, who had been one of the attractions, from New York, had seen me not with pop-corn balls and story-telling. My school friends had other interests now—many were married—and I realized it would take time for me to get back into the swing of things again. There was nothing to do but begin another. There was a vacant office factory, and that was all to the way of industry. While I felt certain that the power would fire him necessary to my force, I could not bring myself to work for a man who had once spanked me because I pulled the back off an entire group of new birch trees he had just half set out on his estate. There would be such a thing as being known, too well by one's employer. I had to have my business relations impersonal.

I had said nothing to my family about staying at home, as it was one thing to break away and get out of the New York trials. I didn't like myself after I got on that train. I felt faked. I alternated between the feeling that I should have stuck it out at all costs for the sake of being in the country and the feeling that life is a grand and sweet—don't all do what we want to—Pollyanna stuff that I had probably imbibed prejudiced in my childhood. I rebelled against it. I would not go back to New York. I didn't want to. I didn't have to. I wouldn't.

The conductor called out the names of the approaching stations—one of the biggest cities in New England. I had never been there. I had heard it was a great place—a "city of homes." It was about half way between home and New York. Perhaps I should like to live there. I would take notice as we passed through the town to see what sort of place it would be to live in. Like most large cities, it was not attractive along the railroad. As we pulled into the station I saw a large sign painted on the wall which would have discouraged the nerves of my business and perhaps have made an appointment for some future time when I wouldn't be in the mood.

Nearly a week went by and I didn't have a job. I never had had to look for one for so long before. In New York I was known in my own particular line and each of three or four jobs was open to me most any time. I belonged to one of the clubs. There one had written that sign. Perhaps he had a sense of humor. I would go to see him and put the thing before him. He might know the place for me, or he might give me some letters of introduction. I went down to the railroad station and set out to walk along the track until I found that sign. I couldn't find it. Somehow there was a building of the sort I remembered. I walked in the direction from the station, thinking I might have lost my bearings. I asked the attention of several railroad "bands," who very heavily thought I was contemplating suicide.

Finally I saw a building with a sign on it—but not my sign! It looked fresh and I found through inquiry that it had just been completed. My sign had been painted out during the very week when I was building it to remember, and in the place was a quotation from Elbert Hubbard about having "a little more paint, a little more charity for all." Off at one side and in a panel all by itself was the real point of the sign—"Eat More Apples." The building belonged to a wholesale produce concern. It was up to me to have the sense of humor now. "A little more patience," she said, "and I would go and get a job and then look up the sign man and tell him about it."

I walked back up Main Street. The small stores seemed to be active. All hand they were not. Any there was something on hand there to were the manufacturing plants. I wondered if I had heard on the Subway from others concerned by hearsay, that the best men were always looking for college graduates to employ—to be manufacturing but with the "industrial" employments for good boys. I walked through all the stores to have some of them to my good mother as many I have in New York. I remember the conversation. I listened to what the employers were saying to each other, to determine the atmosphere of the place. I heard Sherman given orders and get some insight into the stores store policies.

I picked the best 10-cent store and called to see the President. He never saw an applicant, called. Instead like his merchandise—honest, up-to-date, and yet conservative. I told him I liked quality clothes that I thought they were suitable things for women to wear. That I thought they would always wear them. Furthermore, that I would like to buy the sweaters and blouses in his store. I surprised him a bit, but he didn't let many opinions. He said: "We are looking for young women like you when we can do so. We do not need any here. We are perfectly satisfied with the women we have. However, if you would like to come in as a salesgirl and learn the ropes and show me what you can do, I will give you a job in the sweater and blouse department." I said I would let him know on the morrow.

Remarkable! I went down and had the buyer of the sweaters and blouses pointed out to me. My acquaintance was confirmed. They were not satisfied with her, but obviously they would not have fired me on at that stage of the game. Next day I said I would come in as a saleswoman. That is what I said. The problem I accepted in my own mind was that of buyer. In a week I was so delighted. In six weeks more I was buyer. My salary was double the salary I started on. It was a trifle less than my New York salary, but I was surprised even that. I suffered only a few months of lack. After a year I had myself in the position.

I am in a job I like better than any other I have ever had. I am paid to practice my vocation, which is my amusement and recreation in my profit. Especially. I live in a apartment house where the rent figure does not look like a telephone number, and where I have a little porch overlooking a broad lawn with elm trees. I have many friends. I know their families and find that they are very much like mine. In one or two cases I drop in to supper, the chips-in-the-pot habit necessary to fill in vacancy. I have invited many caught, without dressing, to have a little rest, which I am happy to a gamage for Bill a month, to half an hour. I am not with really well country, miles from habitation. I have heard Kreisler, Paderewski, Melba and Garden in our Boston musical concert hall, and I have seen equally famous legitimate and historic artists here. The New York "idea of John Gardner Hicks" and more significant than our own Poole & Chamberlin records, with the Dedication and our show in the Symphonic, and I can see all this daily from my desk. I can go home every Sunday to one my folks. I am happy. I am healthy. If I "come up to a show" my neighbors in the rear apartment invite me to share and dispatches her small son with my umbrella, rubbers and raincoat.

Yes, my conclusion here a sort of summary for my best of my happy fund and worked in New York. Now also that my job takes me to the City of Boston once a month. I see more plays and old friends. I get into the hustle of things and I come back refreshed to enjoy from it, but with a fund of renewed satisfaction for my job and for life in general.

Hooray for my town! Hooray for New York!

Old English Homes, Imported

THE diverse charm of old English interiors and even entire houses of other centuries, may be enjoyed in America today by the simple expedient of transporting them across the Atlantic. Quaint Tudor and Elizabethan houses, moved from their original settings, are shown complete in every detail in the suburbs of New York and San Francisco. The latest and most suitable acquisition of the kind is the famous London home of William Hogarth, with infinite pains and at large outlay the materials is being brought to Hedgerow.

No building seems too big or too deeply rooted in the past to discourage the collector. Notable examples of the classic periods in decorative art are constantly sought abroad. The financial problems of English families since the war have thrown many such treasures on the market. And from time to time a railroad, a street car line or other improvement makes it necessary to tear down some building rich in treasures of the past. An alert broker often can drive a good bargain for a house, especially if it happens to be out of repair. The buildings are then "wrecked" with great care and usually find their way to London. There are establishments on the outskirts of the city where a number of such houses, carefully rebuilt, are on exhibition awaiting purchasers. To reproduce their original appearance, the buildings are often surrounded with gardens "of flower beds of their periods."

There is a surprising choice of these old homes and interiors available. Most of them date from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, although more examples are much earlier. Many of the interiors purchased for American clients are shipped direct. A single room in interior has imported upward of a hundred rooms. The stones of old windows, the mullion, tiling and shingles, weighing perhaps hundreds of tons, are carefully packed for their long journey. Each part is numbered so that the structure may be restored on this side of the Atlantic with fidelity. To the original purchase price must be added the cost of transportation, a high tariff and the expense of rebuilding by skilled hands. The cost of a simple interior varies from $2,000 to $10,000. But the importation of such houses is not supposed to relieve the housing situation.

A fine example of Elizabethan architecture has been brought to America and restored in Connecticut. The building comprises half a dozen rooms and a fine hallway. Not alone the woodwork, but the shingles and the tiles were transported. Several experienced cabinetmakers were brought over to rebuild it. The house forms today a wing of a larger building. The shrubbery and gardens surrounding it have been created out in sympathy with the original setting.

Doubtless the oldest of these English originals to be brought here is Nordland Hall, an ancient English castle which stood undisturbed for five centuries near Halifax, in Yorkshire, overlooking the Calder Valley. Every bit of the castle was traced and carried to Liverpool by motor truck, there by ship to New York and across the continent to San Francisco to be rebuilt. The freightage on this material was $250 a ton. No detail of the ancient castle is missing in its new setting, and its stones and woodwork preserve the atmosphere of five centuries ago.

In England the disappearance of these art treasures, which of course cannot be replaced, is regarded with dismay. The public protest was especially earnest on the purchase for America of the famous London home of Hogarth. Efforts were made to obtain the interior fittings of the house for the nation, but without success. These beautiful rooms are among the best examples of the decorative art of their period. Hogarth himself worked on the frescoes of the grand hall. And the house is rich in memories of the past. It was there that Hogarth (probably painted the portraits of Sir Isaac Newton, David Garrick and other notable figures of the eighteenth century.

The mansion originally contained twenty rooms. Of these, fifteen rooms, with every detail of their decorations, have been brought to America and placed on exhibition. The main doorway of the street entrance and the window frames were included, leaving behind only the brick of the walls. The extensive hall and grand staircase, the walls of panelled oak, the windows, mantelpieces, fireplaces and frescoes have been restored in New York in accord with the original plan. Many of the rooms have been furnished with furniture of the period.

The Hogarth house is especially rich in historic associations. It was designed and built by Sir James Thornhill in 1702 in Soho, then a fashionable residential neighborhood of London. Sir James was Sergeant-Painter to George I, and had gained wealth and fame by his decorative and historical paintings in great English houses. He was an incorporator of the first academy for the study of painting, and one of the first to advocate a British Academy of Art. His mansion, later to be the home of Hogarth, contained some of the finest craftwork of the eighteenth century, and is today, because of its remarkable preservation, one of the most notable Georgian houses in existence. It has been happily described as "a comely and deeply interesting memorial of old London unsurpassed of its kind."

To one of Thornhill's classes came a promising artist named William Hogarth. In 1727 Hogarth ran off with Thornhill's daughter. The young artist was the son of a poor schoolmaster and had neither wealth nor social position. Sir James was furiously angry and continued so for two years, when the first of Hogarth's series, "The Harlot's Progress," appeared. Thornhill recognized the genius of the work and on learning that its author was his son-in-law became reconciled. His comment has been preserved. "Very well," he said, "the man who can furnish representations like these can also maintain a wife without a portion." It is believed that the famous house was Mrs. Hogarth's dowry.

The house was enriched at that period with frescoes by Hogarth himself. Thornhill and Hogarth together had painted a picture of the House of Commons. At the same

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To the Right, The Hogarth House, as It Stands

To the Left, Grand Staircase as Rebuilt in New York

Main Dining Room as Restored in New York

Three Summertime Moods of the Park

"The morning rose the colors"

By DONALD BARR

(Continued on Page 10)

"Mademoiselle" of Constantinople

"Thousands were fleeing overland."

In a tiny apartment on the fourth floor of an old house that fronts on a street running parallel with Pera, that, we know, ended Hale Street of Hospital, Constantinople, an old French lady and her faithful Greek servant read the reports from the Lausanne conference. The fate of Christian civilization may be lost, a world to you, but to them it is a question of life or of death.

Many years ago this little lady, with rare courage for a woman of her generation, journeyed to Constantinople and established herself as a teacher of French. There are few Americans of any prominence in the city who have not at some time come under her instruction.

About fifteen years ago Yanni, a Greek boy, then about 17, became her servant. She taught him to cook and to clean and to serve and she also taught him the French language and French literature.

In October, 1922, the little old lady was paralyzed and her life was despaired of; she was taken to the American hospital for treatment, and two or three times a day her faithful servant made the long journey from Pera to Stambul to see her. He not only visited her, but he kept her establishment in order; he served her two hundred-dollar meals, not always so regularly or so properly as formerly, but there was no real disorder. When the crisis passed, "Mademoiselle" was unhappy away from her little home and her improvement was retarded.

"Who will care for you if you persist you in return?" she was asked.

"Yanni will care for me."

"But he is a man; he knows nothing of nursing; you must never be alone; you must have special food; your life depends upon the care that is given you."

When Yanni learned of this he assured the doctors that he could do all demanded and begged with tears in his eyes that she be allowed to come home where she would be happy again.

So "Mademoiselle" was brought home and when I became a member of her household for eight months she had been bedridden. Every time Yanni prepared some special dish for her she ate it by her side and coaxed her to eat it. He combed and dressed her hair in the morning and at night he combed it again and put the thin locks into curlers that she might look well the next day. He kept her room aired and clean. He did upon had grown tired in the months of illness and he read to her for hours each day in the beautiful French which she had taught him. At night he spread his pallet on her floor and slept with one short for her slightest movement.

A few evenings after I went to live with "Mademoiselle" I was surprised, on answering a knock at my door, to have Yanni ask me if I intended to remain at home.

"Yes, I believe so. Why?"

"If you are sure you will be here I will go to visit my family."

Then I learned that he never left her without knowing there was someone within call, and after that I arranged to remain at home several evenings during the week in order that Yanni might have a little diversion.

Often I heard him singing gay little French songs to cheer "Mademoiselle" and he brought her the news of the market, of the street and of his faithful life. Sometimes after serving me he would take his dinner to "Mademoiselle's" room, and while she ate her breakfast food he had his more substantial fare and they would gaily chatter and laugh.

Her Gallic temperament had worn down her indifference and she had not become a complaining or a sad person. Although her illness was making serious inroads into her life-strength, her weakness made it impossible to speak lightly, and the political situation made it probable that American relief workers, her benefactors, might be compelled to leave the city, so she felt herself rich in having Yanni and believed that together they would be able to manage.

At that time the most pessimistic of us had never dreamed a day would come when Greek subjects, being quietly and orderly in Constantinople, would be expelled from the city by the fury of the Turks.

Summer brought such improvement in "Mademoiselle's" condition that she was able to walk about her apartment and then there came a day when we carried her to the roof. She sat in her chair and for an hour gazed out over the city she loved so well and told me of its history during the thirty years of her residence. She worshipped its beauty and it was a joy for her to see again the sun setting in glory over the distant Golden Horn, to watch the sky change from royal amber, pink, purples, to the pale, opalescent violet, the color with which the day closes in this dreamlike city. When the deep blue of the Bosporus and of the Sea of Marmora turned to gray and the lights flared out on the great dreadnoughts and smaller cruisers of the allied fleets at anchor off the white Palace of Dolmah Batch and a cool breeze began to blow from the Black Sea to the north, Yanni came to carry her below.

But in his great care for "Mademoiselle" Yanni did not neglect us; he kept our rooms in order and he served us good, if sometimes odd, dishes. As he drank only a cup of Turkish coffee for his own breakfast, all food seemed strange to him at that hour, and we found it dangerous to compliment too highly any dish at dinner, for we were certain to find him serving it to us at breakfast the following morning. I had managed on several occasions not to show my aversion for vegetables at 8 A. M. which I had found delicious at 6 P. M., but one morning when I saw a cold artichoke, swimming in an oil dressing, before me I decided Yanni's feelings must be sacrificed. I explained, as diplomatically as my imperfect French permitted that it was impossible for me to eat the artichoke and that I wished an egg or bacon.

"But, Mademoiselle, you enjoyed the artichoke so much last night that I saved it for you especially."

"Yes, Yanni, I do like artichokes with oil dressing for dinner, but not for breakfast."

"But you eat fruit and steak and chops and eggs and bacon for dinner when I serve them, and you like them for breakfast also."

"Yes, it is quite true, Yanni. And it is impossible for me to make you understand the difference, but I do not like salads and vegetables for breakfast."

Early in September news reached us of the defeat of the Greek forces in Anatolia and of the tragedy of Smyrna. A repercussion was immediately felt in Constantinople, which culminated in the triumphal entry of Rahit Pasha, military representative of the victorious Turkish Nationalist Army, came to rule the city, even though it was still held by the allied forces. Then followed the fall of the old Turkish Government and the flight of the Sultan. Wild rumors swept through the city that all Greeks and Armenians not Ottoman subjects must evacuate or expect death when the Allies should withdraw and give the Turks supreme control. Thousands were fleeing overland to the Marmara River or taking boats for Greek ports.

"Mademoiselle" began to droop, shocks were bad for her, but to see the papers and keep in touch with the situation was less nerve-racking than to conjecture. It was understandable that the rich Armenians and Greeks should flee. They would naturally be the first victims of Turkish cruelty and cupidity. It was understandable also that the excitable, uninformed masses should flee, fearing massacres and atrocities, but "Mademoiselle" was a highly cultured Frenchwoman, and she refused to believe that the Allies would conclude a peace with the Turks unless it provided for the protection of law-abiding citizens of all nationalities, whether Ottoman subjects or not.

Then I was ordered away. "Mademoiselle's" brave smile follows me. I was her last source of income. Many Americans were leaving, none were entering the city, and the outlook for finding another boarder was not promising. Letters come rarely, but in the last one received Yanni tells me that "Mademoiselle" no longer walks about the little apartment—that she just lies on her bed and waits for news from Lausanne.

"I will never leave her," he tells me, and, "she can never leave Constantinople, the journey would kill her."

So each day as I read the reports from the conference, in which the representatives of Christianity and of civilization are showing such pitiful weakness before the representatives of Islam and of barbarism, I see a little room high up in an apartment in Constantinople, and a pale-faced, wan little French lady, in her trimmed, bewildered negligee, her hair carefully arranged, lying on the bed, her eyes closed to keep back the tears, as her Greek servant reads each day these same reports.

And if the forces of destruction conquer and Christian nations permit the Turks to expel from their homes the thousands of Greeks not Ottoman subjects—what, I wonder, will happen in that little room? Yanni will not leave her unless they seize him and forcibly take him from her—that I know. Will death be kind and come swiftly and suddenly? Or will she live on, in fearful dread that each step on the landing means Turkish gendarmes to drag Yanni to death or to torture?

Therefore that much-used phrase, "the protection of Christian minorities in the Near East," which to you perhaps means so little, is pregnant with meaning for me, for it will extend to this faithful servant, who has given to his mistress a devotion and care surpassing that of a daughter, and to serves a dignity that has exalted it, the opportunity to serve on until death claims his "Mademoiselle."

EUGENIA S. SUMGARDNER.

"From Czar Fyodor Ivanovitch"

As Played by the Russian Art Theatre

Sketched on the Opening Night in New York by Clayton Knight.

THE WORLD OF ART: *A War Monument and Other Sculptures*

To the Left: Detail of Memorial Monument, "The Sacrifice," by Adolphe Heffernan.

The Right: Sculpture in Wood, by the Russian Artist, Chana Orloff, in the Russian Exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum.

Courtesy of Andrew Heffernan.

MAKING HIPPEANS have worked for the last three or four years upon the marble memorial to the Harvard men who were killed in the war. The memorial is now complete, but the place where it ultimately will be erected is not ready for it and it has been decided to install it for the time being in the Chapel on the left of the transept in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The conception and design of the work are modern, but the medieval principle whose terms are that, where sound is real, obviously defined the general plan. A number of years ago, Mr. Heffernan and Mr. Ferguson, the architect, studied the fourteenth and fourteenth century tombs, the effigies, canopies, the realistic sculpture of the form definitely modifying the contours of the covering. The artists have been carefully studied for archæological accuracy, the complete period being been chosen and the type of the "plaint" corresponding to the naughty and compassionate type of sculpture of the latter Middle Ages. The Sacrifice, Death in death, wear the austerely typical of a person and position certainly in which heroism under grief or danger was faced.

The figure of the mourner bends over the dead warrior brought to death, sacrificial soldiery, into the mere memory of another faith and a similar feeling of the spirit. The mourner, a lost heavy medieval drapery, expresses contemporary spirit of grieving and pathetic. The sculptural material, marble, and pleasing combination of the present are that need no new remarks of it. We begin to change into a method of contemporary, but the spirit of medieval expression. Then the hands form of the Middle Ages, but not have instinct with the result of actual working. The memorial is presented in interesting and lively a kind of tendernessness in the hand of death. Even from sculptures in the one hand and from pronounced realistic representations on the other.

Technically the work shows great power and vitality. The group is carved from a single block of stone and the mass of the outline is underlined by characteristic detail, and the beautiful bass pressure and shadowing of the detail hold attention to the heavy form in an important factor of the work, showing a pathetic and feeling the pathetic in conformity with much the same in the art of modern times. The artist's long experience in modeling figure in marble, and especially by models trained to expressions of the children of the Russian dance is a valuable asset. The sculptor figure is not yet dressed of life's energy and the secrets of the mastery are not to be saved in the effect based benefit of Treatment.

It is altogether triumphant in surprise in difficult memorial sculpture, however, the element in the work of the religious and conventional ideals of the major sculptor and the presence of a strong individual life with Chana Orloff indicating toward finding the ideals of the past and present in Hungarian primitives. From the part of the Primitives she takes a pathetic plan in observation and a formal number of relations contrasts to the "pure" "primitives of that period and not with the school of the classicists and the Italian Renaissance, and from modern art the natural, sensitive, pleasant expression and pose, the sensitive illustrating which for contrast was left to the contrasts.

She feels, however, in a certain category of media, photographic in which need to build a profound self-consciousness, from intelligent sculpture, without natural characteristics, a deep period presented effectiveness. "Their possibilities, their characteristics and functions of death, the contemporary characteristics of life, love and profit, of those they are not spiritual, but they do not, even unconsciously, wish for to change them." M. Ray Gaston.

Cement Study for the Russian Ballet "La Lampe," by Natalie Goncharova, One of the Pieces to Be Represented in the Russian Exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum.

Courtesy of the International Studio.

Sympathetic sensibility, that belongs to sculpture which creates it possible to sculpture a mass in a crowd by the work. This with Chana Orloff predominates. From the look of expression and its consequence, of intensity in her sculpture, certainly that results, as we have seen, from the expression of passion and suffering.

The sculptor Russian also is represented in the Bible exhibition in sculpture by Mme. Heffernan, and the sculptor later is to have his exhibition in New York. The continued interest Mme. Orloff's intensity of expression and delight in positive quality and the good results, and physical lightness of Russian dancers, reveals the experiment of the latter. Although he is for the Mme. Orloff is artistic form the craftsmanship is in sculpture, the sculpture of the models is regarded, the display of the delicate contrasts is true that the phrases in sculpture and only in sculpture but more in form. Observe the "Girl With Pots." Note delicacy the dancers

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The Chinese Stage and the Dark Lady of Its Sonnets

AMID clouds of cigarette smoke, the crunching of watermelon seeds, audible slippings of tea, and the doleful complaining of the two-string fiddle, the tired business man of China settles himself to the enjoyment of an evening of drama. At 7:30 he is in his seat—not because the performance is to start at that time, for he has a wait of a half hour, but because a theatre ticket in China offers attractions other than an evening in the land of make-believe.

A box or a parquet ticket carries with it a light gratuitory offering of roasted watermelon seeds, fruit, cakes and copious cups of tea, not to include the hot towels passed at intervals to patrons may refresh themselves by an energetic washing of face and hands. The gallery gods—for there are gallery gods in China—sit apart on long benches, eyes wide with expectancy.

The more modern Chinese theatres have taken their ideas of construction from the West, but have added to the banks of the seats the shelves necessary to accommodate teapots and fruit dishes, an indispensable part of playhouse equipment. The cradle chairs occupy the rear of the first or parquet floors, or small galleries above.

Near the appointed time the two-string fiddle, the leading instrument of the theatre orchestra, is joined in the tuning process by three other instruments which furnish the thunderous background for its efforts—the Oriental version of the bottle drum, the bamboo clarinet, the bells, the large brass cymbals and the flute. All eyes are turned to the stage, for the orchestra occupies one corner and is an obvious part of the performance.

As the hour of 8 approaches the crowds shuffleshuffle begin to converse in another manner, bringing with their footfalls, from the multitude-low down to their infant progeny, who frequently have to be taken violently out from under the heels of the actors. It is the privilege of this guild or union to have as many free passes as its members can crowd admitting relatives on the stage without interrupting the play. All of this adds to the interest of the spectators. There is no curtain to be raised, merely an open stage with a backdrop on which, more often than not—owing to the business acumen of the playhouse management—will be painted advertising signs for two of the leading native brands of cigarettes.

The unrolling of the page is completed before the eyes of the first nighter. Chairs and tables are placed in the small space remaining around the edge of the stage and promptly occupied by the visiting relatives until such time as they are needed. The boxing been accomplished, the orchestra launches a prelude in indistinguishable minor and the play is on. The Oriental affliction of getting one's money's worth extends to the playhouse, and when the play begins at 8 it is not until 2 or 4 the next morning. Not the same play, of course, but a series of one and two act plays that will lead up to the appearance of the star in the principal drama of the evening. This latter offering will not be made until after midnight and the Chinese dilettante and man-about-town do not appear in the audience until after 11.

The voice of the Chinese stage is falsetto. All of the singing voices are done and the actors are trained for years. As in the early English stage of Shakespeare's times, no women are permitted to appear. The women are generally pulls the women invariably in the home and the feminine dramas of the stage are men. There has been a breaking of this precedent in Canton and in the so-called modern drama, doubtless a gentle attempt in the Oriental eye—but the chances are still not available to them. Correct enunciation is another desirable quality, particularly that of the Northern or Mandarin dialect. The gestures of the actors are exceptionally graceful and the dancing of the leading female impersonators the occasion for loud and vociferous "hows."

Although the actors are popular in their sphere, and are required to spend years of apprenticeship, they are still considered as being of a very low social standing. Some few exceptions are notable, but the general rule is rigid. An attempt is being made to raise their status by the establishing of a dramatic school at Nantungfoo, under the patronage of Chang Chien, one of the greatest modern day scholars.

China has its theatrical luminaries as have the other countries of the world. The darling of the Chinese stage is a man of 30, Mei Lan-fang. Mei is the most able of the female impersonators and his acting would find favor in the eyes of any nation. He has no peer in the land and appears regularly in private performances in Peking given by the Chinese Government in honor of visiting dignitaries, such as Marshal Joffre. Americans in China have styled him the Mary Pickford of his people, and plans are under way now to have him tour Europe, England and the United States under the patronage of some of the wealthy Chinese, who are his devoted admirers. It will be necessary to have his tour financed in this way, for Mei Lan-fang has gathered about him the choicest musicians and actors of the land. His two-string violin president is said to receive a salary of $300 a week, $150 American currency. Mei himself receives $1,000 a week and has obtained as high as $10,000—Chinese currency, of course—for a single performance.

The president of the Chinese stage is the most grateful and appreciative individual imaginable. His every movement is a ripple. His one of his eyes would bring tears of envy to an American stage favorite. His falsetto voice is as clear as a bell and his endurance the last word. The rhythm of his dancing is indefinitely. He is surrounded by lesser luminaries in the field of female impersonation, but overshadows them all. Off the stage Mei is a quiet, unassuming chap.

During his last stay in the City of Shanghai an enterprising newspaper kept a reporter with him constantly, and Western press agent material of what the idol ate, when and how he slept, what clothes he wore, where he went and why, appeared for the edification of his admirers. One Augustus, a representative of a manufacturer of toilet preparations presented him with a full and elaborate case of his articles, and this found space in the Chinese press. Mei, however, has his more serious side and is recognized as China's most learned student of the ancient drama and their musical accompaniments.

Liang Shih-er occupies the place in the masculine realm of China's stagedom that Mei is conceded in the feminine. Liang is a massive and impressive Northern Chinese, whose Mandarin accent is said to be the purest in the land. He plays with Mei consistently, the two alternating honors unselfishly.

The first plays are more in the nature of pantomimes at a prizefight or of vaudeville. The minor stars are permitted to appear in short sketches, increasing in length and pretentiousness as the evening wears on. The first of these are as written as to bring in jugglers and acrobats, apparently on the theory that the audience must be amused and kept in its seats until the stars are ready to come on. There is no dropping of the curtain to indicate the end of one act and the beginning of another.

The approach of the evening's feature is signalized by the changing of the orchestra members, as each Chinese individualist did carries his own musicians. Those who have worked so fitefully and unsuccessfully during the earlier part of the evening are merely employes of the local playhouse.

The masterpieces of the Chinese stage are the Hsu dynasty plays, which have come down through the ages to the present, from comparatively indeed, traceable to the reign of the imperial house of that name, which extended approximately from 200 B. C. to 220 A. D. These may be most accurately described as light operas, for they combine both acting and singing. Westerners have come to consider the Chinese as the world's greatest pacifists, but all of these plays are of war, and it is an exceedingly dull and uninteresting evening that does not have more than three or four battles and innumerable casualties on the stage. It is during these battle scenes that the orchestra rises to its opportunity and pours forth its artistic soul in an effort that is realistically satisfying to even the unmusical. The battle drum rolls and thunders heavenly under the efforts of its manipulators. Large brass cymbals bang up a continuous crash. The violin vibrates its two orphan strings in a most surprising manner, and the combination achieved is a nerve-shattering orgy of sound. Among the actors there is indescriptible activity, adding to the drabness of the occasion.

But it is all good in the eyes and ears of the Chinese theatrogoers, and the result is heightened by a liberal addition of shouted "hows." The Chinese method of applauding is even more strengthening to the actors than the Western vogue. When an audience is greatly pleased it will stick its collective thumbs high in the air and shout "Hsu! Hsu!" Translated into English, that means good.

The Chinese drama leaves much to the imagination of the spectators. The stage has no other ornamentation than the backdrop bearing the opposite signs. A throne may be a bamboo kitchen chair with a table in front over which will be dropped red embroidered cloths. The shifting of the scenery is done before the eyes of the spectators by slow moving coolies who divide their attention between the task at hand and the action of the play. A grave will be a wicker basket covered with a bit of grassy matting. The grave is thrown on the stage at the opportune moment and whisked away as soon as it has fulfilled its mission. In order that the costumes of the actors may not be soiled when they kneel on the stage, accommodating stagehands have pillows ready that are thrown in front of the players and removed after they have risen. The stagehands also bring cups of tea at the crucial moment, when it would seem that a principal is about to weaken. The principal turns his back to the audience, drinks, gargles and then takes up his song or narrative where he left it. It is not uncommon for the stars to have their own personal attendants on the stage.

The storming of a city will be graphically portrayed by means of a kitchen table in front of which will be held a large strip of blue cloth suspended from poles, the supports of which are two interested coolies. This is the city wall. The defending general will defy the invaders from the embrasure of the table, and when the city falls into the hands of the besiegers the table is removed and the cloth opened by a slit in the centre. Held higher to accommodate the entering armies, this is the city gate. But this does not take anything from the appreciation of dramatic effects and the Chinese spectators are more enthusiastic than those of the United States, whose jaded imaginations are aided by stage settings of artistic beauty and high monetary value.

What is lacking in the scenery is supplied in the make-up and the costumes of the actors. The warriors are warriors indeed, and an American clown would turn pale with envy at the feats achieved. No futurist ever experienced wilder imaginings than the brown, red, green, yellow and black lines which twist in and out over the face of the courageous Generals and their Lieutenants, making an impenetrable mask. The force of their cross when thwarted can only be described as the work of a master. For correctly individuals, the Generals who have a "yellow streak," a liberal use of white as facial decoration suffices to reveal them in their true light. Comedians, always garrulous weaklings on the Chinese stage, generally wear a chocolate brown face with a white tipped nose. The legitimate actors and stars apply a plentiful amount of rouge and fresh pink as their adornment.

The costumes of the Chinese plays are gorgeous in the extreme. Having their conception in the styles of the same period as the dramas, the Hsu Dynasty, they are elaborately embroidered on the choicest of Chinese silks in gold, silver and colored thread. Embroidered boots add to the effect. The headdresses resemble those of the American Indian except that they are of silver wire, lace, embroidery, silk and imitation jewels, with long peacock feathers adding the final touch. No American producer has ever dressed his cast in elaborately.

The make and armies are typified by coolies, who stalk about the stage carrying wooden spears and swords. Their costumes are those of the spearbearers here and everywhere, dingy and ragged from long usage. When whiskers and mustaches are needed they are placed on a wire frame which fits conveniently over the ears.

The action of the play is also that of suggestion. Where the production of such a light opera as the "Bohemian Girl," or a spectacle such as "Ben Hur" would necessitate a number of horses, the Chinese method eliminates all of them and the consequent expense. When riding a horse the actor carries his whip, tipped with horse hair. As long as this whip is high in the air the player is mounted. When it becomes necessary for him to dismount he drops his whip to his side and goes through the motions with his arms and legs, throwing the reins to an attendant. Mounting brings forth the same pantomime and the actor circles the stage, increasing his speed with each turn to show that he is eager to be "up and away."

A cart or a rickshaw is shown in the same manner but with a trifle more explicitness. The actor riding in the vehicle carries a piece of cloth on each side suspended from poles on which are painted wheels. A coolie precedes him and holds to the tips of the poles. When the passenger wishes to alight he drops the two wheels and they are carried off by the coolie. A battle scene involves acrobatic stunts, the actors wheeling and slashing at one another, jumping into the air and falling heavily on the stage. Continued battles are depicted by the two sides rushing from opposite wings, brandishing scimitars, spear in hand—an admirable feat of tumbling—to alight right side up and begin the fight. Each combatant turns to outdo the other.

One of the most famous Hsu plays involves the use of two heads and these are simulated by a coolie walking in front of each group of principals and a coolie walking behind, each disturbing the atmosphere with vigorous pulls on short ears.

The people of America get a suggestion of the Chinese stage in the perennially "Yellow Jacket," but the "Yellow Jacket" was an Americanized version. The plays, playhouses and players of the Oriental republic are unique, self-contained and inimitable.

No curtain falls as the hour departs in China. The orchestra untangles itself, the actors disappear, the stage hands and their relatives gather up the sleeping children, the spectators yawn and stretch themselves, sip the last cup of tea and stroll out. Dawn or its approximation finds the theatrogoers on their way home.

Mei Lang-fang, China's Greatest Female Impersonator, in Character. The Writing to the Right Is His Signature.

Hunting Big Game by Motor

A Two-Mile Train Assisting the Flivver on the African Sandy Wastes.

W[illegible] we read the stories of African sport, it is impossible not to envy the courage and endurance of hunters who have walked such amounts of land for distances between New York and Chicago, stalking elephants, giraffes, buffaloes, lions and other high-priced animals, the dominion of the wilds.

Especially was the last hunter the hero of our African sport. He made his living by killing elephants and selling ivory. Stephenson's hunt was a classic which for his sports-man's support, and for his other hand, for gain analogous. Sought from when necessarily compelled, and occasionally varied, a monotonous existence by romances, gentle or half-fierce stories. Conference and killer, he was a Western in long-distance professionals.

The car for transport and the horse for speed were hitched in this expedition by the Swiss, the African fly whose sting is fatal to them. Cape-to-Cairo trail horses have carried from south and north to

At this point the first motor entered in the person of a retired California man named E. A. Shaw. Mr. Shaw had photed Stevens and hunted with their out in the outer-world West. From the professional activity of hunting up the trails for "Steve," he turned into the popular sport of auto excursions after gravely and pens. The latter is now between the south vicinities of the two hemispheres.

[illegible] of the kingdom of beasts, they agreed to finance the trip. Shaw and his small family party of hunters sailed from San Francisco early in 1922.

South African advisers on the around Shaw—mentioned the leader that "it could move differently in the work of transportation in the left-hand." [illegible] of range. Shaw was badly advised or misinformed

Africa and up to the Equator, using the Dutch operation which had served him well in the Dutchess. But what about gasoline and oil?

Arriving at Mombasa, Shaw found that there were petrol stations on the main highways, and beyond that on the trackless, unknown wilds—there was the bare possibility of establishing advance depots by motor carriers. He applied to the British and Portuguese Governments and native chieftains and obtained their co-operation. And so, while the main party lingered near the coast and found plenty to do in this day tribal life and small game, an all-black expedition headed by a white commissioner went ahead of about a thousand miles into the interior—first by rail, then auto, then [illegible] carrying gasoline on their packs. Bad African Indians, and plotting the crushing of desert pebbles compared not by pre-[illegible] pressure. But there a tribe is hired as you would engage an office boy here. Shaw had an offer of 1,000 men from one obliging chief-tain. The boys thinks toward a good many miles a day, subsist on Kaffir corn and biltong and are immune to most of the pests.

Now, then, for the auto drive to the Equator. As a matter of fact, it was hard, grueling work. Left for the adventure experiences and their Dutch vehicles, which seemed to have as many lives as a cat. The Drivers drove through jungles, rumbled over unmarked plains, scaled the heights of volcanic mountains, to say nothing of fording streams and plowing through swamps. Away from beaten routes and deserts, most of the travelling was done on old elephant trails, paths cut or worn but with numerous bad of hardness.

"It was to jolt," said Shaw, "negotiating these hardness with three or four motor loaded down with all the photographic and hunting equipment, as well as several thousand pounds of pelts, skeletons and other scientific collections. It was very rough when it came to drives, the engine being under water while the car was dragged across by natives, and almost so bad when it came to crossing sandy river beds in which pulls stopped—but it is impossible."

This, under daytime temperatures of 110 to 125 degrees beneath the tents, and of regular sun-baking temperatures in the open. By day, pleasure of course, but the wire nothing around the auto also failed to keep out, by night, swarms of African ants and hungry, half-[illegible] jackals, hyenas, cheetahs and other four-footed scavengers seeking their bite of camp dinner, only hi-[illegible] or dried meat, to eat whenever [illegible] behind the wire—there were only a few of the minor trials. But we-[illegible] the battle of the west bag and the flivver, as remarked by Keith William Bishop, the California-African historian.

"The west bag, whose name fitly well describes its appearance, bought Shaw's machine to a stand-still in the bush. The 'flivv' was a new form of camp. Shaw commandeered the west bag one day to drive a path across the trackless waste. For entertainment the engineer chased the bag quite a distance, when, with endearment and humility, the bag turned to attack. With flowing tails and grunting defiance, the west bag hurled itself against the trusty flivver, the only service and sympathy to the death blow of the tender fly. He took refuge in the bush. He had had his fill of the machine.

"Backward rushed the Tin Lizzie, trembling in every member. Forward the hungry egotist, remembering the animal in broad hours. The bag charged anew, again the retreat and again the hungry flivv, a great big bluffer. Finally the west bag gave up the struggle and went out and down after off, realizing the new enemy it could not conquer. The beast's attitude of defiance was enough to cause laughter."

A few days later the Detroit Friends [illegible] and disabled a hitching [illegible]. But the really serious event came when a flivver commandeered [illegible] and crowd to the rescue.

Shaw was driving alone through a desolate stretch one day in an open [illegible] when a lioness leaped to and at him out of the bush. Thanks to the speed of the car, the surprisingly gentle leaped to the bush and [illegible] brought with the [illegible]. The driver, trying to steer with one hand and reaching his pistol with the other, was out of the fall of his car the lioness was herself.

Could Chilton of the and crashing of [illegible]. The faithful flivver [illegible] itself against a tree, throwing out the jungle cat. The leaper flashed the element [illegible] with a leaflet. His car was a [illegible] [illegible] jolt, but flivver was safe.

The automobile not only takes one to the hunting ground, but provides the power until the hunter is done enough to [illegible] or rifle shot. Shaw's method was delightfully [illegible]. He is other [illegible], and the motion from the wild creatures, his quick [illegible], when there and he was [illegible], the photographer, took up the chase in their own flivver and "got" the animals as they passed.

For photo animals averages a speed of more than twenty miles an hour in distance running. The Tin Lizzie covers from twenty than. In the manner the digest animals, such as [illegible] and giraffes, which kills are here been nearly "caught" on [illegible] in camera, photographed by the photo lens, were photographed by the flivver the [illegible] on a [illegible] lot.

(Continued on Page 2[illegible])

A Native Bride (Three Adjectives Indicate the Origin of Some Occidental Fashions) Is Made Wrapped by a Hide Shell.

[illegible] one group of the tribesmen with. But there were thousands of miles in attendance to penetrate the wilds [illegible]. From the Islands the [illegible] flivver has begun pulling into the bush lands and deserts. But as far as [illegible] is concerned equipment [illegible] are still in the use of the Neolithic man.

Well-to-do citizens of Oakland decided to advertise their city with a zoological museum. They employed Shaw to make a collection of American game. This job Shaw asked, he outlined to them a natural history expedition to North and Central Africa. Assure that the Dark Continent is really the "last frontier" [illegible] auto before the country. The [illegible] were strong, [illegible] and dark and the party made its way back to the coast with difficulty.

Shaw had brought five family members to Africa and a serious motor truck, mobile laboratory on wheels. It was the flivver or nothing. He determined to cajole through East Africa and up to the Equator, using the Dutch operation which had served him well in the Dutchess. But what about gasoline and oil?

The Motor Laboratory Truck, Vastly Illustrated by a Movieter's Projection of the World, Followed the Hunter's Autos.

Wagner Over the Water

(Continued from Page 3)

position, he was engaged at the age of 22 for the opera in Gera. After four years he was called to the State Theatre at Prague, and from there to Cologne. As a Wagner interpreter he gained his present position with the State Opera in Berlin. He has appeared in many of the Wagnerian festivals in Germany and has been recognized elsewhere in Europe as a dramatic singer, notably at Vienna, as well as in Italian and Czechoslovakia.

One of the new leading singers with the Manhattan's Wagnerian company is Robert Blatt, who also brings an unusual and varied experience to his American debut. For five years he was a member of the State Opera in Berlin, and before that time sang in the opera houses at Karlsruhe, Düsseldorf and Frankfort, as well as in the festival plays at Bayreuth. He has been a guest artist at Covent Garden, London, in Brussels, Budapest, Vienna, Christiania, Bolshoi and Amsterdam. His training was that of a Kapellmeister under Felix Mottl at Karlsruhe. He is a lyric singer and will alternate roles here with Urlus and Lauritzen.

To return to the dainty side of the troupe, Maria Lorentz-Schlieker, operetta, made her first appearance in a Wagnerian role at Karlsruhe, her native city. During a Richard Strauss festival week there she attracted the interest of Strauss, who recommend her an engagement in the State Opera at Vienna in 1921. This was followed by appearances as guest at Berlin, where her powerful voice and acting won her high commendation. After her American season she will return to Berlin, where she is engaged at the State Opera for the season of 1923.

As a lyric soprano Marcella Roeder is now endeared among the most important in Germany. Born at Berlin in 1892, she showed such early musical promise that while still a child she was examined by Lilli Lehmann and Max Grüter, who gave her their encouragement. At 16 years she began studying with Max Nikisch-Kempner, the teacher of Frieda Hempel and Gertie Bielder. Her reputation was definitely established at the Berlin State Opera, formerly the Royal Opera, and in Vienna, Dresden and Hamburg. She also has appeared in Brussels, Budapest, The Hague, Milan and Lugano.

Two other sopranos to be heard at the Manhattan are Elsa Wachler and Hede Hoz, both representatives of operatic talent among the younger singers in Germany. Miss Wachler, a member of the State Theatre of Dresden, has made a personal success in roles as diverse as Elsa in "Lohengrin" and the title part in Strauss's "Salome." Miss Hoz first appeared at the Municipal Theatre in Dortmund and later joined the cast of the opera house in Cologne.

Among the conductors with the Wagnerian festival company is Otto Klemperer, first conductor of the opera house at Charlottenburg. This is Mr. Klemperer's second visit to the United States, the first having been twenty-four years ago, when he served with the Hilo Opera Company under Walter Damrosch as principal conductor. For a number of years he was engaged at Kiel, and in 1917 went to Paris to conduct "Salome" jointly with Strauss. He has spent the last ten years in Berlin.

Of Blech, the third conductor, an excellent appraisal is a book about the late Herbert Witherspoon, published by Emil Ludwig, impresario of the house's first German tours. Ludwig's story runs: "When 'a petit Blech,' sitting at the piano, used to turn around, grinning, and exclaim, 'the whole act must be rehearsed again,' Caruso would receive the announcement with a pleasant look and call 'Le roi l'a dit' and sing the entire act over. Generally he entertained the greatest admiration for 'le petit Blech,' which sentiment, in fact, gave to Seattle devotion to the conductor."

Under Mr. Blech's general supervision, the rehearsals of the soloists and chorus of the German company have been conducted in Berlin, with the assistance of Mr. Meerschn and Miss Leschke, who has charge of the chorus. Rehearsals were to be continued during the trip from Bremen to New York aboard the steamship President Harding.

Another of the company's conductors, Eugen Gottlieb, arrived on the George Washington of the United States Line, having come in advance to get the orchestral rehearsals under way with a group of American musicians. The "pour-parlers" for importing a German orchestra had lapsed, it is said, because of local union complications.

Much water has flowed under bridges since the first announcement of the company's tour was made last September. The plan originated here and was taken as a serious proposal in Germany by a member of the former Manhattan staff, George Blumenthal, long a faithful adherent of the late Oscar Hammerstein's operatic enterprises. He obtained approval of his plan from Georg Hartmann, director of the Charlottenburg opera, whose proposals in turn were later to secure the support of influential persons in New York.

While it is natural that a wholesale revival of Wagner's setting of the old German legends should come to Americans and others of German descent with the appeal of radial interiorness, it is specifically denied that the visit contains any element of what used to be known as "propaganda." That it was to be followed by "brewers" is perhaps also sufficiently answered by the fact that performances in a number of cities where that might have been the case have now been cancelled.

The company presently arriving, according to its schedule a fortnight since, was to play preliminary weeks in Baltimore and Philadelphia, coming to the Manhattan in mid-February for three weeks, to include both an afternoon and an evening cycle of the four-part music drama, "The Ring of the Nibelung." In addition it was planned to present "The Flying Dutchman," "Tannhäuser" and "Die Meistersinger v.; Nürnberg," "Lohengrin," "Tristran" "Isolde."

For purposes of contrast a lighter connection known as "Das Heilige Land," the famous Johann Strauss's "Die Fledermaus" and Richard Strauss's "Salome," all had a place in the schedule, more in the manner of German repertory theatres than those of America. Dr Strauss—"Richard II."—was declared to have asked $500 royalty for "Salome," whereas his work being among those held for some time by the American Property Custodian, was lately said to be available on payment here of only $25 a performance.

Some of the originals of the paintings and drawings for scenery and costumes to be used at the Manhattan were brought from Berlin by Otto Metzger and exhibited recently at the Fifth Avenue warerooms of an American piano concern. Several such, reproduced in THE TIMES today, are from Berlinese scenic designers of Germany. With complete new stage settings there are also newly invented lighting effects, arranged by Mr. Hartmann for use in his productions.

The last previous "Ring" performances in New York were those of January and February, 1917, the Metropolitan abandoned Wagner in the following season, later resuming his operas one at a time, first in English, then German, to the extent of four thus far—"Parsifal," "Tristan," "Lohengrin" and "Die Walküre."

"Longhorn Horses," Drawn by M. Morgan.

Old English Homes, Imported

(Continued from Page 7)

period they added to the house the four frescoes of the stairway which have now been brought to America. Critics believe that the general plan of the frescoes is Thornhill's, but that several of the figures are undoubtedly by the hand which drew "The Rake's Progress." The frescoes frescoes of the entrance hall have looked down upon famous visitors. Sir Isaac Newton was often a visitor, as was David Garrick. The name of Hogarth is also associated with that of Pope, Addison, Goldsmith, Fielding, Dr. Johnson, Dean Swift and other familiar figures of the eighteenth century. It was Dean Swift who wrote to Hogarth, "Draw us that we may trace all the soul it every face," a piece of advice Hogarth followed with rare fidelity.

The Hogarth house, like most others of the Georgian period, was panelled throughout, for the most part with oak, so that the work of restoration has been simplified. The woodwork is in a fine state of preservation. In more than two centuries it has acquired a depth of tone which only age could give. It is expected that the entrance of heat and cold it will be subjected to in New York will in time crack some of the wood, but such blemishes are preferable to woodwork of such an age. In restoring these interiors the cabinetwork has been placed in experienced hands and the restoration carried out everywhere in the spirit of its period.

The main entrance opens directly upon the great hall with its frescoed stairway. The stairs, which occupy three sides of the hall, are noted for the originality and delicacy of their design. "The finely moulded handrail," writes Lee critic, "descends gracefully from the landing to the end of a handsome newel at the foot, while the twisted balusters, outline their procession down this broad circle round its supporting newel like a figure in a dance." The principal feature of the hall, however, is the group of figures of small life size painted by Thornhill and Hogarth which look down from the arched openings on the second floor. Among these figures is a black servant with a turban suggestive of the groups in "Marriage à la Mode."

From the hall one steps into the main dining room, which preserves the finest spirit of the Georgian period. It comprises two great rooms, in which the dividing wall is replaced by graceful pillars. Each room has a fireplace with ample chimneys in reddish marble. The rooms are panelled throughout in old oak, and the living rooms are well supplied with elaborately carved marble fireplaces. The panelling is for the most part simple in design and spaced in the wide fashion of the eighteenth century. It would be difficult to find anywhere in the London of the period more beautiful rooms. On every floor of the old mansion there is a small, square "powdering room," where the wigs of the day could be whitened.

The Hogarth house always has been included among the notable "English shrines" to which visitors from abroad were urged to make pilgrimages. Like so many other treasures of art, it has now become a permanent American possession.

The World of Art

(Continued from Page 10)

wrinkle and fashions of charming detail ripple down from richly curling hair to the proportion accentuated on the pedestal, and how all the little bosses and hollows simply carry on with a deeper accent and on a smaller scale the lovely undulations of the young crouched body. From the pulled tuns of the hair feel curves like a string of rounded pearls from the coarse brush of the fan. Nor does the face lack character. The hint of resemblance between the finely cut features and the chary little head of the fan is no more than a hint, but it is supported by a note of pagan wildness in the physiognomy.

The statuette of Nijinsky dancing is achieved with astonishing precision of condition. Again delicate modulations of form set in motion by muscles marvelously trained; the flesh so light a wrapping for this muscular organism so nearly to effect contrast without diminishing by a single finish the life pulsing and spinning through every line of the figure. To be sure, one misses the feeling of wonder that betrays itself in the faint thunder crash of the impact following the leap of the dancer as he touches ground again, the almost imperceptible little crash that reverberates through your mind as a part of the splendor of great dancing. Miss Hoffmann herself would have given to this—has given it in her long series dedicated to the dance.

One of the artists to be represented in the Russian show at the Brooklyn Museum is known to a large American public. Natalia Goncharova's "Le Coq d'Or" with its moderniste decorations, brilliant, synthetic, weaving the mesh of reality over a deeply sophisticated physiognomy, filled with movement and eye-breaking appearance of full color, made an unforgettable impression. As a footnote to the waves of justified admiration for Russian art sweeping over Manhattan this afternoon, it should be said that America has surveyed hitherto than Russia, has now, a different architecture, a shorter tradition. The very qualities that make Russian art so interesting to Russians make it a more stimulating value than most American hands can stand. A little of it at the right hour of the day is splendid, but not too much and not too often and not too long.

Hunting Big Game by Motor

(Continued from Page 12)

The auto is bringing the movie developing laboratory right into the jungle. This would not be half so important in temperate climes as it is in Africa. There the intense dry heat, moist lands, kills undeveloped negatives, and the usual mottled, rainy or cloudy African pictures are the result. On this expedition the movie truck followed the passenger autos and the film was saved.

Naturalists and explorers of the future will go adventuring by auto. Even the professional sportsman—the ivory hunter and the rest—will forego the long hikes to the grounds in favor of the flivver wherever practicable. Some wild-animal protectors see a distinct danger of big game being rapidly wiped off the earth. Andrews of New York, in his Mongolia and Gobi expedition for the American Museum of Natural History demonstrated the use of the auto just as Shaw had demonstrated it in the most-arid open country of Central Africa.

Certainly the work that can be accomplished has been greatly increased. The Shaw expedition—father and son working alone much of the time, except for the native—was in Africa from 1919 to 1922. In less than three years the Shaws covered 60,000 miles of travel, obtained several hundred specimens, including fifty distinct species of game, and photographed 125,000 feet of motion pictures. It would have been the work of a lifetime under the old conditions.

The contests about with elephant herds, lions and leopards, rhinos and other big creatures of the brush and the forest are shown in the jungle reels. One sees the monsters charging in the direction of the camera, full tilt. The "cut" is often made by the animal itself, and one wonders what on earth became of the operator. He has scrambled out from under, while Shaw's rifle has spoken. Sometimes the actual hit is recorded and the picture story "picks up" the joy of the native auxiliaries, the proportions of the fallen and the subsequent proceedings to the skinning of the pelt and the dance and feast of the blacks, inclusive.

The Shaws must have been as the gun-and-camera firing line a good many times to work together so perfectly. The boy and his tripod machine are frequently in front, the father slightly back; or Shaw is alone in the open and the hunter ten to twenty feet away, behind a bush screen. But whatever their relative positions, the elder Californian's loaded, cocked and true-sighted rifle never fails.

Three Summertime Moods

(Continued from Page 8)

[illegible]

Is the World Going Dry?

(Continued from Page 2)

[illegible]

The Red Army

(Continued from Page 4)

[illegible]

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The Child Who Won the Hearts of All

A true-life story, showing how a woman successfully dealt with the responsibilities of motherhood and brought up a child whom everyone admired

A BEAUTIFUL and wonderful experience it was to see the growing-up of little Judith. The pinky, chubby tot with her gaugies of delight tugged at the heart-strings of everyone who saw her.

As babyhood grew into giffhood, all the lovable traits and good qualities which parents hope their children will have seemed to be combined in little Judith.

The joy of it all was the mother's friends were as completely captivated by the charms of Judith as was the mother herself.

One bright day, while taking my morning walk in the park, I found Judith and her mother playing hide-and-seek. Judith's mother and I sat down on the grass for a visit—and Judith played around.

We talked about the child. As I watched her playing around I thought of the tremendous responsibility of the mother. I asked her how she had met it. And this is what she told me:

"When Judith was born, my first feeling was one of utter helplessness. I knew nothing about caring for a child. I was afraid that I might do the wrong thing. I wondered if other mothers had had that same haunting fear for their child's welfare.

"Never shall I forget the day when my helplessness overwhelmed me. Judith was just old enough to begin to notice things and to ask questions.

"I had corrected her for striking me in the face with a ball. I went to get the ball and had my back to her for a moment. As I turned around, there was Judith, in an attitude of defiance, making a face at me!

"For a moment I couldn't move nor speak. Was it possible that Judith didn't love me and had lost confidence in me?

"For days I struggled with the problem. I realized that something had to be done, and done quickly.

"By good fortune I learned of The Parents' Association, formed for the purpose of giving the very information I was seeking. I wrote and learned about the new method of Child Training prepared by Professor Beery, President of the Association.

"The help I immediately received came as a revelation to me.

"From that day on my whole method of dealing with Judith was changed. Methods I had been using were entirely wrong — my heart was torn with remorse. Was it possible that I had been guilty of a terrible injustice to Judith — that through ignorance I had deliberately destroyed the best in her character and had fostered bad habits and tendencies that might always remain with her?

"Professor Beery's new method explained how best to overcome the faults of early training.

"These revelations gave me a most wonderful feeling of confidence. I learned how to control Judith—to break naughty little habits just taking root, and to nourish the sweet ways which everyone loved. I give full credit to The Parents' Association and its remarkable new method."

WOULD YOU LIKE TO KNOW HOW—

[illegible]

Fulfilling the Sacred Trust of Parenthood

THERE is no greater responsibility in the world than that of being a parent. *A child is what its parents make it.* Heredity, environment and education all count, it's true. But all these points are as nothing compared with the right training in a child's tender and flexible years.

To love and cherish one's children is the joy of parenthood. *But something more than love is due to a child.* And this is the right training—training that builds sturdy health of body, fineness of mind, nobility of character.

Today The Parents' Association is bringing a great constructive help to 30,000 members in the attainment of this high ideal of parenthood.

To know that the training you are giving your children will bring forth the finest and noblest in their character—to be sure that you are fitting them for the highest success in life—to be proud of them and to know that they are proud of you, that their hearts will be filled with gratitude for the advantages you have given them—that is what The Parents' Association may mean to you as a parent, as it has to so many others.

Now there is a scientific method in child training founded on the principle that confidence is the basis of control. This new system shows you how in your own home to correct the *cause* of disobedience, wilfulness, untruthfulness and other dangerous habits which, if not properly remedied, lead to dire consequences. This new method *removes the cause*—not by punishment or scolding but by confidence and co-operation along lines which are amazingly easy for any parent to apply instantly—whether the child is still in the cradle or is eighteen years old.

It does not deal in generalities. It shows by concrete illustrations and detailed explanations exactly how to meet every emergency.

A New Method Built on the True Child Nature

THE Parents' Association devoted to scientific child training was founded by Professor Ray C. Beery, A.B., M.A. (Harvard and Columbia), after years of scientific research and practical experience in child training. Professor Beery is regarded as one of the greatest authorities on child training.

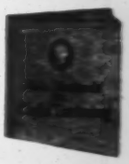
And because his method is founded on a sound, basic truth, it is simplicity itself. It makes it easier to have your children all that you desire them to be—obedient, unselfish, well-bred, and truthful rather than disobedient, selfish, rude, disrespectful, secretive and untruthful.

Bringing up children need no longer be a trial, but a supreme pleasure—a beautiful experience in which the parent shares every confidence, every joy and sorrow of the child, and at the same time has its unqualified respect.

Send No Money

We shall be glad to send you free of charge our new booklet "New Methods in Child Training," together with full particulars of the work of the Association and the special benefits it offers to members at an expense which is trifling as compared with the remarkable results to be secured.

For the sake of your children, and for your own sake, write for this free booklet now—before you lay this magazine aside.



If this booklet answers only a few of the questions that have perplexed you, you will be glad that you sent for it—and it may open to you undreamed of possibilities of successful parenthood. And it is only a matter of sending the coupon or a post card.

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Please send me your booklet "New Methods in Child Training" and information about The Parents' Association, free of charge. This does not obligate me in any way.

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Of each dollar you pay at the market for vegetables, only about 30 cents goes to the producer. The other 70 cents is taken up by distribution costs and middlemen's profits.

With your own garden, there is no complicated and expensive machinery to bring the vegetables to your table; no one but you takes a profit.

Have a garden this year, not only for economy's sake, but for health and satisfaction. Vegetables, sun-ripened on your own plants and vines, gathered only a few minutes before cooking, are vastly more delicious and wholesome than the best you can buy.

The quality of your seeds is vitally important to your garden's success. You should plant none but the best. Henderson's Seeds are Tested Seeds. Every packet has the quality ensured by the reputation of America's Leading Seed House and by our 77 years of experience in seed raising and testing.

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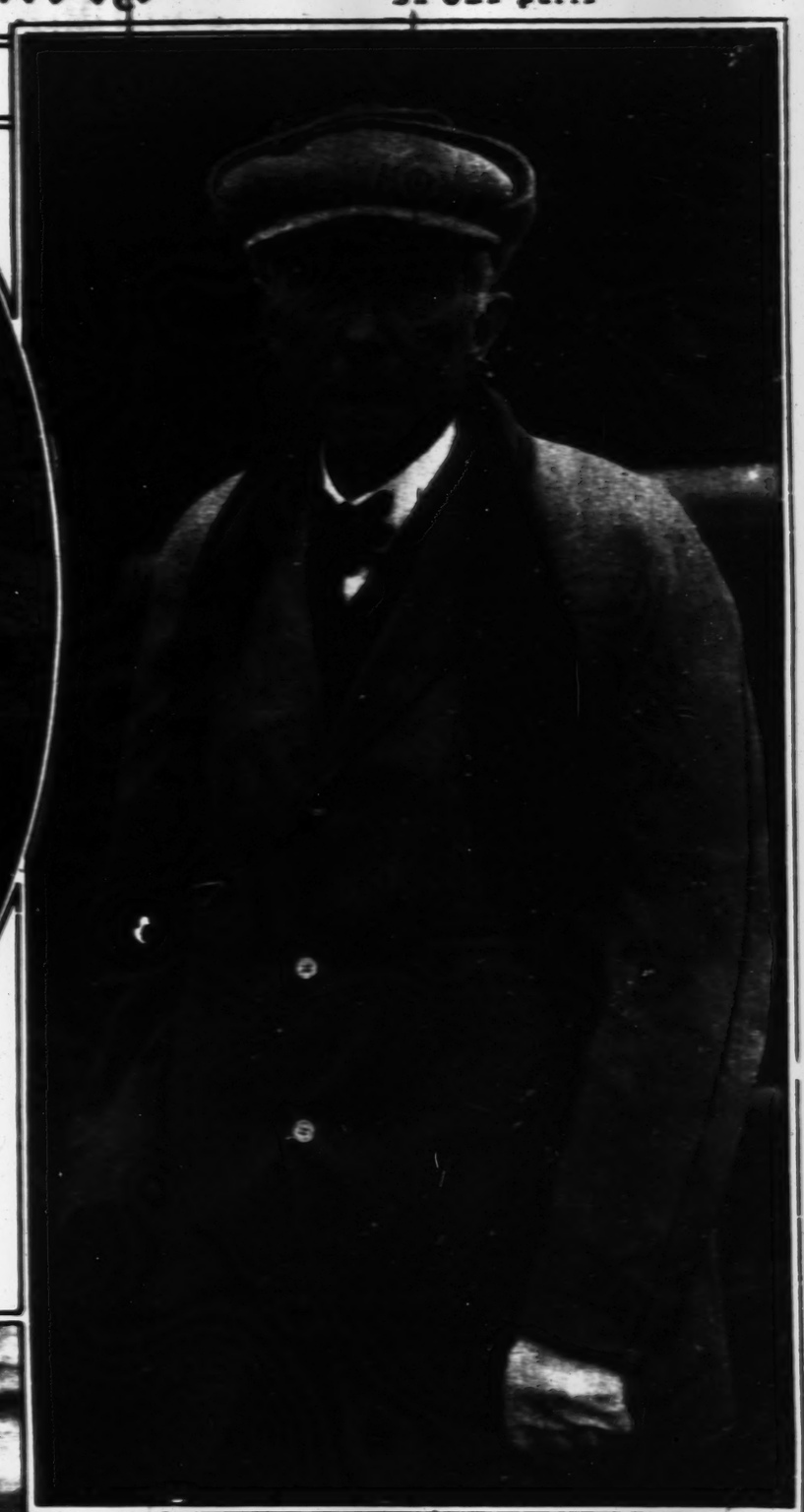
HEIR TO THE PILLSBURY MILLIONS: GEORGE PILLSBURY of Minneapolis, a Recent Arrival at Palm Beach. (Fotogravure.)

"CAN SPRING BE FAR BEHIND?" MRS. ROBERT SHERWIN of New York, With Her Daughter Constance, on the Sands at Palm Beach. (International.)



A REFUGEE FROM THE SNOWY HEIGHTS OF POCANTICO: JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER at His Estate in Ormond, Where He Will Spend the Winter Months, His Custom for Many Years. (International.)

"WAY DOWN SOUTH IN DIXIE": MISS MARY BROWN WARBURTON of New New York and Washington; Miss Ethel Cochrat of New York and Mrs. Gurnee Munn of Washington, With Furst, a Harlequin Great Dane, at Palm Beach. (International.)

STRAIGHT FROM "DEAR OLD LUNNON": GLADYS COOPER, Who Has More Than Her Share of Good Looks, Arriving in America for a Two Weeks' Study of Manners and Customs Over Here. (Times Wide World Photos.)

THE HAWAIIAN TOUCH AT PALM BEACH: MISS HELEN WALTON of Chicago at the Florida Coast Resort. (Times Wide World Photos.)

WHERE WARMER BREEZES BLOW THAN IN NEW YORK: MRS. LEONARD M. THOMAS of New York and Philadelphia at the Casino at Palm Beach. (Times Wide World Photos.)

THE FOURTH AND FIFTH MEMBERS OF THE GREEK ROYAL FAMILY TO REACH AMERICA: PRINCE ANDREW, Banished Brother of the Late King Constantine, and the Princess Andrew, Who Came to Join Prince and Princess Christopher and Princess Xenia. (Times Wide World Photos.)

THE LOOKOUT AT PALM BEACH: MRS. LEONARD SEZARK of Chicago Enjoying the Warm Sunshine of the Florida Coast While Chilling Breezes Sweep Over the Windy City From Ice-Locked Lake Michigan. (Times Wide World Photos.)

AN EARLY ARRIVAL AT PALM BEACH: MISS CONSTANCE PEABODY of New York on the Florida Beach, Where Winter Swimming Is on the Daily Schedule. (Fotogravure.)

LONG ISLAND'S CHAMPION BOBSLED: GIRLS' ENTRY FROM GLEN COVE,
Winner of the Ladies' Bobsled Race at Locust Valley.
In the Picture, From Back to Front, Are: Misses Nellie C. Murray, Edith Taylor, Miriam Jansen, Lucille Burgess, Esther Pierce, Isabelle Bullo-spereto, Almima Valentine, Kate Gage and Dorothy Murray.
(Fotograms.)

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR "MAN O' WAR": BIGGEST BOBSLED IN THE COUNTRY,
Manned by Twenty-five Members of the Quentin Roosevelt Post of the American Legion of Oyster Bay, Which Beat the "1911" of Glen Cove, Left, in a Recent Distance Race at Locust Valley.
(Fotograms.)

A LONG WAY FROM LEICESTER SQUARE AND THE "HALLS": MISS ANNETTE MILLS and Robert Sielle, London Exhibition Dancers, Try a Stage Figure on the St. Moritz Snows.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

AN AMERICAN STAR IN THE ALPINE FIRMAMENT: MAYME ELLIOTT, the Actress, Out for a Spin on the Ice at St. Moritz.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

HONEYMOONING AT ST. MORITZ: LORD AND LADY PLUNKETT,
the Former Mrs. Jack Barrett, Who Inherited Nine Hundred Thousand Pounds From Her Father, the Diamond King, Out for a Sleigh Ride in Switzerland.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

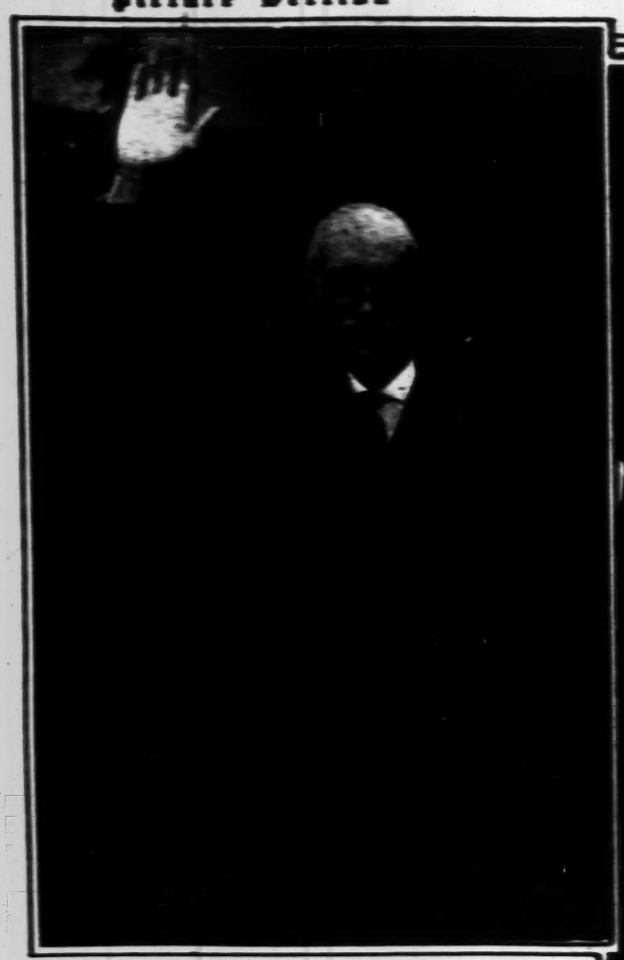
THE QUEEN OF THE MANCHESTER CARNIVAL AND HER COURT: MISS MARTHA LEAH
Sitting "Up Front" on a Bobsled in the Recent New Hampshire Winter Carnival.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE CROSS-COUNTRY SKI CHAMPION OF SWEDEN, EMRIZ STUART-REINSTROM, Taking a High Jump in the Manchester (N. H.) Winter Carnival.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

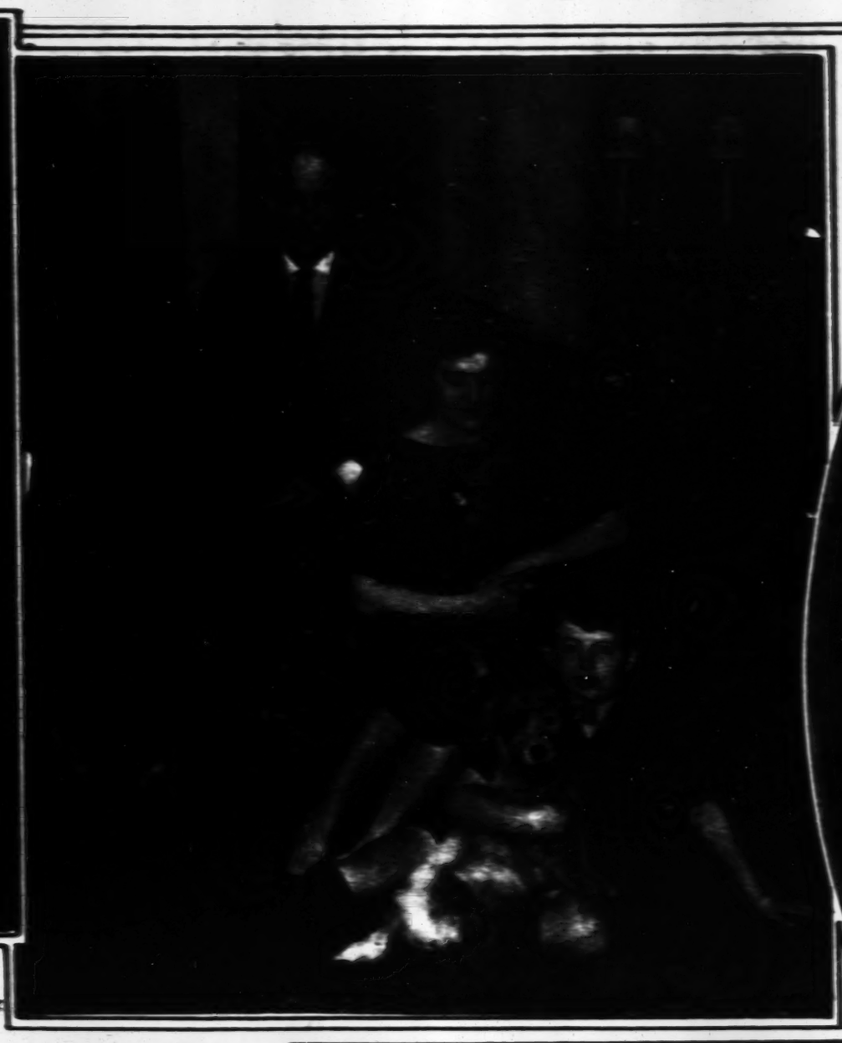
A COMING CHAMPION OF FROZEN WATER: JOHNNY WEISMULLER,
Holder of Nearly Every Swimming Record, Who Has Taken Up Speed Skating in His Quest for New Worlds to Conquer.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THREE ICE MAIDENS OF ST. MORITZ: THE MISSES KATHLEEN AND GERALDINE GANNON and Miss Carlisle Wolfe, All of California, Out Skiing in the Alps.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A PICTURESQUE EXODUS FROM ST. MORITZ: SKIING PARTY Leave the Village by Sleigh for the Open Fields of the Alps.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE PLEDGE TO KEEP PENNSYLVANIA DRY: GIFFORD PINCHOT,
Governor of Pennsylvania, at His Inauguration in Harrisburg on Last Tuesday, Succeeding William C. Sproul.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



A DISTINGUISHED FORESTRY EXPERT AND HIS FAMILY: GIFFORD PINCHOT,
New Governor of Pennsylvania, With Mrs. Pinchot, a Sister of Lady Allan Johnstone, Gifford Pinchot Jr., and Punch and Bumbo, in the Executive Mansion at Harrisburg.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MORE PRECIOUS THAN A PHARAOH'S RANSOM.
Ebony Box Covered With Gesso Gilt and Inlaid With Ivory and Bronze Brought to Light After Three Thousand Years From the Tomb of Tutankhamen, Thebes. Found to Contain Either the King's Staffs of Office or His Bow and Arrows.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

WITH ONLY THE DELAWARE RIVER BETWEEN: INCOMING GOVERNOR SILZER,
Who Pledges to Keep New Jersey Wet, If He Can, at His Desk in the Capitol in Trenton After His Inauguration, Also on Last Tuesday. (Fotogravure.)

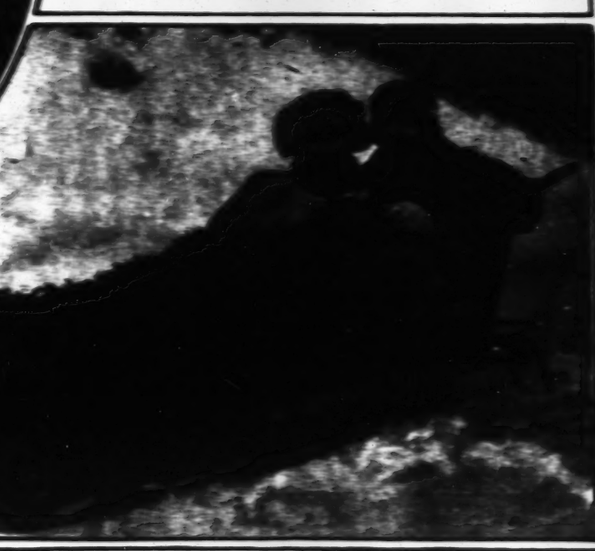
MRS. ALTON B. PARKER,
Formerly Miss Amelia Day Campbell, Married Last Week to the New York Jurist, Lawyer, and Democratic Presidential Candidate of 1904. Judge Parker Is 70, His Bride 51. (© Bassano & Vandyk.)

GOVERNOR SPROUL'S SUCCESSOR TAKES OFFICE IN HARRISBURG: GIFFORD PINCHOT
Delivering His Inaugural Address in Front of the State Capitol.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A QUEEN'S ROBES PRESERVED FOR ETERNITY: BEJEWELED BOX.
One of the First of the Objects to Be Removed From the Tomb of Tutankhamen in the Valley of the Kings, Near the Ancient Thebes, Egypt, Which Contained Vestments Deposited in the Tomb More Than Three Thousand Years Ago.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A SIGHT NEW YORK HASN'T SEEN FOR YEARS: DANIEL BOONE,
Diet Farmer of North Carolina, Bound North to New Hampshire by the Means of Transportation Which Antedated the Building of the Union Pacific.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

JOHN SLATER,
First New Yorker to Be Chosen President of the National Shoe Retailers' Association, the Election Taking Place at the Association's Recent Convention in Chicago.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE NEXT BRIDE OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY: LADY ELIZABETH BOWES-LYON,
Daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, Whose Engagement to the Duke of York, Second Son of the King of England, Has Been Announced.
(P. & A.)

THE ESKIMO STYLE OF LOCOMOTION IN QUEBEC: MLLE. ANNETTE PATBY AND MLLE. EILEEN BEAUCHAMP
of Quebec, Comfortably Done Up in a Dogsled, Ready to Take a Spin Over the Canadian Snows.
(Pictorial News.)

"BASQUE SAILORS"—BY CLAGGETT WILSON,
to Be Put on Exhibition This Week at the Knoedler Galleries.
(Peter A. Juley.)

MORE COMFORTING THAN THE CIGARETTE OF THE FLAPPER: MRS. SOPHIA MILLS

Nearly One Hundred and Nine Years Old, Inmate of an Institution Near London, Who Sticks to a Clay Pipe While Fashions in Smoking for Women Change as the Years Pass By.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR A VETERAN BRITISH HORSE: OLDEST INMATE

Of the Home of Rest for Horses at Westcroft Farm, Near Cricklewood, London, Has a Good Feed From a Trough of Carrots and Other Delicacies for the Equine Palate.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE ONLY WOMAN RAILROAD PASSENGER AGENT: MISS M. T. GESSNER

Of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, On a Visit to Washington.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

A BRIDE WHO HAS A SLIG ARGUMEN

Who Weighs More Than Th Foot Husband, Robert G World's Fair in Islingto

KINSWOMAN OF THE GREAT VICTORIAN POET LAUREATE: THE BARONESS TENNYSON, Out With the Duke of Rutland's Hounds.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE MAN-O'-WAR OF THE GREYHOUND WORLD: MISSION BOY,

Owned by Lawrence Freeman of Tulsa, Oklahoma, Holder of the World's Three-eighths of a Mile and Five-sixteenths of a Mile Records and Champion Runner of His Breed.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

MISS LOUISE LOTT,

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Erskine H. Lott of Brooklyn, Whose Marriage to Dean Bedford, Son of Alfred C. Bedford of the Standard Oil Company, Will Take Place Next Month.

(Ira L. Hill.)

FROM "BELL HOP" TO OXONIAN: ROBERT DRISCOLL SHEA,

One of the Youngest Graduates of Notre Dame University, Now at the Harvard Law School, Who, on a Lark With Other Students, Became a Bell Boy for Three Weeks in an Atlantic City Hotel During His Vacation Last Summer, Has Been Awarded a Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford University.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

MISS ELIZABETH WOODIN,

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Woodin, Whose Engagement to Mr. William Wallace Rowe of Cincinnati Has Recently Been Announced.

(© Harrison.)

THE SYMBOL OF BELGIAN AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE: KING ALBERT

of the Belgians, on His Way Back to Brussels, With the Decision of the French to Occupy the R

The Duke of Brabant Appear

"THE CIRCUIT RIDER"—BY A. PHIMISTER PROCTOR.

Gift to the State of Oregon of R. A. Booth for the Capital Grounds at Salem to Honor the Itinerant Pioneer Preacher of the Western Wilderness.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

A RIVAL FOR SUZANNE'S TRIUMPHS ON THE RIVIERA COURTS: MISS DOROTHY TURNER-LAING,

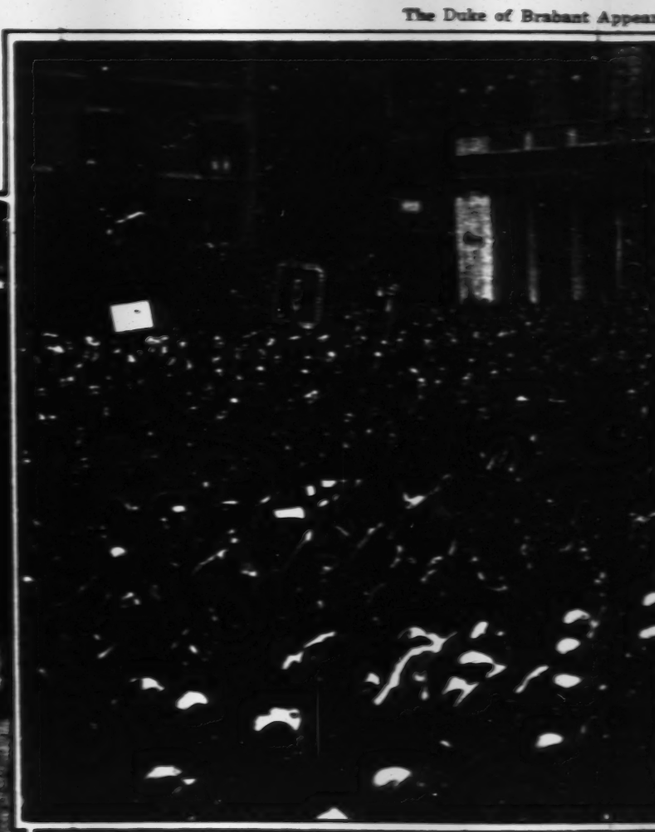
Whose Tennis Form Has Been as Much Talked of as That of Her More Famous French Competitor.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

FASCISMO'S COUNTERPART OF THE BOY SCOUTS: MEMBERS OF THE "BALILLA" SECTION,

in Which Young Lads Are Taught the Principles of the Fascisti.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE FASCISTI SPIRIT SWEEPS

of Rome Taking the Oath of Loyalty to Mussolini a

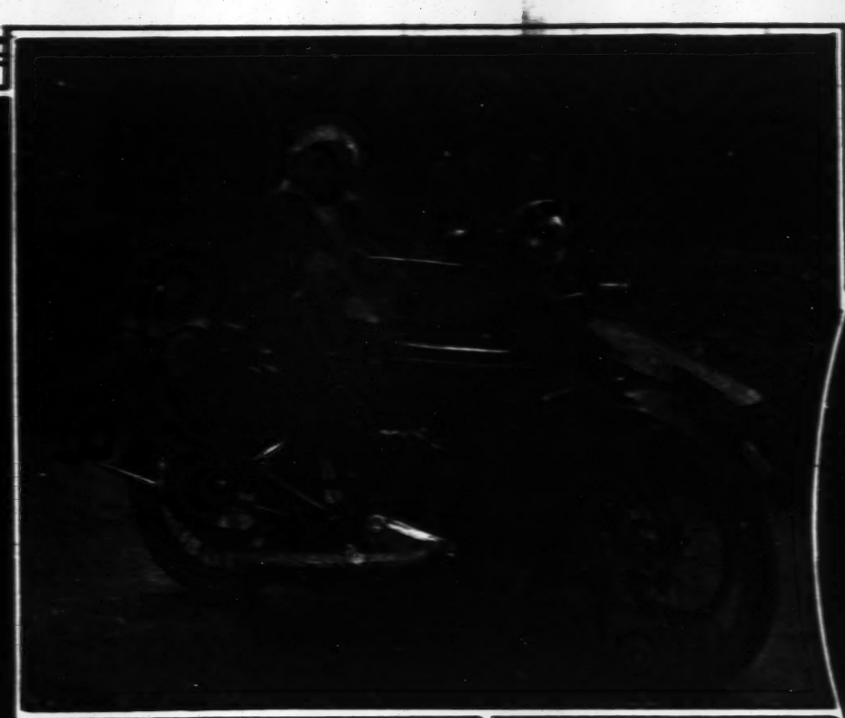
(Times

NTAGE OF WEIGHT IN AN
F TRIXY,
d Pounds, With Her Throw-
r Their Wedding at the
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE INNOCENT MEANS OF A DEGREE IN HOME ECONOMICS IN SOUTH DAKOTA: JEAN ELIZABETH CHRISTIE,

A Real Baby Whose Care Is a Necessary Part of the Course at the State College in Brookings, S. D., and Is Thriving Under the Mothering of the Students.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



GRANDCHILDREN OF GEORGE JAY GOULD: CHILDREN OF LORD AND LADY DECIES, TAKEN AT LUXLIP CASTLE, IRELAND.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

"THE DOCKERS' MEMBER" OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT: JAMES SEXTON, M. P. for St. Helens, Dressed as the Majority of His Constituents Appear on Weekdays.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE POCAHONTAS OF RICHMOND'S HISTORICAL BALL: MISS VIRGINIA TAYLOR,

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Taylor Jr. of Richmond, Va., Who Will Appear in the Part of the Heroine of the Jamestown Colony at the Ball To Be Given by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

A DAINTY LITTLE GOD-DAUGHTER OF THE KING OF SPAIN: THE DUCHESS OF LEVIS-MIREPOIX, And Her Daughter, Victoria, in a New Year Setting.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE IRISH FREE STATE ARMY: GENERAL MULCAHY,

Generalissimo of the Forces of Southern Ireland.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

MISS ROSAMOND PINCHOT, Sub-Debutante Daughter of Mrs. Miriam Pinchot of New York.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

resident of the French Republic, Coincidently
, With the Co-Operation of the Belgian
treme Left of the Picture.

THE LAST TOUCHES IN "THE CHARM SCHOOL." MISS HAZEL TITUS AND MISS BARBARA PETERSON, ACTRESSES IN THE PLAY GIVEN BY THE JUNIORS OF THE TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

(Paterson.)

THE FIVE-MILE "ROLL" IN COLORADO SPRINGS: MRS. SPENCER PENROSE, LEFT, OF NEW YORK AND MRS. HAROLD SHOUP, Daughter-in-Law of Governor Shoup of Colorado, Vary the Monotony of Shopping by Following the Latest Fad of the Rockies.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

ALY: SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS
ns on the Balcony of a Building in the Eternal City.
Photos.)

THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE FASCISTI OF ROME: GENERAL CAPELLO,

One of the Generals of the Italian Army Who Won Signal Distinction in the War, Wearing the Black Shirt of Fascismo, and Surrounded by Mussolini's Immediate Subordinates in the Roman Branch of the Order.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE D'ARTAGNAN OF THE FASCISMO: DR. ITALO BALBO,

One of the Supreme Military Leaders of the Order, in Command of the Fascisti Who Occupied Ferrara, Bologna and Ravenna, Founder of the First Fascisti Trade Unions and Chambers of Labor, and Inventor of the Idea of Supplying Castor Oil to Communists.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

A Bouquet of American Beauties for the "Dancing Girl," Coming This Week to the Winter Garden.

TRINI,
"The Most Beautiful Girl of Spain."
(Apeda.)

HELEN FLINT,
Appearing in "Listening In," at the Bijou Theatre.
(Abbe.)

"THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH ACTRESS": JOAN CLARKSON,
Now Playing in London in "The Happy Ending."
(C. N. O. Hoppe.)

PAULINE DAKIA.
(Apeda.)

"NEW YORK'S GREATEST HEROINE OF THE YEAR": ORESSA ANDERSON,
Fifteen Years Old, Girl Scout, Awarded the Gold Medal of the Safety Institute of America and Receiving the Congratulations of Police Commissioner Enright for Her Heroism at the Arverne Fire Last Summer.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

EDYTHE BAKER.
(Edwin Thayer Hourse.)

HOW A NEW YORK HOSPITAL HAS HELPED WOUNDED VETERANS: EX-SOLDIER,
One of the Patients of the Reconstruction Hospital for Which a Benefit Performance Will Be Given by the Metropolitan Opera Company.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

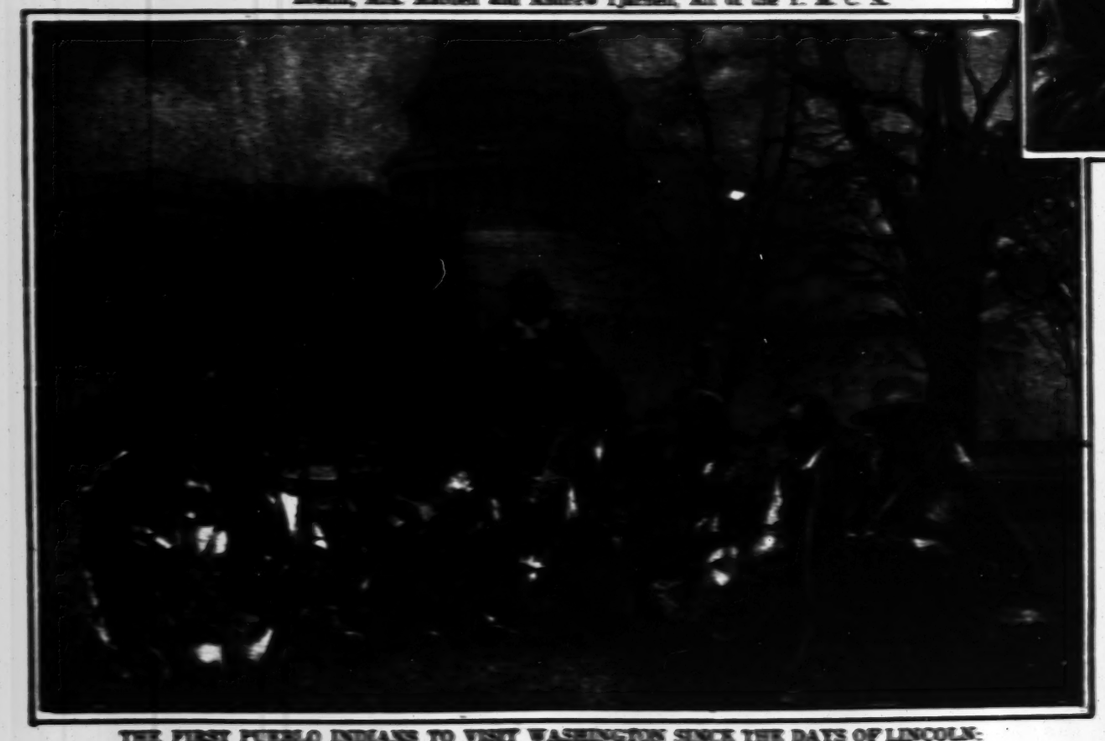
WHEN THE MAIL REACHES RUSSIA FROM THE GOOD OLD U. S. A.: FAMILIAR SCENE
in the "Brown House" in Moscow, Headquarters of the American Relief Organizations. In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Miss Marcia Dunham, Y. W. C. A.; A. J. Miller, American Mennonite Relief, and W. L. Schmiding, National Lutheran Council. Rear Row: Mrs. John G. Anderson, John G. Anderson, William Schuchman, All of the A. R. A.; Miss Boutin, Mrs. Marden and Andrew Tjernell, All of the Y. M. C. A.

SYDNEY NELSON.
(Apeda.)

BAKED BEANS AND COFFEE FOR TWO: J. D. DORT,
President of the Dort Motor Car Company, and W. C. Durant, President of the Durant Motors, Inc., Who Started Business Together Thirty-seven Years Ago, Having Luncheon in a New York Restaurant, Where Speed Is More in Evidence Than Service.
(Lanzenstock.)

HELEN BERENDEEN.
(Alfred Cheney Johnston.)

FLORENCE DARLING.
(Apeda.)

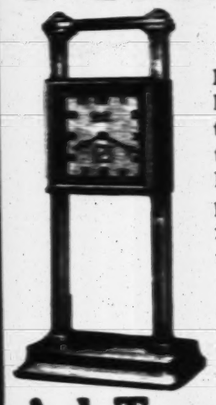


THE FIRST PUEBLO INDIANS TO VISIT WASHINGTON SINCE THE DAYS OF LINCOLN: CHIEFS OF THE TRIBE,
Each Carrying a Cane Presented to the Chiefs of a Former Generation by the Martyred President Himself, Come to the Capital to Protest Against Land Legislation Which Would Deprive Them of the Homes of Their Fathers.
(Pinaud Wide World Photos.)

FIRST STEPS IN RADIO ACTIVITY: MEMBER OF THE YOUNGER SET
of St. Paul, Minn., Meets a Natural Phenomenon of the Age With Mixed Emotions of Credulity and Awakened Interest.
(Pinaud Wide World Photos.)

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY'S "LADY FROM CHINA":
MISS LAN TSUNG TSU,
Sent to America by the Chinese Government, Who Will Head a Committee of Chinese Girls of Columbia to Welcome the Merchants of Their Own Land Who Come to New York for the International Silk Exposition. (Mid Manners.)

ANSONIA
Gravity Clock



Runs by gravity, the power that keeps the earth on time. An attractive clock for the home and just the thing for the business man's desk. Runs 32 hours, and is wound by simply raising the movement to top of frame. No springs or keys; nothing to get out of order.

Handsome heavy metal base and frame, 5½" high x 4⅝" wide. 3¼" deep. Bronze or Verde (green) finish, silver dial.

$13.50

Ash Tray and Watch

Not only a convenience to the smoker, but it saves its cost to the business man in a few days by shortening interviews. You pass the ash tray and the watch does the rest. Bronze finish, with removable colored glass tray. 4¾" wide.

Only $4.50

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Five Varieties— $2.50, $3.00, $3.25, $4.00, $4.50
With Radium Dials— $3.50, $4.00, $4.25, $5.25, $7.25

Order from your dealer. If he has none in stock, we will mail you postpaid on receipt of the price.

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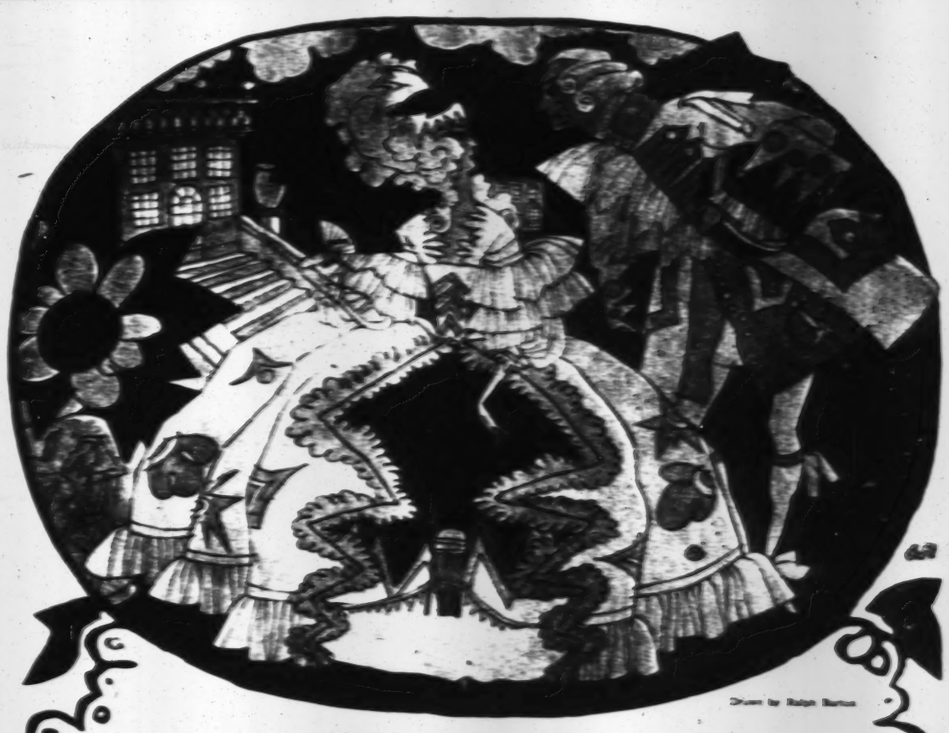
Platiron Building (Room 800), New York City
Made by Ansonia Clock Company
Makers of Fine Goods for Half a Century



Drawn by Ralph Barton

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Manon Lescaut Face Powder

idealizes your face, just as the clever touch of an artist would your picture.

It conceals lines and gives the smooth, even surface that makes your skin youthful—girlish. It beautifully outlines your contour, shows every curve of face and throat to advantage.

Bourjois' Manon Lescaut Face Powder caresses your complexion with a soft, velvety bloom that makes you more attractive and beautiful.

Buy it at your dealer's today!

BOURJOIS' ASHES OF ROSES* ROUGE

gives a youthful and becoming color that animates the face and makes its charm more vivid. If you prefer a lighter shade try Bourjois' Rouge Mandarine.*

Ask for Bourjois' Ashes of Roses in complete series of toilet accessories.

Bourjois' Manon Lescaut Face Powder

Bourjois' Manon Lescaut Talcum Powder

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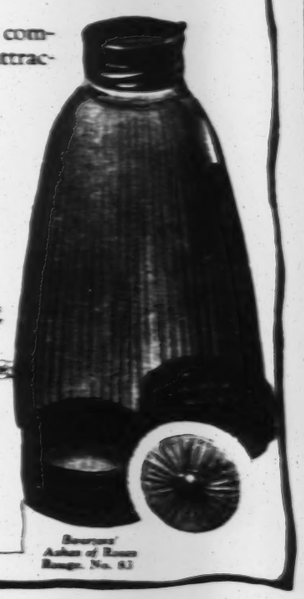
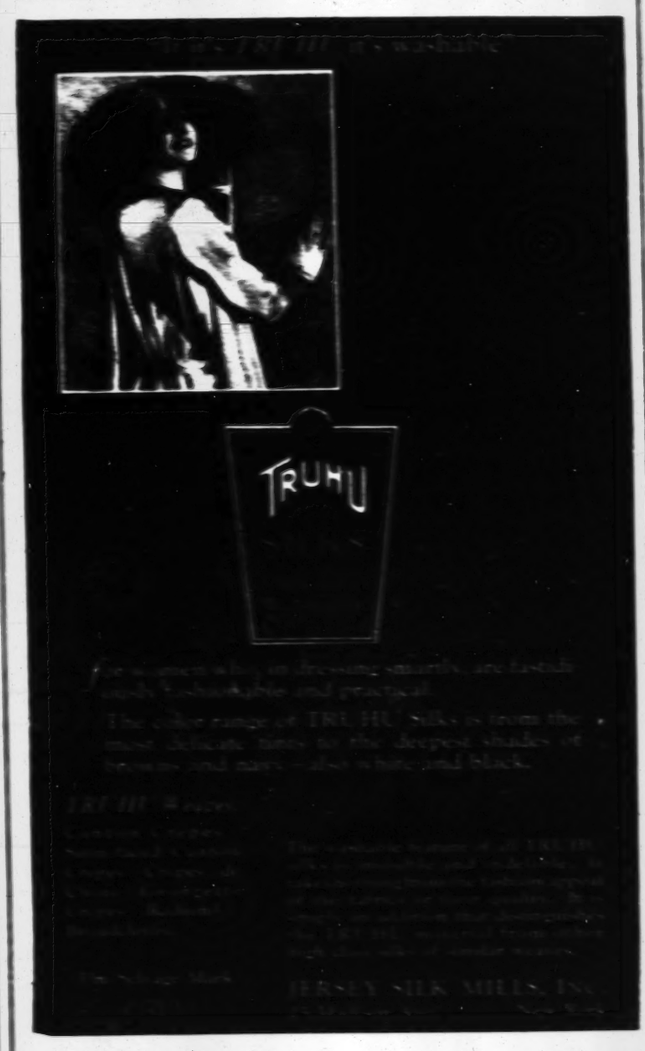
PARIS — 33½ West 34th Street — NEW YORK

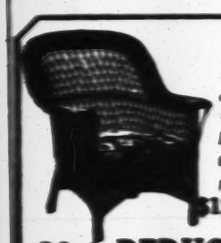
Enclosed find 15c. for samples of Bourjois' Manon Lescaut Face Powder and Bourjois' Ashes of Roses Rouge.
Check color wanted:
White ___ Naturelle ___ Rose ___ Rachel ___
"Peaches and Cream" * for extreme brunettes ___
Name _____
Address _____



Bourjois' Ashes of Roses Rouge, No. 83

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.





Chair stained in any color. Cushion in Rep or Cretonne. Complete.
$12.50 NET

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A favorite purchase in Bond Street—the delicate fragrance of Yardley's Lavender has been loved by fair English maids for over a century. The soap has a rich, creamy quality that really cleanses and softens the skin.

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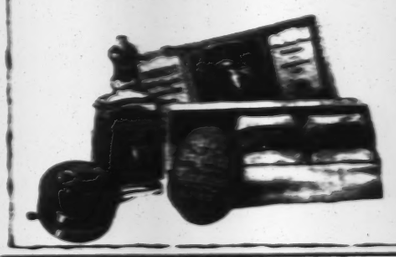

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Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
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Renaissance
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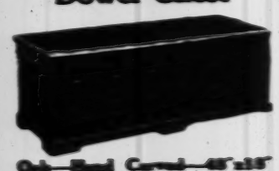

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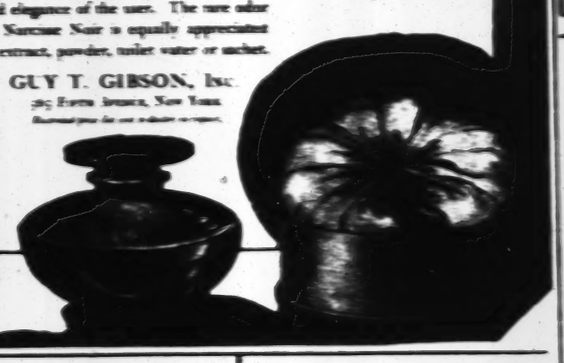

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A Pierre Transformation

is really transforming. So fluffily does it weave, so becomingly does it frame your face, that it adds new beauty to your whole appearance. You'll appreciate the comfort of it, too, for it is arranged on an airily light foundation, which allows full ventilation to your own hair underneath.

Pierre transformations are made of the finest wavy hair, so natural looking that it cannot be distinguished from your own. They are the product of the skill and experience of America's foremost transformation maker.

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Beautiful curls obtained by our new method. Does not disturb the hair, but brings out natural curl or wave where hair has become straightened.
$15.00 for full head.
Write for booklet "Beauty Hints."
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LADIES' HATS REMODELLED

Into the newest shapes of Hemp, Milan, Linon, Panama, Leghorn and Straw. Renovated, cleaned and colored hats dyed. Felts and Velours cleaned, dyed and remodelled. Latest samples displayed in window. Hats trimmed. Ostrich, Fancy Feathers and Flowers repaired.
A. A. NEUMANN, 24 East 4th St.
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Reduce Your Flesh in Spots
Arms, Legs, Bust, Double Chin by wearing Dr. Walter's reducing RUBBER GARMENTS

Bracelets $2.00
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Send for illustrated booklet.
Dr. Jeanette A. B. Walter
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BEAUTIFY YOUR FEET

The Podiatrist Toe Spring REMOVES THE ACTUAL CAUSE of the BUNION or enlarged joint. Worn at night with shoes. Short appliance for day use.
Straighten Your Toes — Banish That Bunion
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RELIABILITY — UNIFORMITY — PURITY — EFFICACY

Another great achievement by the Squibb Laboratories!

An important discovery for the care of the teeth and gums!

For generations, dentists and physicians have prescribed Squibb's Milk of Magnesia to protect the teeth and to neutralize the acids of the mouth which cause decay. They have long realized that if this product could be combined with other necessary ingredients in a correct dental cream, the result would be a real benefit to humanity.

At their request, the Squibb Laboratories undertook this work and, after years of research, developed a scientifically correct magnesia dental cream!

Squibb's Dental Cream—*Made with Squibb's Milk of Magnesia*

To understand the importance of this discovery, it is necessary to know why your teeth decay and how this affects your physical well-being.

Germs, or bacteria, are present in the mouth at all times. These germs feed on the food particles which lodge in your teeth. They multiply rapidly if the food particles are not removed.

In a clean mouth, these germs are practically harmless; but given food particles upon which to thrive and multiply, they produce acids which attack your teeth, causing decay, and finally "dead" or abscessed teeth. The poisons resulting from such a condition seep through your entire body, often causing serious illness.

What Squibb's Dental Cream Does!

First of all, it cleanses the mouth and teeth thoroughly, assisting in the removal of food particles and film. It does this without the aid of soap, as the excessive use of soap in the mouth is harmful to the gums. And it polishes the teeth beautifully without the aid of gritty chemicals, acids or other harmful ingredients.

In addition, Squibb's Milk of Magnesia, contained in Squibb's Dental Cream, effectively neutralizes the acids of the mouth which cause decay, and thus is decidedly helpful in preventing dental diseases and infections.

When you use Squibb's Dental Cream you will notice that it does not foam into suds, as do tooth pastes which contain soap. And that it polishes your teeth beautifully without the least feel of gritty abrasives. There is no acid irritation. Your mouth and teeth will feel unusually clean—simply because they are cleaned in a better way; a more beneficial way.

A Professional and not a Commercial Product

For more than sixty years, E. R. Squibb & Sons have been chemists to the medical and dental professions. The rigid standards of science, and not the more flexible rules of commerce, guide the production of every product bearing the Seal of Squibb.

Squibb's Dental Cream, like all other Squibb Products, is a scientific and not a commercial product. It was developed to give every one the opportunity of using a safe, correct dental cream—one which, insofar as it is possible—will help to eliminate the cause of decay and dental diseases by keeping the mouth clean and in a healthy condition.

You will like Squibb's Dental Cream, not only because of its beneficial actions, but because of its pleasing flavor, and the delightful sensation of true cleanliness it brings! Use the coupon below to get your first regular, large-size, 50-cent tube—*for only 10 cents on the special introductory offer!*

Take Care of the "First" Teeth

The care of your children's "first" teeth is vitally important to their health. Any infection or decay of these "milk" teeth may be the cause of permanent weakness in later life.

Examinations of school children in New York and Philadelphia showed that more than 36 per cent had infected teeth. Do you want your children to start life with this handicap?

Teach them to use Squibb's Dental Cream. It is delightfully effective, and harmless to their tender little mouths. Used regularly, it will help them to enjoy the great benefits of a healthy mouth and firm teeth throughout life.

SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM

Special Introductory Offer

The pleasure and benefits of using Squibb's Dental Cream can only be appreciated after a thorough trial. For this reason, we do not offer a tiny sample tube to introduce it, but a regular, large size, 50-cent tube.

The coupon at the right is worth 40 cents in cash on the purchase price of a 50-cent tube of Squibb's Dental Cream. Take it to your druggist, and begin to-day to enjoy the benefits of using a dental cream that is prepared as carefully and correctly as a prescription from your physician.

Full-size 50¢ tube

for 10¢ for one week only!

This coupon will not appear again.

THIS COUPON IS WORTH 40 CENTS!

Cut it out and take it to your druggist with 10 cents in cash. He will give you one large size, 50-cent tube of Squibb's Dental Cream. Your name and address must be written plainly on the coupon—also the name and address of your druggist. Or, mail the coupon with 10 cents to E. R. Squibb & Sons, P. O. Box 1215, New York, and we will mail you one full-size, 50-cent tube direct.

Your name .....

Address .....

Your druggist's name .....

Address ..... City .....

This offer expires January 20th

THE "PRICELESS INGREDIENT"
of every product is the honor and integrity of its maker

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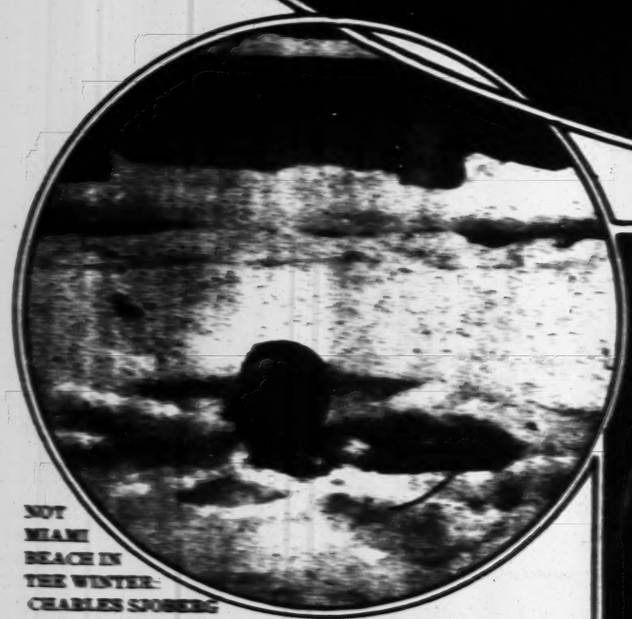
OHIO'S "ROYAL FAMILY": GOVERNOR VICTOR DONAHEY,
With Mrs. Donahey and Their Ten Children, at the Executive Mansion at Columbus, After the Inaugural Ceremonies. In the Group Are: Governor Donahey, Mrs. Donahey, Mrs. Donahey's Father and Mother, a Son-in-Law and the Ten Living Children of the Governor and His Wife.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



NOT MIAMI BEACH IN THE WINTER: CHARLES SPOHERR
of Chicago, Swimming Devotee Who Never Misses a Dip in Lake Michigan Whatever the Weather May Be.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

A MODERN ST. FRANCIS: BUST by Enrico Quattrini, Papal Sculptor, of Mrs. Sidney McKie, Who Will Leave Her Entire Fortune to Build a Hospital for Animals, Over the Door of Which Will Be Carved: "The More I Saw of People, the More I Thought of Dogs."
(Times Wide World Photos.)

AUTHORS OF FRANCE'S ULTIMATUM TO A DEFAULTING GERMANY: M. MILLERAND, President of the French Republic, and M. Poincaré, Premier, Arriving at the French Senate for the Message Announcing France's Intention of Proceeding Into the Ruhr.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

FAR FROM THE ICY BLASTS OF THE NORTH: MRS. S. R. WARDLAW
of New York Enjoying a Swim in the Atlantic at Miami Beach, Florida.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE GEORGE AUGER OF THE PIGEON WORLD: UNUSUAL BIRD
Which Weighs Three Pounds and Has a Wing Spread of Forty-six Inches, Owned by C. R. King of Hayward, Cal.
(International.)

"UNCLE JOE" CANNON REACHES THE RIGHT AGE FOR GOLF, HE SAYS.
AT EIGHTY-SIX, the Veteran of the House of Representatives Takes His First Swing With the Golf Club in the Shadow of the Capitol, With the Famous Cigar for Luck.
(International.)

IMPROVING THE HORSE POWER OF SKIDDING: BLACK BEAR CUB, Whose Flat Paws Run Over the Snow Without Sinking In, as Demonstrated by Winter Devotees at Rock Hill Falls, Pa.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE YOUNGEST VANDERBILTS, PARTLY IMMERSED IN FLORIDA WATERS: ALFRED AND GEORGE VANDERBILT, Sons of the Late George Graham Vanderbilt and the Present Mrs. Reginald T. Baker, Wife of the Former Director of the Mint, in the Surf at Palm Beach.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

CAPTAIN CORA THOMPSON, U. S. A.: HEAD OF THE NURSING STAFF
of the Letterman General Hospital at the Presidio, San Francisco, Formerly Stationed in the Philippines, Who Recently Received the Rank of Captain in the Army.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

FIRST WOMAN MEMBER OF A SUPREME COURT: JUDGE FLORENCE E. ALLEN
at Her Desk in Her Chambers in the Office of the Ohio State Supreme Court at Columbus.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

UNIT OF ENGLAND'S FOOTBALL FLYING SQUADRON TO THE RESCUE IN PARIS: THOMAS
of the London Team, Which Played a Team From the French Capital on New Year's Day, in Hot Pursuit of the Ball in the Thick of the Fight.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

IN MEMORY OF THE MEN OF THE FOURTH DIVISION: MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY, With the Figure Which She Has Just Completed for the Central Motif of a Memorial for Arlington Cemetery, and Colonel Edward Caufield of the Fourth Division, a Member of the Memorial Committee.
(International.)

THE CORRECT WINTER MINING COSTUME FOR WOMEN: MRS. ELSIE WENDT, Wife of a Miner of Issaquah, Wash., Who Has Worked a Full Eight-Hour Shift in the Mines Beside Her Husband, Believes That the Best Insurance for a Woman Is to Learn Her Husband's Job.
(P. & A.)

MARY'S BROTHER AND SISTER-IN-LAW: JACK PICKFORD AND MARILYN MILLER IN THEIR HOTEL IN CHICAGO.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A WOMAN INTERPRETER OF THE GOSPEL: MISS A. MAUDE ROYDEN, Assistant Preacher at the London City Temple, Who Has Arrived in This Country for a Lecture Tour.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

WORLD'S CHAMPION SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLAR: HAROLD WALKER
of Auburn, N. Y., Who Has Never Been Absent From the Sunday School of the First Presbyterian Church in Fifteen Years.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

FROM AN EAST SIDE ALLEY TO THE HAUNTS OF THE RICH AND PROUD.
Snooner Boy, Rescued From Poverty and Oblivion by Joseph and Francesca Freeman a Year Ago, Now the Winner of the Blue Ribbon in the Non-Championship Class at the Atlantic Cat Club's Show at the Waldorf.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

JUST AS IT WAS WHEN THE SPANISH CONQUERORS CAME TO FLORIDA: SEMINOLE INDIAN VILLAGE
in the Heart of the Everglades, Near Miami, the Only Indian Village in the United States Not a Part of a Government Reservation.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

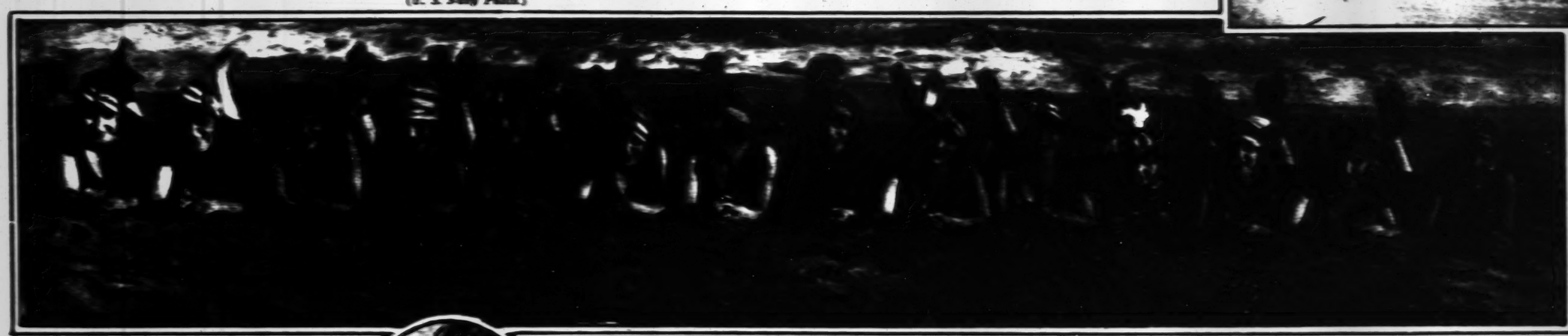
A TIP FROM MARIE ANTOINETTE: EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PRIZE-WINNING STYLES
Exhibited at the International Coiffure Competition Recently Held in Milan.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE OLD AND THE NEW IN INDIAN COSTUMES: RUBY BIG CHIEF
in Ancestral Costume and Mrs. A. T. Woodward, Both Full-Blooded Osage Indians, Who Came to Washington With the Members of Their Tribe to Call Upon the President.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

ROUND A CORNER ON ONE RUNNER AT NINETY MILES AN HOUR: BOB GRAY of Minneapolis on the Speediest Iceboat of the Northwest, Which Is Driven by an Airplane Motor and Can Do 120 Miles an Hour.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

AMERICA'S FIRST SCOUT CRUISER, WITH THE UNPRECEDENTED SPEED OF 34 KNOTS: THE U. S. S. OMAHA, One of the Fastest Offensive Ships of the American Navy, Now Ninety Per Cent. Complete at the Ship Yards in Seattle, and One of Ten Such Ships Building for Uncle Sam. She Carries the Most Elaborate Wireless Installation Yet Devised for Fire Control.
(U. S. Navy Photo.)

TWO OLD SALTS AMONG THE FLORIDA KEYS: REAR ADMIRAL WILLARD HERBERT BROWNSON, RETIRED, WITH COLONEL ROBERT M. THOMPSON on Vacation Off the Florida Coast on the Latter's Houseboat, Everglades.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE RISKIEST PART OF AN ICEBOAT RIDE: MISS LORETTA SHEA of Minneapolis, Who Rode the Framework During a Spin Over a Frozen Lake and Mistook the Action of the Boat on a Tack for an Airplane Ride.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

AS THE SUN RISES ON MIAMI BEACH: THE FLAMINGO DANCING CLASS OUT ON THE BEACH With the Florida Sun as the Day Begins, While Their Friends Shiver in the North.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

"MUSTAPHA KEMAL GAZI."
Leader of the Turkish Nationalists, With His Autograph, Written in His Own Hand, and the New Title "Gazi," the Victor, Which He Has Recently Assumed.
From a Photograph Which the Turkish Chief Confided to a Turkish Woman.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY: THE MISSES MATHILDA AND GRATIA HOUGHTON in the Conservatory of the American Embassy in Berlin.
(International.)

BROADWAY'S WELCOME TO THE MOSCOW ART THEATRE on the Stage of Al Jolson's Theatre After a Performance by the Russian Players. Among Those in the Group Are David Warfield, Constantin Stravinsky in the Costume of the Tsar Fyodor, Morris Gest, Ethel Barrymore, Other Broadway Stars and Members of the Russian Company.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

"LA DANSE DES NYMPHES"—BY COROT, Recently Sold to an American Collector for More Than Forty Thousand Dollars by the Howard Young Galleries.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS OF MOVIE STAR: JOHN AASEN, Discovered in North Dakota by Agents of Harold Lloyd to Take the Part Left Unfinished by the Late George Auger. He is Shown with Lloyd and Jobyna Ralston, Whom He Supports in a New Film.
(P. 4A.)

UP THE SIDE OF ITALY: WOMAN CLIMBER
In the Italian Alps Negotiates a Difficult Feat in Mountain Climbing, Where Foothold is Precarious and the Chances of Life's End Grow With the Altitude.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

DEFYING DEATH TO ENTER HIS PLAN
French Aviator, Flying Low Over the Heads of the Early Morning Pedestrians of the Chan
(Times W

THE FEMININE ELEMENT IN THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE: SEVEN WOMEN MEMBERS
Of the Lower House, One of Whom is a Farmer, One a School Teacher and All the Rest Housewives.
Left to Right in the Group, First Row, Are: Mrs. Lillian Frink, Miss Elizabeth Green, Mrs. Helen E. Lewis, Mrs. Marie Ellsworth. Second Row: Miss Mary B. Weaver, Mrs. Annie Vinton, Mrs. Clarissa Newins.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

SPOTLESS TOWN ALL DRESSED UP FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
All Its Elements Having Been Constructed After Weeks of Toil by Mrs. Charles Tarbert of McKee's Rocks, Pa. Even to a Pipe Organ in the Church, Which Plays When the Lights Are Turned On.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

RUSSIA'S LEADING HIGH COMEDIAN: IVAN MOSKVIN
as the Clerk in Anton Tchekhoff's "The Cherry Orchard," Presented by the Moscow Art Theatre, Now Playing in New York.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

AFTER THE BATTLE OF TOPEKA: GOVERNOR JONATHAN M. DAVIS
Saying Good-Bye to Former Governor Henry J. Allen, Sponsor of the Industrial Court in the State, After the Inauguration Exercises at the State Capitol.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

PRIMA DONNA OF THE OPERA COMIQUE IN PARIS: MLLE. BOCHELET,
Who Arrived on the Rochambeau for a Tour of the United States and Canada.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE LITHUANIAN LEGATION IN WASHINGTON: VALDEMARAS CARNECKIS AND HIS BRIDE, Formerly Miss Eleanor Schultz, a Stenographer of the Legation, Who Were Married Recently at the Home of the Bride in Worcester, Mass.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A FRENCH SCREEN STAR: MLLE. GENEVIEVE FELIX in the Gorgeous Costume in Which She Appears in the Film Version of Dumas's "La Dame de Montsoreau."
(Kadel & Herbert.)

INTO THE ICY WATERS OF THE SEINE ON CHRISTMAS DAY: CONTESTANTS in the Annual Swimming Races, Which Started With Eighteen Entries, Some of Whom Got "Cold Feet" Before the Initial Plunge Into the Water Ten Degrees Above Freezing.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

"THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN ACTRESS ON THE LONDON STAGE": FRANCES ROSS,
Winner of a Recent Contest in England and Shortly to Appear in New York in "Take a Chance." (Apeda.)

HE PARIS AERO SHOW: BECHELER,
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(Pictures.)

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M. MILLERAND'S ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY: SCHOOL CHILDREN OF PARIS
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FIRST AVIATOR TO LAND WITHOUT ACCIDENT IN A PARIS STREET: BECHELE.
Who Flew His Plane Up to the Doors of the Grand Palais to Enter It in the Aero Show and Was Immediately Arrested by the Paris Police, Charged with Flying Low Over a City.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

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ON THE KING'S NEW YEAR'S HONORS LIST: LIEUT. GEN. SIR CHARLES HARINGTON,
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Being Back Home on the Links of the Atlanta Athletic Club During His Christmas Vacation From Harvard.
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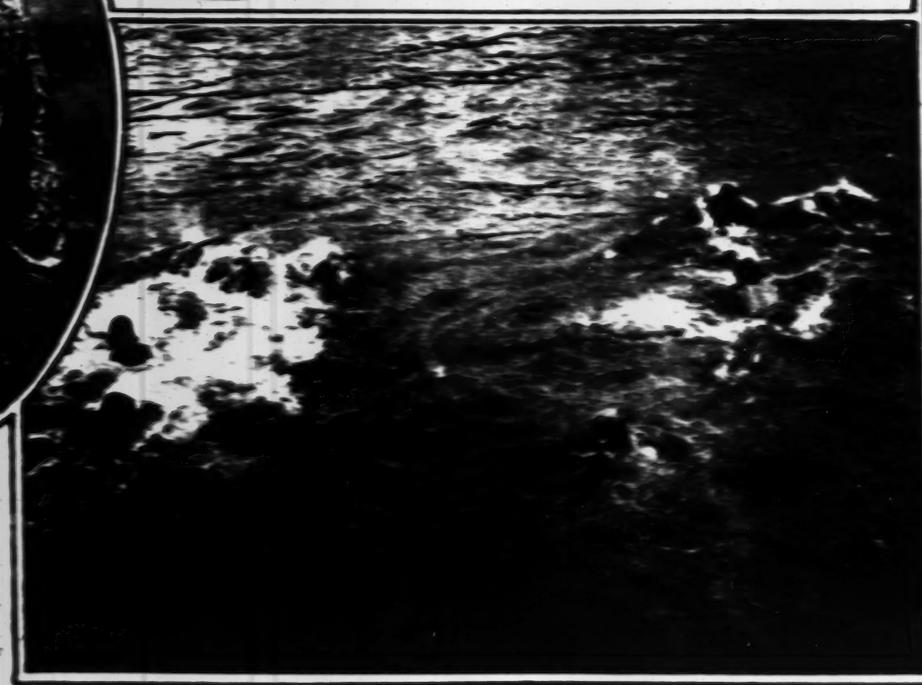

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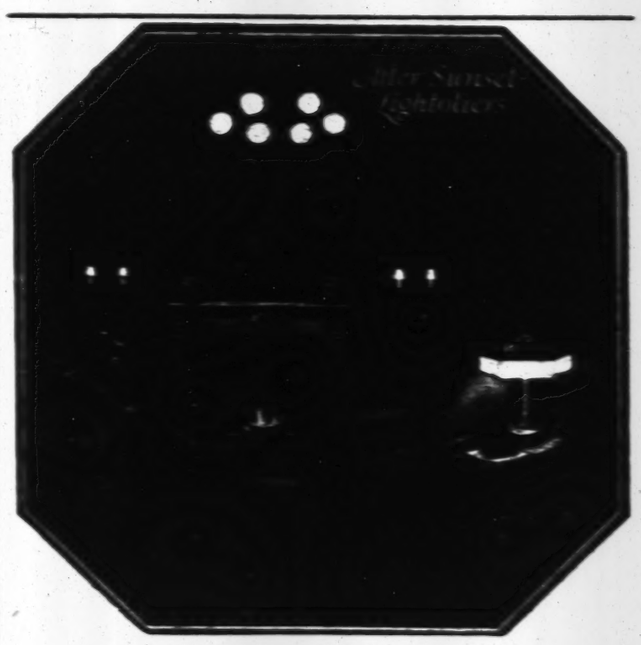

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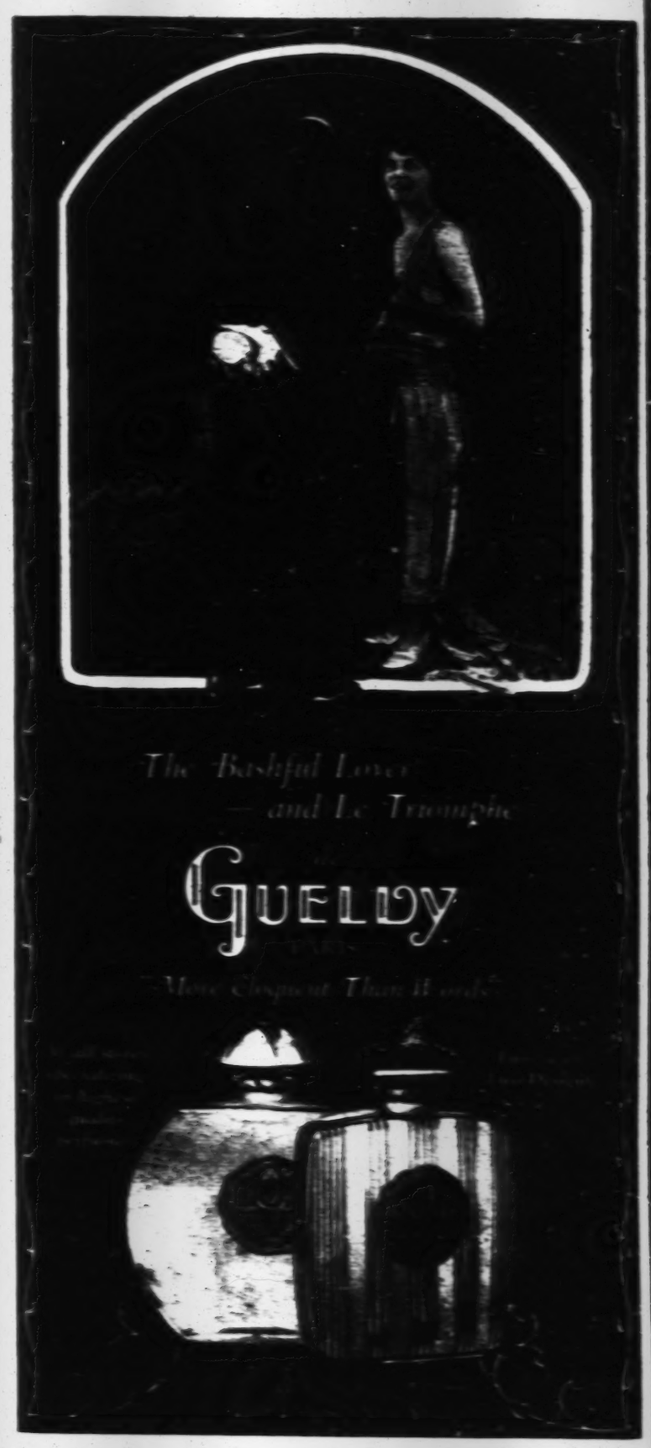

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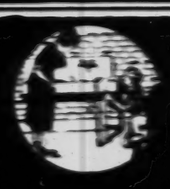

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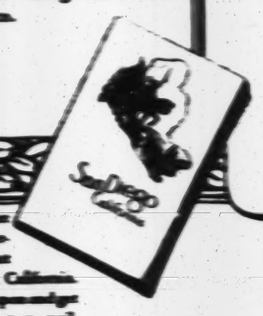

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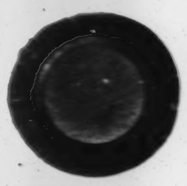

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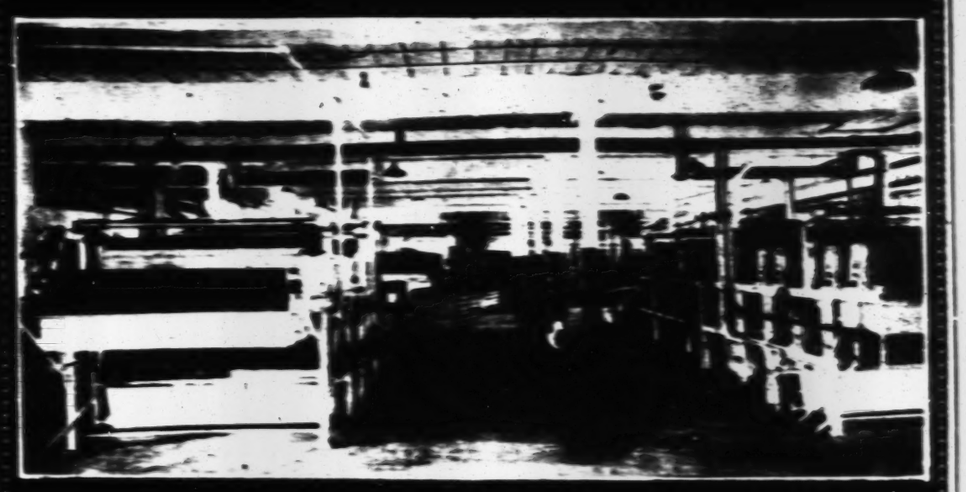

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SEVEN NEW PRODUCTIONS ON NEW YORK STAGES

Slavic Realism and Shakespeare

by JOHN COGGIN.

WHEN "The Lower Depths" of Maxim Gorky was produced on the English stage, the motley assemblage of defeated humans and the lighting, spiritual presence of Lubin the Wanderer reminded one of Jerome K. Jerome's Bloomsbury boarding house and of the Stranger, impersonated by Forbes-Robertson. The production of the Moscow company was so racy and vigorous that it stirred memories of Hogarth; so warm and full-toned in the reality of its varied characterizations that it reminded one of Rembrandt, of Shakespeare. For both impressions there is abundant warrant. At their best, both Gorky and Stanislavsky range among the masters. But, as in all great plays, the ultimate meaning is reached only in the subtler dealings of the dialogue, and to the heartbreakingly Russianized these are accessible, if at all, only in the translator's text. If any reading of this document in Sarah Bernhardt's version seems part of the blame may be due to the English of Jerry Cowan.

For all its abundant vitality and softness of coloring, "The Lower Depths" is written in a minor mood that sounds strangely upon Occidental ears.

What? Does lower thirds in chiaroscuro, dark foreshadowed sigh on sigh. Tell them something? Those suppose, those ambitions—"Hot! We die!"

Those commiserating sensities—"Life might last! We sup but try."

As Luba the Wanderer spoke to one after another of these off-scourings of humanity, his silence voices strangely. To the drink-sodden actor he gives the message of the Christian Scientist: "A human being can do anything—if he only makes up his mind." Yet to the stricken Anna, obviously coughing her life away, he says merely: "Die in joy, not in grief. Death is to us like a mother to small children. * * *" The thief Pepel, a positivist, yet strangely affected and fascinated, roundly charges Luba wit' lying and drives him to a verbal admission: "Why is truth so important to you? Just think! Truth may spell death to you." It is only belief that matters. To Pepel's demand: "Is there a God?" he answers, but "in a low voice": "If you have faith, there is; if you haven't, there isn't. Whatever you believe in exists." This is no hallowed Stranger, no apostle of divine and immutable truth—as Gorky reminds us with a stroke sufficiently incisive. "I am baldheaded—know why? Because of all these women. * * * Perhaps I knew more women than I had hair on the top of my head." For in his work of regeneration successful—quite the contrary. The tide of evil overwhelms him, and he is forced to flee. One after another the wretches slip back into their old ways except the actor, who commits suicide in ultimate disillusionment.

The final act brings whatever explanation Gorky has vouchsafed. According to the program, which may be more veracious than most managerial outpourings, the half-educated derelict Satine, played by Stanislavsky, is "mouthpiece and embodiment of Gorky's own philosophy." What he says is sufficiently disquieting to the authoritarianism of Western philosophy. Luba had said had knowingly out of sheer pity for these dregs of humanity; but he had "beautifully, hopelessly, strongly." There is a sort of man for whom a lie is the only kindness. "The washing and the sun who is a parasite through his very weakness—they both need him. Lies are their support, their shield, their armor." But there is another sort of man, not seen in this down-house. "The man who is strong, who is his own master, who is free and does not have to suck his neighbor's blood; he needs no lies. To lie is the crowd of slaves and of those who live upon slavery. Truth is the religion of the free man." In what follows the saying is softened with a pity for the defeated not unlike that of Luba, a belief in the power of aspiration; but salvation lies in strength—in the able and strong who are capable of living by the truth and for it. In Russia that was, as it still is, a note of misgiving, of despair, of a spirit strongly stirred and hormonally frustrated.

This mood may be the cause of Slavic fidelity, or it may be only the result of misgovernment. To answer the question will take decades, perhaps centuries. The fact remains that whereas Western literature is vigorous, basic, the literature of the Slav is uncertain, troubled and trading always to the minor strain. And this is true even though it is the most intensely spiritual literature in the world today, as it is the most intensely realistic.

Rehabilitating Shakespeare.

In his very interesting letter, printed in another column, Mr. David Belasco disclaims the belief which I attributed to him that "the modern producer has every right to exercise his own fancy in improving upon" Shakespeare. But on Page 27 of the preface of his "Arrangement" of the text of "The Merchant of Venice" he says: "What I am sure [Shakespeare] would do if he were here today, that I have done."

How does Mr. Belasco come by this assurance? He has just said that the stage of the Globe offered only "a rough, semi-barbarous environment, scarcely dignified enough for a bear-baiting." But recent studies have disclosed the fact that Shakespeare's stage was abundantly spacious, being probably larger than Mr. Belasco's own stage; was equipped with mechanical appliances, even to a lift for the manipulation of gods and fairies and a trap modified by escaping steam for them to effect their vanishment; was curtained over with grotesque figures and hung with tapestries presumably beautiful in the manner of the English Renaissance; while his actors, unless they were less generously appointed than those of the rival company which he enthusiastical, were outfitted at need in silks and cloth of gold. The embellishment of his stage was that of the Spanish and Greek stages—the three great efflorescences of poetic drama having produced, quite independently, three theatres which were identical in dramatic principle. In a word, the Elizabethan stage and dramaturgy were as appropriate to poetic drama as our realistic stage and dramaturgy are inappropriate. Ignoring all this, how can Mr. Belasco decide "what Shakespeare would have done"—except by a flight of fancy?

As a result of this assurance (not fancy) as to Shakespeare, Mr. Belasco has through two acts unravelled the the multicolored, deftly woven fabric of Shakespeare's dramatic narrative, grouping all the dark Shylock scenes in the second act and all the bright Belmont scenes in the third, and slashing the text rather cruelly in the process. He has made Shakespeare's story fit the needs of his scenery, not his scenery fit the needs of Shakespeare's story. Yet he is certain that Shakespeare would smile and approve, sacrificing his incomparably dramatic approach to the trial scene for sundry structures of carpentry and scene-painting.

In interpreting the character of Shylock he holds himself similarly free from homage to the great Elizabethan spirit. All art, and especially drama, is addressed to the contemporary mind and founded upon currently accepted conventions. In ascertaining the precise effect intended, the "form and pressure" of a dramatist's time are of prime moment. Yet Mr. Belasco relies upon his own unaided intuitions. In concluding his letter he says: "For a true evaluation of [Shakespeare's] characters in any phase, we have neither need nor authority to go outside the plays in which they are depicted. It is in these plays, and in these plays only, that these characters exist. They are often Gaunts of their scope and power; characters difficult of complete portrayal; they are characters never difficult to comprehend or evaluate."

In other words, while Mr. Belasco admits that he might not be able to act Shylock or Hamlet, he professes to be able to "pluck out the heart of their mystery," thus rendering all the voluminous discussions of the subject waste paper.

Ben Travers as a Parodist.

Mr. Matthew J. Moses was not alone in being hospitably inclined toward Clemence Dane's "invention" of the character of Will Shakespeare, though his letter seems to say so. All any one asked was that she should present a portrait in general harmony with that revealed by biographic fact, in his sonnets and in the nature of his plays. Ben Travers is a good sport, so does Mr. Moses not. But was Shakespeare "molded by three women," or of a nature to be so molded? Much may be conceded to the dramatists, but scarcely that assumption.

When Shakespeare was 18 and "by nearly three years a minor" he married a woman eight years his senior, who was presently to become a mother. But the sullens of the marriage were the bride's male kinsmen. That he was unhappy with Anne is only too probable. They had two more children. But his leaving Stratford came after—and probably as a result of—a boyish prank of deer stealing. He was evidently a lad deeply interested in nature and especially in sport. His poems and plays abound in allusions to the chase, and he twice held up to ridicule as the stage his fellow-townsman of Shottery who had punished his poaching. In London he is reported on good authority to have worked his way into the theatre by holding horses at the door. Become an actor, he established himself as a playwright in the face of jealous competition from the university wits, who ridiculed the young center-dweller as a "Shakescene." But such was the force of his personality and genius that he presently won the patronage of the Earl of Southampton, and the admiring friendship of all who knew him. Eventually he became a keen business man, and doubtless had a talent in this direction from the start.

One idiotic scene is seen to have made a profound impression on his character and genius—that with the Dark Lady of the Sonnets. But nothing is more clearly evident in the record than that he suffered as only a strong man can, being shaken to the depths of his nature, yet eventually raised to great moral and spiritual heights. Let Clemence Dane invent to the top of her bent, but let her inventions bear some resemblance to the known biographic facts and to the character of Shakespeare as revealed in his poetry. It is a sad disservice to truth and to drama to foist a Greenwich Village-Latin Quarter idea of feminine "inspiration" upon the luckless but virile and forceful Will Shakespeare. Defenders of the play at the National Theatre would do far better to emphasize Miss Dane's portrait of Queen Elizabeth and its marvelous embodiment in the art and person of Hilda Wright.

Be Profitable Element.

Time having greased the wheels and subdued the rumblings of the forty-one (count 'em!) scenes of "Johannes Kreisler," the powers that be are desirous of fresh comment. They are apparently of the opinion of Augustus Thomas's prizefighter in "The Other Girl." Quoth Kid Garvey: "Anything these fellers say about you, good or bad, helps you in your business!" As spoken by a pugilistic Lionel Barrymore apropos of a reporter impersonated by Richard Bennett, these words carried conviction. Here's hoping they will continue to do so to the press department of the Messrs. Selwyn.

In the scenes themselves there is nothing remarkable. Most of them are diminutive vignettes that break out at different corners of the wide and lofty proscenium arch. Even the full stage ballet directed by Michel Fokine, though creditable, has no real artistic distinction. One is reminded again of Dr. Johnson's comment on the dog that danced on his hind legs. What one wonders at is not the beauty or the utility of these forty-one scenes, but the fact that they can be run off at all. The effect on the play and the acting is inevitably deleterious. Even if the lines were not Louis-Napoleon-Parkerized, they could not be anything but lean and bald. What time is there for dialogue when the chief activities of the cast consist in scurrying about in that back-stage rabbit warren of darkness? One imagines the hero a veritable Babe Ruth as he sprints from base to base, yet the story of his three lovings and three leavings has rather the effect of an inning that ends in a blank. Most manifest of all the signs of futility is the fact that both Ben Ami and Lotus Robb, admirable though they have proved themselves in plays that give scope to the actor's art, are throughout unable to make any real impression. No less than the forty-one scenes, they are mechanical appurtenances—one even imagines a faint rumbling of their mechanism as they dart from vignette to vignette. From the depths of this mechanized inferno, if one could hear it, there must issue that old, and cry of the submerged: De profundis ad te. * * *

It must be added that on a recent Saturday afternoon the theatre was filled to overflowing. The blight that followed the first critical reception of the production is apparently lifting. And apparently the audience was well satisfied. Once again the public that pays has a grievance against the first night reporters. But as the polished incidents observed, or words to the same effect, one does not dispute with the ruminant as to the flavor of sycophantic mint and chide.

Billie Burke as the Miss Pomphrey of "Rose Briar," the Tarkington Comedy at the Empire.

ON FOREIGN STAGES

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The first important production of the new year was a "A Roof and Four Walls," a comedy by H. Temple Thurston, which was staged at the Apollo Theatre on Tuesday evening with Phyllis Neilson-Terry in the principal role—a role made all the more interesting by reason of the fact that it requires her to sing. Miss Terry has already demonstrated the quality of her vocal talents in Lonsdale's on the moonlight glorious and in the part of Tilly. It would seem that her role in "A Roof and Four Walls" was specially written for her. The author has provided her with singing opportunities at the expense sometimes of her acting talents.

The first-night audience was enthusiastic enough, but the critics are not over-generous with praise. The play is well written and witty, but it is declared to be conventional. The plot tells of a poor composer who fails to get recognition, while his wife, exploited by a music publisher, becomes a leading prima donna, earning large salaries and going her own way. When the husband objects to a disciplinal year's adventures to his wife he is reminded by her that she it is who pays the rent. There comes a time, however, when the poor stage beyond the bounds by forcibly kissing her, whereupon the outraged wife determines that a husband after all is necessary for her protection.

Lodie N. Parker's version of "Johannes Kreisler," with Maurice Moscovitch in the leading role, will be the next production at Drury Lane when "Dangerous Nights" ends its long run at that theatre in a few weeks.

"Partners Again" is to be staged in London by C. B. Cochran on Feb. 28. Robert Leonard and Phil White will be the two partners and Mistinguett Gilson is coming to London to produce the play.

Bernice K. Burkett, who has been staying in Paris, is coming to London to complete arrangements for performances of "Macbeth" and "Othello," which he is to give here in March.

One of the features of the season has been the popularity of revivals of Pinero's plays. Three of them enjoyed considerable success and new productions are being made for the revival in March of "The Gay Lord Quex." An interesting engagement for the part of Lord Quex is that of George Grossmith, who has hitherto shown almost conjugally in musical comedy.

Marie Tempest and her husband, Graham Browne, have started rehearsals of "Good Gracious Annabelle," with which they will start their season at the Duke of York's Theatre early in April, after a fortnight's trial trip with it in the provinces.

"Andrew Applejohn's Adventures," in which Sir Charles Hawtrey made a big hit, is shortly to be withdrawn from the Savoy Theatre after a run of nearly six hundred performances.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The new program at the Grand Guignol, of which a general rehearsal took place this evening, includes a couple of thrillers and three comedies. The piece de résistance is well up to the best Grand Guignol traditions. "Travelling Death" is the title of it—which is a good indication of its character. It is a little drama in three tableaux, taken from a story by an American author, Wadsworth Camp. Death strikes down one diplomatic after another in a lonely post thirty miles from the nearest habitation. It strikes during sleep, and as a terrible accident occurred near the post, in which sixty were killed, superstition connects the mystery with that catastrophe. The mystery is skillfully kept up until the very last moment, when we learn that the pitiless hand which strikes down all venturing to accept work at the post was that of a mad diplomatic who was wrongfully dismissed in connection with the catastrophe.

It is seldom above power days that a Grand Guignol audience has really reacted to the "horrors" of the Grand Guignol productions, but they really thrill to "Travelling Death." However gruesomely depicted, death has lost the power to enthrall interest unless there is added some element of mystery, some touch of the supernatural—as, for instance, in "The Mark of the Beast," after Kipling, which was produced at the Grand Guignol last year. It is terribly true that after the millions killed over have death on the stage leaves an audience entirely indifferent—it was shown tonight how true. A one-act drama in which an Apache commits a gruesome crime simply had no effect. And even in the case of "Travelling Death," a scene in which a murdered diplomatic was discovered raised a laugh instead of a thrill. It was only when the element of the supernatural was introduced that the audience began to hold its breath.

There are busy days for theatregoers. Within the last week there have been so many first nights that the unfortunate Paris critics sometimes have been forced to attend two shows the same day. Maurice Rostand produced a three-act play in verse called "Phalie" at the Porte Saint Martin. French audiences, unlike Anglo-Saxon ones, like verse so well that they are willing to sit through them even when the verse is not absolutely perfect. "Phalie," into the bargain, does not deal with a very cheerful subject. Its author evidently wished back to the days when the great Coquelin played Cyrano in the very same theatre. It is hard, when you are a poet, to have had a great poet as a father.

A comedy play in verse was "Les Deux Mies de Crabe," by Maurice Hogar, with musical accompaniment by Andre Gallard, produced at the Mogador Theatre. It is somewhat along the lines of Hagar's "Harlequin." It is a comedy-farce show in which the Pierrot opinions play a large part.

News and Gossip of the Rialto

A DEAL is pending, they say, whereby Walter Hampden will take possession of the National Theatre next season. Mr. Hampden, as has become his custom, has been touring in the plays of Shakespeare, with just a touch of Charles Rann Kennedy and one or two others. According to his present plan, he will not invade New York this season, but will exhibit himself solidly in the Fall. While here he will produce, in addition to the Shakespearean plays, a succession of old English comedies. One of these, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," he has been acting on tour this season.

Despite fervent doubts there is reserved ground for the belief that John Barrymore is approaching the end of his engagement here in "Hamlet." In three weeks or so he will have broken Booth's record of 100 consecutive performances in the play, and on Feb. 12—this the lately rumor—he will give up the part. Mr. Harris, they say, is already scouting around for a new attraction for his theatre.

There is a legend on the streets that Fay Bainter and William Harris have reached the parting of the ways. Miss Bainter, they say, has been distressed because Mr. Harris required her to appear in "The Lady Cristilinda," whereas what she wanted was something by Samuel Shipman. So now, according to the gossips, Miss Bainter will pass to the management of Richard G. Herndon.

Speaking of Mr. Herndon, he is about to produce "The Hills," by Philip Barry, with H. B. Warner as his star. The latter recently wound up a tour in "Bull-Dog Drummond," a play that was considerably less successful over here than it was in London.

"Roger Bloomer," which the Equity Players are about to produce, is a study in adolescence, and calls for rapid-fire staging somewhat in the manner of "Johannes Kreisler."

Robert Milton, one of the most prominent of the stage directors—and one who has occasionally dipped into production of his own in the past—is cherishing an idea for a repertory company in this town. True, others have cherished such ideas in the past, and little enough has come of them. Mr. Milton, however, is an earnest worker, and this time the tale may be different. He is already lining up his players for next season, and for one of his principal satellites he proposes to bring over Maggie Albanesi, a young actress who has recently been sensationally hailed in London. Mr. Milton also hopes to have Leslie Howard, Margalo Gillmore, Blanche Bates and Geoffrey Kerr. He is particularly anxious to include Hadden Wright, but that actress says she will call back to London when "Will Shakespeare" has run its course.

Katharine Cornell will be seen next season in a new play by Clemence Dane.....Alfred Lunt has gone into the films, and the stage will know him not at all next season.....Another who has recently gone over to the films is J. M. Kerrigan. His first role is that of the father in a screen version of "Little Old New York."....Mr. Dillingham is soon to present an English comedy called "Quarantined," produced in London not so long ago. It is the work of F. Tennyson Jesse, whose husband is H. M. Harwood.....After all, Pauline Frederick probably will not come to New York this season in "The Guilty One." Her popularity among film followers has proven sufficient to guarantee a profitable season on the road. She is at present in Boston.....Vincent Lawrence's "The Ghost Between," acted here a year or so ago, will be produced in Chicago tonight under the title of "The Twist." Arthur Byron will again be in the company.....Ruth Turbington's "Bristol Glass" will be produced in Chicago this Spring, with Gregory Kelly and Ruth Gordon in its leading roles. This play was written several years ago, and has since been revised. Robert H. McLaughlin, the Cleveland playwright and stock manager, owns the play in collaboration with Gregory Kelly.....Speaking of Mr. McLaughlin, who is the author of "Dangerous Nights," William A. Brady has permitted his option thereon to lapse. Mr. McLaughlin, needless to add, is seeking a new producer.....Miss Barrymore's "Romeo and Juliet" disappeared last night, and it will be at least two weeks before "The Laughing Lady" is ready. Meanwhile, presumably, the Longacre will be dark.....The Tiffany Brought to Mary" also went forth last night, and the Garrick will be vacant until "Peer Gynt" takes possession on Feb. 5.....The Bench and Jury" and "The Awful Truth" were other shutouts this morning.....The ancient custom of guaranteeing a certain weekly amount to a theatre is again much in vogue. Several new plays are coming to town under guarantees.....Laughing Lady" will be the name of the Lambs-Buck musical comedy to be produced by Mr. Ziegfeld, with Fanchon Brice as star.

In making headline features of popular dance orchestras the vaudeville powers have opened up an entirely new field and backhandedly discovered a type of act of astonishing drawing ability. It was figured, and accurately, that if men and women would stay up most of the night to dance to a favorite orchestra they would be willing to spend half an hour to hear the same musicians play in a vaudeville theatre. Among the orchestra leaders who have graduated into vaudeville are Vincent Lopez, Frankie Johns—again to enter musical comedy—Paul Whiteman, Ted Lewis, Ben Bernie and Paul Specht.

Sam Sidman will play the role of the jailer when Laurette Taylor goes trouping again in "Humoresque." Rehearsals are now vigorously under way, and the play will reopen in Brooklyn a week from tomorrow night. It will come to New York a few weeks later.

John Henry Mears is re-emerging as a producer with a comedy entitled "The Million," written by Conrad Westervelt, who is something or other in the navy. Herbert Corthell will have the leading role, and the play will open out of town next week.

Ruth Draper, in varying programs, will again be seen at the Broadhurst tonight, also Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

"Ice-Bound," the Owen Davis play produced in Baltimore last Monday night, is Mr. Davis in his later and chastened mood. The Baltimore reviewers, never hasting soon "The Detour," were a good deal surprised by it. Thus Robert Garland, describing the play in The Baltimore American:

Something mighty like a miracle took place last night at Ford's, when the playwright, responsible for "Nellie, The Beautiful Cloak Model," turned out an American play that would do credit to a Eugene O'Neill with a sense of humor—if you can imagine such a thing! The work is called "Ice-Bound." The author is the same Owen Davis whose "Detour," produced a year or so ago in the metropolis, made the intelligentsia sit up and look about them.

We don't say that last night's play is a great one.

Being neither posterity nor a particularly able dramatic critic, we are not in a position to judge. But knowing what we like, we like "Ice-bound" very much indeed. So far as we can tell, it is a good play, an interesting play, a well constructed play, a play filled with humor, observation, and that human which has come to be a synonym for humanity. And there is brains, too. Quite a bit of it.

When all is said and done, the story of "Ice-bound" is a fairly simple one. It is almost, if not quite, as simple as the story young John Barrymore is acting in New York after the manner of "Hamlet." But, at the same time, it is a tricky sort of narrative, a tale filled with a thousand and three pitfalls for the romantic, sentimental or money-grubbing dramatist. As last night's offering proves, it was just many an opportunity for the playwright to change his story by giving it what has come to be known as a "popular appeal."

Not once did Mr. Davis weaken. The story of "Ice-bound" is, as we have said, a simple one.

It deals with a regeneration—or, rather, the attempted regeneration—of young Ben Jordan, the permanable black sheep of the Jordans, who have lived and had their being for over 100 years on the Jordan homestead, "way down East in Maine." How Ben arrives home to attend his mother's funeral, how he meets young Jane Crosby and how young Jane Crosby, with the aid of his dead maternal parent, fights for his better side is told in three interesting stanzas.

But what, appeals to us more than anything if Owen Davis's gift of theatrical portraiture. Mr. Davis has courageously thrown all the stock hybrek characters out of his study window. In their place he has recreated some real human beings. The people in "Ice-bound" are painted neither black enough to be inhuman nor white enough to be a saint.

Another important event out of town last week was the first appearance of Margaret Anglin in "The Sea Woman," by Willard Robertson. (Mr. Robertson, incidentally, was taking part in the first performance of "Ice-Bound" on the night that "The Sea Woman" was having its premiere in Washington.) Said The Washington Star:

The Sea Woman" is pure melodrama, indeed lurid melodrama, but so excellently drawn are the six characters that unfold the story and so cleverly is it put together that it runs true to form throughout and holds the interest of the audience, whether one likes the play or not, until the final curtain.

Miss Anglin appears as a woman whose life has been spent on the sea. She is proud of her Norse origin and of the fact that in her veins runs the blood of the vikings of old. She was made a daughter of old ocean at her birth by her father, and her consecration and ancestry combine to make of her a strong character and unassailable principles. When her father's ship went down, after an collision at sea, and she found herself in the water surrounded by burning oil, a lighted cigarette went to her rescue, and it cost him first his sight and then his life. He had her pledge to look after and care for his only daughter, and at all costs, even almost to the point of heartbreak, she fulfilled her trust.

She had her own romance that was interrupted by the miscarriage of her lover and the thought of her brother, a man of the sea, who had been lost with her father's ship. And when, most unexpectedly, the man returns to claim her, she has had arranged his life with Gwen in mind of a great collaborator, who sends him away until she is free. The man who had betrayed her father and escaped him in the sea, the girl in a wrecked ship, the innocent man, condemned to be shot by the sea wrecks, and then, when she finds that her betrothed has married another, she returns to her in a fault in the lighthouse, bring an end to his and of her own life, while the lover of "the sea woman," attracted by the explosion and fire resulting from the collapse, returns again to claim his own.

And then there was "Zeno," a new play, by a new author, offered in Chicago. Writes Sheppard Butler, in The Chicago Tribune:

Zeno" is the specimen of all the thrillers. It is peopled with unspeakable whom we will meet, young blood, and filled with sudden events nicely calculated to make each particular hair to stand on end. Two ladies behind me of the Great Northern yesterday lodged in further protestation because they had come to be entertained, but they stayed. The man with me held my hand and shuddered.

Here are chairs rocked by unseen hands, tables that rise in the middle with ghostly faces peering down upon us above. Here are low, murderous moans and happings, furtive glances, hushed talk of murder, and a dozen murder policemen walking on quiet rubber soles. Watch, pass the cases and fireplace tonight. Keep the pop out from behind either of them.

The shadowy personage in the quiet in the play—a reformed suspected of many crimes, but unknown, and is tangible. A young man had been murdered, and his mother, believing in the benign influence of the spirits, invokes a seance to solve the crime. Every one concerned in the proceedings is present and observes the strange happenings referred to above. Two of the company disappear in the dark, a third, the medium himself, vanishes into thin air after the lights have gone on, right before your face and eyes. Remember "The Thirteenth Chair." This is something like that, only machination, but with extra twistings.

Unlike "The Bat" and "The Cat and the Canary," it devotes little time to comedic levity, addressing itself instead to the single purpose of scaring you out of your wits. This is pretty well accomplishes by the time the seance and its aftermath are ended and the dead have guided by a series of devious adventures, one dying in on Zeno. Then the author proceeds to explain his devices of operation. They are numerous and complicated, and their exposition is drawn out and tedious. But, in a rather needlessly intricate plot, are the play's weakest points.

CONCERNING CARRILLO.

In between performances of "Mike Angelo" at the Maxwell Theatre, Leo Carrillo, it is reliably reported, is searching for the author of the Broadway legend, widely circulated, that actors are chosen according to type. Mr. Carrillo, descended from a long line of pioneers in the Far West, was a newspaper reporter and cartoonist before he became an actor, by way of vaudeville. Mr. Carrillo, in "Mike Angelo," plays the part of an Italian artist.

He insists he has no history. He was, he admits, a newspaper man, and has neither regrets nor apologies to make. For the rest, he says, he played in "Lombardi, Ltd.," from the time he first wore long trousers until the opening of "Mike Angelo." At least he has the impression of a long, long period in the first-named play.

He is 36, and sees no reason why he should rest on what he has done, satisfactory as that might seem to over so many of those who wander hopefully in and hopelessly out of the theatrical offices along Broadway. If he gets the chance, he says, he would like to do Salvini's repertoire, which is all but crying aloud for a chance to be revived.

Newspaper work was fun, he says, and fifteen years of vaudeville was fun, and the legitimate is hard work. He likes it, however, and intends to stay in it.

Don Ana as the Tragic Johannes Kreisler of the Multiple-Scened Production at the Apollo.

IN AND OF THE PLAYS THAT STREW BROADWAY

The Men Behind the Plays

1. *Morris Gest*

AT the age of 8 Morris Gest left a desolate little Russian village near Vilna by request. His parents and his brothers and sisters, it is recorded, experienced the proper grief, but recognized that transportation to America was best for a young man probably supplying a prodigious reputation for his unwillingness to attend school, a fault that might lead to worse things. Two weeks before his fourth birthday, Morris Gest celebrated the opening at the Johns Theatre of the Moscow Art Theatre, the world's greatest repertory company, which he had brought to America.

He landed in Boston, where he became a newsboy. This occupation caused the children one to him as long as he could still speak the language of the country. Even at that, it is recorded, there were painful misunderstandings with customers, with one in particular, who asked for "the latest 'paper'" and received a woman's magazine through a mistake over hand on the Gest production of "L." In the meantime cellar lodgings were found on mattresses and park benches.

A few months after his arrival the first of the benefactors who have always turned up at the right moments in Gest's life appeared. It was Morris Hackman, a Salem cabinetmaker, who not only helped Gest his benefits and fighting course, at Dudley Square and Tremont Street, but who induced his mother to take him into their home. For lodging and breakfast, consisting of coffee and bread, Gest paid 30 cents a week.

A little later Gest abandoned journalism for the law. Called as a witness by a soldier upon whom false evidence had been passed, Gest attracted the attention of lawyers at the District Court, who got him a job in the court library at $2 a week and thoughtfully provided him with a new suit of clothes to replace the rags he was wearing.

A company of strolling Yiddish players, however, who came to Boston at about this time, again upset the Gestchoice of a profession. Goldfaden's "Sulamith" was presented by them at the Dudley Street Opera House on Fridays and Saturdays, and the court library was closed on those days as far as Gest was concerned. Before long he flunked his bagh completely on his legal acquaintance, and the entrance into the theatre was complete.

The first theatrical job was a multiplicity of jobs. He was property man, chief usher, official poster-out of handbills and, on more than one occasion, chorus and murmurs. A more Friday and Saturday theatre couldn't hold him long, however, and he jumped to the more ambitious stage of the Palace Theatre, where burlesque was presented twice daily. Here he was a "kicker"—which is the man who matches the lithographs for the bill-poster and, in reward, receives no salary but is allowed to sleep in the bill room and come to the chief when he pleases. Before long Charlie Waldron, the manager, put him on the salary list at $2 a week.

His next job was at the Columbia Theatre, where, as assistant property man, he was associated with Dan Daly and Blanche Ricordin. He was also by way of being an actor here—at least it is recorded that in a burlesque of "Way Down East" he lay under a stage cloth to hide and lower the raging sea. He was promoted to the job of usher at the box office, at $10 a week, but soon resigned to his first love back stage, at $2 entire a performance.

Early in the Spring Thomashefsky came to Boston. This was the greatest dramatic event young Gest had ever had, and when Thomashefsky left he followed him to New York—by freight car to Fall River and as a stowaway to the city. The People's Theatre on the Bowery became his headquarters and the free lunch of the saloons near door his main of supplies.

Finally he met Thomashefsky himself, who, with a backward judgment of the young enthusiast's abilities, advised him to return to Boston, and to insure the acceptance of his advice paid his fare. When Gest returned to Boston, still under the spell of Thomashefsky, he tried his hand for the first time at producing.

The productions were performances, for one time only, of Yiddish dramas each every night or two weeks. From one performance to another he managed to exist by eating on credit at a little Russian restaurant near the Hippodrome, which housed his attractions, providing to pay from the receipts of the next performance. The performances themselves were slightly hampered by the cold-blooded business of E. F. Albee, who controlled the theatre, on turning out the house lights at midnight. Again, he moved with the curtain of the Yiddish drama of those days, the play was perhaps not even half over.

In 1901 the prospect of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, with its concessions along the Midway, attracted Gest, and he journeyed there. He supplemented the few cents he had on revival by working with a pick and shovel in front of the Fair gates until he had earned enough for a season ticket. Once within, he made a career in "The Streets of Cairo" until the Fair closed and $200 of his wages had remained with him. The next objective was New York. His first night in New York, in the unaccustomed luxury of a hotel room, he lost the $200.

Little Carter was playing in "Du Barry" at the Belasco Theatre (now the Republic) in those days, and Gest took the acquaintance of Ben Roeder while selling tickets.

Through Roeder he met William Harrigan, and, through the latter, Oscar Hammerstein, then engaged in keeping the Victoria Theatre on 7th Ave. He met Oscar Hammerstein on a Friday and was asked by him to call for Monday on the following day. On Monday he got his instructions:

"Get us an attraction."

For nearly six years Gest worked for Hammerstein. Among the attractions he brought to America were "Sidonia, the Colored Girl Who Never Smiled," "Madame, the Russian Giantess," "Female Crusoe, the Girl from Sunny Island," "Abdul Kader and His Three Wives," and Cavanaugh, (The Great Cavanaugh) had been dead two years at the time, but Gest's impression gave learned critics an opportunity to discuss how much slimmer and more youthful in appearance the lady had been.)

During his connection with Hammerstein Gest became acquainted with Gertrude Hoffmann and arranged for her to visit London to study Maud Allan's work for an American "Salome." An arrangement to manage Gertrude Hoffmann, paying Gest $100 a week, grew out of this episode and proved of great value afterward.

Gest never received a salary from Hammerstein. By way of pay he became, among other things, "house" speculator for the Victoria, and, including the best seats from the box office, sold them at increased prices in the lobby, keeping half the profit.

At about this time he met Sam Shubert, and, through him, Lee and J. J. Shubert. When the Shuberts took over the Hippodrome, Gest turned down an offer to become their foreign booking representative, but asked for and received the concessions at the Hippodrome itself. The proceeds from the sale of candies, peanuts and programs here were destined to make up for the losses of a number of productions Gest was about to thrust upon a financially unsupportative public.

The Shuberts introduced Gest to F. Ray Comstock, then the manager of the Casino Theatre. Almost at once a partnership was formed, which has lasted to the present day. The list of the new partnership's failures, which started immediately, is almost overwhelming.

First came "Fascinating Flora," with Adele Ritchie and Harry Davenport. It failed.

Next came "Somebody's Millions." It failed.

Next came "The Beauty Spot," with Jeff De Angelis and Marguerite Clark. It failed.

Next came the road tour of "Fortunio." It failed. Also "Mr. Carter's Career," which failed.

All this time, however, people were buying peanuts and candies and programs at the Hippodrome, and the losses in the cause of art were covered.

A road tour of "The Music World," with Gertrude Hoffmann, provided the first touch of hope. The $200 a week arrangement with Miss Hoffmann was still in force.

Probably with definitions of grandeur from the comparative success of "The Music World," Gest determined to embark upon the first of his spectacular enterprises. He arranged to bring the Russian Ballet, with Lydia Lopokova, Theodore and Alexis Kosloff and Alexander Volinine, to America. It was also to be the first introduction of Bakst to this country.

The ballet rehearsed secretly, further the opposition of Pavlowa and Morfitch, and opened in the midsummer of 1911 at the Winter Garden. Opening night the receipts were $200. The following night an orchestra of eighty-one men played to an audience of 21. A bank President, who saw the production, loaned Gest $,000 in the name of art, which enabled him to continue, but the ballet had lost $[illegible] before it left New York.

A road tour, destined to allow the production to break even, followed. Gest was his own advance agent and used every substantial and weird publicity idea that occurred to him. In some places he acted the part of a newly arrived Russian, and interpreters were kindly placed at his disposal. With a final consideration of receipts in California, the ballet managed to balance its income and expense, and Gest's first introduction of Russian art to America was permanently in the record.

Nothing discouraged, however, Comstock and Gest continued their producing career. A one-act sketch by George V. Hobart, "Experience," had been produced at the Lambs' Club, and they bought the rights to it for $1,000, commissioning Hobart to make a full-length play out of it.

It opened at the Booth Theatre and barely managed to keep afloat for a number of weeks. An experiment a showman as Henry W. Savage pronounced it hopeless and recommended that it be sent on its way. Finally, in desperation, Gest moved it to the Casino Theatre, which had previously housed only musical attractions, and adapted it to every form of special exploitation known at the time. Before it finished its career, "Experience" earned its promoters more than a million dollars.

That same Summer, in Vienna, Gest saw Reinhardt's production of William Schoenherr's "Der Verlorene Sohn." Through Richard Geipeldi he bought it for $1,000 and arranged for Reinhardt to produce it. It was to be known as "The Wanderer."

The plans were changed and Gest was chosen to make the production instead of Reinhardt, for a number of reasons. One reason was that Gest and Comstock had just taken over the management of the Manhattan Opera House, where Gest had once worked, without salary, for Oscar Hammerstein. Maurice V. Samuels was engaged to make a full-length play out of the Reinhardt story.

Morris Gest.

Gest never saw the production. Before it was ready he was on the high seas, on his way to Vienna, to see Reinhardt himself and to arrange for a practically penniless producing to bring the Russian troupe to America.

Otto H. Kahn was in Paris at the same time. With Gest he saw the "Chauve-Souris." He recognized its artistic value and promptly made it possible for Gest to bring the organization to New York. It was also Mr. Kahn who made it possible for Gest to bring the Moscow Art Theatre to America. Another benefactor, a New York newspaper publisher, fearing of Gest's precarious financial standing, voluntarily advanced him $50,000.

The success of the "Chauve-Souris" is now an old story. The oldest part of the white elephant—the roof of the Century Theatre—has been crowded to capacity since Balieff first announced "his next number on the program." With the success of Balieff assured, bringing the Moscow Art Theatre to America was the obvious next step.

About fourteen years ago Gest married Miss Edna Victoria Belasco, daughter of the man who several times brought his productions through to safety. Soon after his meeting with Belasco he was adopted as the official Belasco nascent and taken to all Belasco openings in this capacity.

What Gest will do next, no one knows. Almost anything would be an anti-climax after the Moscow Art Theatre.

The New Plays

THE CHERRY ORCHARD—Tomorrow night at Jolson's Theatre. For its third week in New York the Moscow Art Theatre will offer another new program—Tchekhov's "The Cherry Orchard." The box-office line at Jolson's these days frequently bends around the corner, and a new record for receipts is being established.

DAGMAR—Tomorrow night at the Selwyn Theatre. Alla Nazimova returns to the stage in this play from the Hungarian of Ferenc Herczeg, adapted by Louis K. Anspacher. The scenes are laid in a European watering resort. Miss Nazimova's supporting company will include Frederick Perry, Charles Bryant, Sophie Wilde and Greta Cooper.

LADY BUTTERFLY—Tomorrow night at the Globe Theatre. This is a musical comedy, based upon "Somebody's Luggage," a Mark Swan farce of several seasons ago. In the cast will be Marjorie Gateson, Frank Dobson, Florence Arma, Alice Keurza, Mathe Eberle and others.

EXTRA—Tuesday night at the Longacre Theatre. A newspaper play by Jack Alicoate will occupy the Longacre for three weeks until Ethel Barrymore is ready with "The Laughing Lady." The producers of "Extra" are William Collier Jr. and the author. Martin Brown and Chester Morris head the cast.

ROMEO AND JULIET—Wednesday night at Henry Miller's Theatre. The second Juliet of the season will be Jane Cowl, her Romeo (and scene designer) Rollo Peters. Others in the cast will include Dennis King, Robert Ayrton, John Parrish, Gordon Burby and Grace Hampton.

THE DANCING GIRL—Wednesday night at the Winter Garden. The Winter Garden has been changed into a more nearly intimate type of theatre in recent weeks, and it is said that the new revue will also partake of that quality. Its entertainers will include a new dancer from Spain, named Trini; Marie Dressler, Tom Burke, Benny Leonard, Lou Holtz, Cyril Scott and Kitty Doner.

A SQUARE PEG—Saturday night at the Punch and Judy Theatre. Lewis Beach, still remembered as the author of "The Clod," has written this story of life in the Middle West. The cast will include Beverly Sitgreaves, William B. Mack and Leona Hogarth. Guthrie McClintic is the producer.

TO BE CONTINUED

PLAY.	Theatre.	Première.
Kiki	Belasco	Nov. 29, '21
Chauve-Souris (4th bill)	Century Roof,	Feb. 4, '22-Jan. 4, '23
Abie's Irish Rose	Republic	May 23, '22
Ziegfeld Follies of 1922	New Amsterdam	June 5
Whispering Wires	Broadhurst	Aug. 7
Blossom Time (2d eng.)	Century	Aug. 7
The Old Soak	Plymouth	Aug. 22
The Gingham Girl	Earl Carroll	Aug. 28
So This Is London!	Hudson	Aug. 30
Better Times	Hippodrome	Sep. 2
Sally, Irene and Mary	Casino	Sep. 4
Greenwich Village Follies	Shubert	Sep. 12
Loyalties	Gaiety	Sep. 27
The Lady in Ermine	Ambassador	Oct. 2
R. U. R.	Frazee	Oct. 9
The Fool	Times Square	Oct. 23
The New Music Box Revue	Music Box	Oct. 23
The Last Warning	Klaw	Oct. 24
Six Characters in Search of an Author	Princess	Oct. 30
Seventh Heaven	Booth	Oct. 30
The World We Live In	44th Street	Oct. 31
Up She Goes	Playhouse	Nov. 6
Rain	Maxine Elliott's	Nov. 7
Merton of the Movies	Cort	Nov. 13
Little Nellie Kelly	Liberty	Nov. 13
The Love Child	George M. Cohan	Nov. 14
Hamlet	Sam H. Harris	Nov. 16
Lima	Daly's 63d Street	Nov. 27
It is the Law	Bayes	Nov. 29
Listening In	Bijou	Dec. 4
Passions for Men	Belmont	Dec. 5
The God of Vengeance	Provincetown	Dec. 20
The Merchant of Venice	Lyceum	Dec. 21
The Masked Woman	Elting	Dec. 22
Johannes Kreisler	Apollo	Dec. 23
Secrets	Fulton	Dec. 25
Rose Briar	Empire	Dec. 25
The Egotist	39th Street	Dec. 25
Why Not?	48th Street	Dec. 25
The Clinging Vine	Knickerbocker	Dec. 25
Glory	Vanderbilt	Dec. 25
Will Shakespeare	National	Jan. 1, '23
Moscow Art Theatre	Jolson's 59th Street	Jan. 8
Mike Angelo	Morosco	Jan. 8
Polly Preferred	Little	Jan. 11
The Humming Bird	Ritz	Jan. 15
Jotta's Atonement	Comedy	Jan. 17
Give and Take	48th Street	Jan. 18

Trini, the Spanish Dancer Who Makes Her American Début at the Winter Garden on Wednesday Night in "The Dancing Girl."

In the Mail Bag

Mr. Moses on "Will Shakespeare."

To the Dramatic Editor:

Did Miss Dane make use of the word "invention" when she came to write her play "Will Shakespeare," in order to show the literal theatregoer, as Shaw aimed to do in his "Dark Lady of the Sonnets," that facts which are not all of them proven in the life of the poet and dramatist may be ordered in any fashion for the weaving of a piece of dramatic fiction. Her play joins many disproved incidents together in a portrait of the youthful Shakespeare which is bound to be as much discussed as any of the portraits that have come to light under the name of Martin Droeshout, Lily House, Chandos, Janssen and Felton. One must be careful to give Miss Dane as much right to frame her own lineaments as any other artist. And I for one want to see her play with the full determination to follow her from her starting point, rather than to quarrel with her because right at the outset she did not give me the portrait of the mature man.

If I am not mistaken after a careful analysis of "Will Shakespeare," Miss Dane said to herself before writing it: From the welter of material that is at hand, from my reading of his plays (with a little of the theory of Frank Harris thrown in), from my following of the development of his genius out of the first throes of poetic romanticism, I am going to show the unfolding of an impressionable youth, moulded by three women. I am going to subject him to all the Stratford influences we know him to have been through with Anne Hathaway; I am going to take him to London and bring him under the spell of the Queen and Mary Fitton; I am going to show him what intrigue at Court really can do to friendship, even if it be one's closest companion, Marlowe. And from all this I am going to hint at the Shakespeare who afterward—and because of it—deepened into world greatness. In other words, here I offer in a play such stuff as Shakespeare are made of—not the ripe genius. Here is his green youth put into a play, not the man of the Commentaries. Here is the passionate lad cheated of true love at home and finding it elsewhere under circumstances to enrich his later views of men and women.

Already I hear people deploring that their Shakespeare is shown by Miss Dane in brutal indifference to Anne Hathaway. But this attitude is borne out by biographical fact. Yet is it inconsistent to think that afterward, now and again, sensitive as he was, Shakespeare had the capacity and the inclination to grieve over his wrecked life, or that he might shed a tear over his dead son? That Miss Dane wants her audience to take this portrait as Shakespeare in the making from impetuous passions of youth, is clearly determined in that scene where Henslowe, returned from Stratford, tells Shakespeare that he has seen Anne, and that she is more mellow and less nagging than she was. What does Miss Dane's Shakespeare say?

Had she been this she
Ten years ago and I this other I—
Well, I have friends to love!

Who has helped him thus grow in vision? Who has forced him to deep introspection? Certainly nothing he might have learned from Anne has changed him. None other than the Dark Lady of the Sonnets, however much a fickle wanton she was. I am inclined to believe that Shakespeare learned quite as much from her—whether it was Mary Fitton, maid of honor to Queen Elizabeth, or some other Elizabethan damsel—as he did from the conventional sentiment which was in the Court air and which critics of the Sonnets claim crept into his poetry as it crept into the poetry of other writers. I can't quite believe that principle rather than flesh and blood moved Shakespeare in his love cycle. Mary Fitton furnished her Shakespeare with much knowledge concerning tyranny, faithlessness, coquetry, pride, falseness of love, cruelty, and for many years in his plays—which were his solace—he dwelt on these human weaknesses in the guise of the one and only woman in his life—but in the disguise of a whole portrait gallery of many immortal women of the stage. Whether his theory bears out fully or not, I think Frank Harris in his views of Shakespeare presents surprising evidence to show that Mary Fitton is only another name for the two Rosalines in "Romeo and Juliet" and "Love's Labor's Lost."

The estimable value of Miss Dane's "Will Shakespeare" is that it makes us feel the materials out of which Shakespeare evolved. She has given us an exceptionally rare literary work, with earnest poetry, and moving melodrama and picturesque atmosphere. She has pictured his youth. That's why she called him "Will." But throughout there are intimations of the "William" to be. It is this which makes her "Invention" so vital, so moving.

MONTROSE J. MOSES.

New York, Jan. 7, 1923.

Mr. Belasco on the Comic Shylock.

To the Dramatic Editor:

In your comments last Sunday on my remarks concerning the character of Shylock you do not give altogether a correct or fair impression as to my views. I trust that I may say this without offense, and that, as a matter of mere justice, you will find room for my rejoinder.

You write: "There may be those, however, who hold that red hair is not necessarily side-splitting."

Now, that comment, I submit, taken with its context in your article, implies that I do hold that red hair, if not "side-splitting," is at least necessarily comic.

But the exact opposite is, in fact, what I hold, and what, in my remarks concerning the character of Shylock, I maintain. These are "the very words" upon that matter which I wrote: "A red wig is no bar to a tragic impersonation. * * * Who that ever saw the younger James W. Wallack's red-haired Fagin would ever have called it a comic embodiment?"

Being, therefore, in complete agreement with you that red hair is not necessarily side-splitting, or even comic, I am not willing your readers should suppose otherwise.

You say I hold "that the modern producer has every right to exercise his fancy in interpreting" Shakespeare. I have not said or implied anything of the kind. I do hold, however, that the modern manager, when producing a play by Shakespeare, has every right, reverently, thoughtfully and discreetly, to cut and adapt that play to the requirements of the modern stage. But that is something vitally different from "exercising fancy in improving Shakespeare"!

You write further: "Candidly stated, the question is whether, as conceived by Shakespeare and acted by Burbage, Shylock had a comic aspect; and, if so, what was the precise nature of this appeal to an audience's risibilities?"

That most certainly is not the question. It has often been asserted that Shylock was acted by Richard Burbage, in Shakespeare's time, "as a low comedy character." The natural implication is, of course, that if Burbage so acted Shylock in Shakespeare's time and under his direction, Shakespeare so conceived Shylock and that Shylock should be so presented. We all, surely, agree that a character ought to be interpreted as it is conceived and depicted by its creator, the author.

Now, my points are these: That not even one scintilla of evidence has been produced to sustain the assertion that Shylock was played as a low comedy character by Shakespeare's presence or period; that the only testimony even indirectly or by implication tending to indicate that Shylock was there and then so played is an allusion in a document which is a manifest forgery, and that, per contra, the experience of Shylock as depicted by Shakespeare is certainly not comic and certainly is essentially tragic.

Whether or not the audience of Shakespeare's time recognized and appreciated the tragic nature of Shylock's experience is immaterial—certainly as far as my remarks upon that character are concerned. Even assuming that the audience of Shakespeare's time found Shylock's experience comic, the fact of its tragic nature is not altered. I remember to have heard some persons laugh upon beholding an accident in which frightful and fatal injuries befell others. To them the spectacle, presumptively, was comic. The experience to those upon whom it came was indisputably tragic. It is even so with Shylock.

To say that "Lansdowne's version (of 'The Merchant') held the boards for full forty years" is to give an incorrect impression. That version, first produced at Lincoln's Inn Fields, 1701, was during the following forty years (according to Genest's record—the only one we have) revived but three times and received altogether perhaps twenty performances (there is specific record of but four).

And while the great Shakespeare scholar, Dr. Furness, was (as you quote him) "'inclined to leniency' toward his 'ignoble Lordship,' in the matter of his perversion of Shakespeare, it is only fair to remark also that his lenient inclination was but the prompting of his ever sweet and gentle nature; and that, moreover—upon the same page where he specifies that inclination—he also wrote: "Our cheeks grow hot enough with shame over Dryden, or Shadwell, or Otway, or 'When Tate put his book into the nostrils of the Leviathan'; but all is as nothing to the sight of Shylock drinking to his 'Mistress Money,' and shouting a toast to 'Interest upon Interest.'"

Furness likewise wrote, let me remind your readers, as to the character of Shylock and the manner of presenting it, these simple and sensible words: "We frequently hear it asserted that Shylock was at one time acted as a comic part (note me, signior, not acted with a comic aspect but acted as a comic part)—an assertion which should not be made without qualification; it was not Shylock, but a thing called 'Shylock' in Lansdowne's version. There is no ground for the belief that Shylock was ever presented on the stage in a comic light. To assert it is to imply that Lansdowne's 'Shylock' and Shakespeare's Shylock are identical." As "the surely" "better to err with Pope than shine with Pye," so, I trust, I may be pardoned for wishing in this matter to demonstrate myself "'I' the right"—with Furness and many another great scholar of the study and the stage.

One thing more and then, at least for the present, "the rest is silence." I cannot agree with you that, "to make a true evaluation of certain phases of Lear or Hamlet or Shylock, we must look to the sculptures on the great Gothic cathedrals"; nor can I believe that the existence of certain carvings, depicting "Babylonian obscenity" under seats of the stalls in Trinity Church, Stratford (carvings which Shakespeare may or may not have seen), has any bearing, direct or indirect, upon any work of Shakespeare's.

Study of the periods in which Shakespeare's plays are to be placed is, indeed, invaluable—in providing for those plays a proper and effective investiture. But for a true evaluation of his characters, in any phase, we have neither need nor authority to go outside the plays in which they are depicted. It is in those plays, and in those plays only, that those characters exist. They are often (because of their scope and power) characters difficult of complete portrayal; they are characters never difficult to comprehend or evalue.

DAVID BELASCO.

New York, Jan. 11, 1923.

Leo Dietrichstein, for Once a Wavering Lover in Ben Hecht's Comedy, "The Egotist."

Belasco's "Merchant."

To the Dramatic Editor:

I have been following with the keenest interest the discussions in THE TIMES concerning the production of "The Merchant of Venice," and I am wondering whether an observer from the provinces may be permitted to say a few words in a dispassionate way concerning what seems to me a great event in the theatre.

I was lost in the mazes of a letter which appeared in THE TIMES last week and which seemed to be concerned mainly with an exhibition of the knowledge of the writer. Cannot we consider a production like Mr. Belasco's from a different point of view? Of course we all have our opinions as to the manner of reproducing Shakespeare, but when we come down to the basic facts, is not the function of any artistic product to do just two things—produce truth and exhibit beauty? By truth I mean not fidelity to stage traditions or adherence to theory, but an obedience to the laws of truth in its broadest aspect. Now, "The Merchant of Venice" is a comedy, not a tragedy, and the reader is really most sympathetic with the love story of Portia and Bassanio. This motive of the play is triumphant notwithstanding the plots of Shylock, and in order that that motive may triumph most definitely, the revenge of Shylock must be developed to the most bitter degree. I have never seen on any stage the expression of racial bitterness better expressed than by Mr. Warfield. In consequence, the last scenes react just as Shakespeare wished them to react in the largest sense. Moreover, they produce, as indeed the whole play produces, a sense of utter beauty. In the light of its actual achievement why do we have to bother so much with small details?

The same voice that praises to the skies, and rightly, the magnificent production which was given at the Moscow Art Theatre this week criticises Mr. Belasco for doing just the same thing in America. Is it not time that we had the critical courage to appreciate our own theatre, at least as well as the exotic product?

ARTHUR HOBSON QUINN.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 13, 1923.

Humanization via The Brown World.

To the Dramatic Editor:

Much vocalism and a great deal of white paper are being spent in discussing ways and means of humanizing the world after the most recent and spectacular attempt to wreck and barbarize it.

In the remarkable Capek play, "The World We Live In," Mr. Brady has imported what should prove a valuable instrument for self healing and instruction. This "insect comedy" is not only a unique and splendid work of art, but it is also a call to the soul of man to come up from the barrens, stupidities and crudities of the natural world and enter into the life of the spirit which leads to the brotherhood of mankind.

Every one who wishes to help in this planet's reconstruction, regeneration and progress should assist in getting this play before the minds of the young, and all those whose spiritual arteries are not yet hardened by selfishness and materialism. At this time, when we celebrate the birth and wisdom of the Great Teacher whose lesson is universal here, this play bears a message that is priceless.

EDITH ELLIS.

New York, Dec. 31, 1922.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS—DIRECTION LEE & J. J. SHUBERT

The Messrs. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT announce the
OPENING of the NEW WINTER GARDEN
(Entirely Rebuilt!)
WED. EVE. JAN. 24 at 8:00 SHARP
THE
DANCING GIRL
A NEW MUSICAL PLAY
MARIE DRESSLER
TOM BURKE
LOU HOLTZ
BENNY LEONARD
CYRIL SCOTT
KITTY DONER
AND
TRINI

Greenwich Village Follies
Devised and staged by John Murray Anderson.
SHUBERT

THE TALK OF THE TOWN— AL'S HERE!
"The Old Soak"
"Another 'Lightnin'" hit on Broadway."
PLYMOUTH THEATRE

RITZ
MAUDE FULTON
in THE
HUMMING BIRD

AMBASSADOR
TONIGHT

AMBASSADOR
THE LADY IN ERMINE

Shubert Vaudeville
CENTRAL
TODAY
"GAIETIES of 1923"

COMEDY
A Sensation!
KALICH
in
"Jitta's Atonement"
"Enough Shaw is the play to make it enjoyable. Madame Kalich does most artistic work of her career."
"Both acting and play made deep impression."
"The audience goes away delighted."
"Kalich wins new triumph. Play contains delighted Shaw shade of wit."

F. RAY COMSTOCK and MORRIS GEST Present for the First Time in America
THE MOSCOW ART THEATRE
Opening (for third week) Tomorrow Night at 8 o'clock sharp
Anton Tchekhoff's "THE CHERRY ORCHARD"
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEES FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

CENTURY ROOF
12TH MONTH BALIEFF'S CHAUVE-SOURIS 12TH MONTH

POLLY PREFERRED
LITTLE THEATRE—Mats. Wed. & Sat.

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S TWIN TRIUMPHS
44TH ST. THEA.
THE WORLD WE LIVE IN
"A long time since we have had such a delectable comedy."

PLAYHOUSE
UP SHE GOES
"Full of good music, fun, pretty girls."

BLOSSOM TIME
CENTURY
6 FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
WEDNESDAY MAT. and NIGHT
THURSDAY . . . . NIGHT
FRIDAY . . . . . NIGHT
and
SATURDAY—GOOD-BYE
MATINEE and NIGHT
LAST TIMES—SAT., JAN. 27th

BROADHURST
WHISPERING WIRES

CASINO
SALLY, IRENE & MARY

49th ST.
Arrived Thursday and "Registered" for the Season!
MANN and SIDNEY
"GIVE and TAKE"
Round After Round of Smashing Fun and Only One Verdict—
GREAT!

39th ST.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in
THE EGOTIST

IT IS THE LAW
"IS ALWAYS AN EXCITING AND ADMIRABLE ENTERTAINMENT"
—N. Y. Globe.
BAYES THEA.
MATS. Wed. & Sat. 2:15—EVS. 8:30

SELWYN THEATRE 42nd STREET West of Broadway
PREMIER PERFORMANCE MONDAY EVENING
NAZIMOVA
(IN PERSON)
"DAGMAR"
FIRST MATINEE, WEDNESDAY

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE—West 43d St., Bway of Broadway
FIRST PERFORMANCE WEDNESDAY EVE. at 8.30
THE SELWYNS present
JANE COWL
as "JULIET"
in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet"
Nights and Sat. Mat. $1.00 to $2.50
Pop. Price Thurs. Mat. 75c to $2.00

APOLLO THEATRE 42d St. West of Broadway
BEN-AMI IN
JOHANNES KREISLER
THE WONDER PLAY
POP. PRICE MATS. WED. & SAT.

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3000 LETTERS LAST WEEK ABOUT
THE FOOL
The Play that is Changing the World
A LINE FROM ONE EVERY DAY
"I WAS HELD SPELLBOUND."
REGULAR MATINEES TUESDAY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY

BIJOU
LISTENING IN
The Joyful Mystery Play

HARLEM
THE MIDNIGHT ROUNDERS

REPUBLIC
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
37th WEEK
THE PLAY THAT PUT IT IN HUMOR

BELMONT
The New Molnar Play
PASSIONS FOR MEN
with O. P. HEGGIE
Smartest Comedy in Town!

NATIONAL
WINTHROP AMES Presents
A Play About Shakespeare's Youth
WILL SHAKESPEARE
by CLEMENCE DANE

BROADHURST Theatre at 8:30 TO-NIGHT
ALSO TUES. & FRI. MATS. & SUN. EVG. JAN. 28.
JAMES B. POND Presents
Ruth Draper
IN NEW PROGRAMS OF HER INCOMPARABLE CHARACTER SKETCHES
TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE FOR ALL PERFORMANCES

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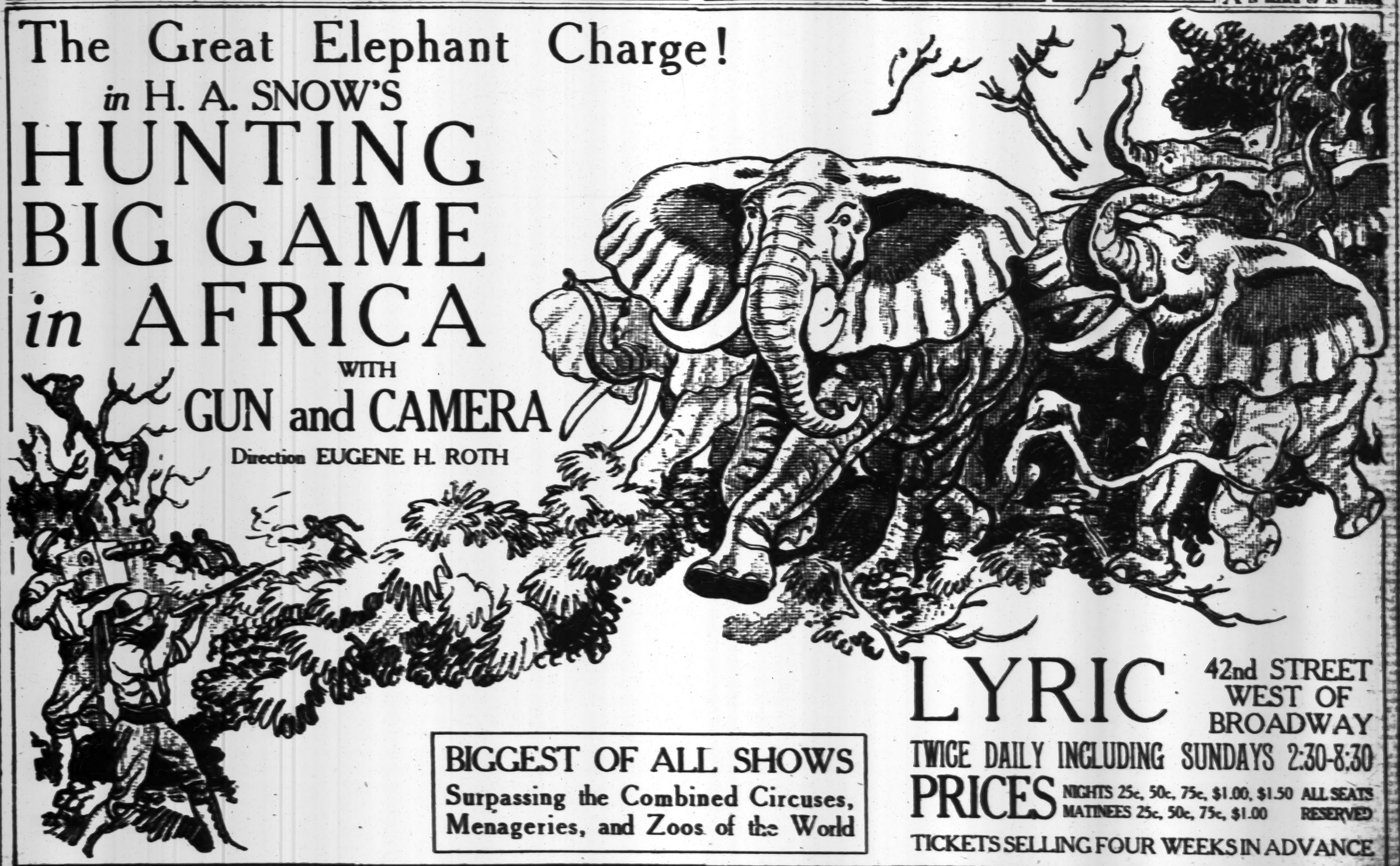
CHARACTERS IN SEARCH OF AN AUTHOR

The Great Elephant Charge!
in H. A. SNOW'S
HUNTING BIG GAME in AFRICA
WITH
GUN and CAMERA
Direction EUGENE H. ROTH



LYRIC 42nd STREET WEST OF BROADWAY
TWICE DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAYS 2:30-8:30
PRICES NIGHTS 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 MATINEES 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 ALL SEATS RESERVED
TICKETS SELLING FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE

BIGGEST OF ALL SHOWS
Surpassing the Combined Circuses, Menageries, and Zoos of the World

SCREEN WITHOUT A DOUBLE

Now would anybody believe that the motion picture actor's life is always a happy one. He has to take chances sometimes—or his double does—and he, or his double, really performs some of the dangerous stunts you see on the screen. He does not offer the fact that many of the movie's best thrills are faked. The tricky camera, and by skillfully shooting the work with a camera, any one is deceived, or supposed to believe, except the cameraman.

In this picture, the man who leads the attack, whom you do not see, but who takes the real risks in many of the thrilling scenes unveiled before you. One of them, Fred Jackman, chief cameraman of the Sennett studios, can tell you about it, if you are interested.

"It is no longer a trade secret," he says in a recent issue of The American Cinematographer. "That the stunts and gag sequences of the comedy production pictures have been accomplished through expert manipulation of the photographic apparatus in the hands of the cinematographer." Although there have been many comedy-cops and more narrow escapes in the Sennett comedies, no performer has been hurt in the seven years he has been at the studio, according to Mr. Jackman. But he has had to do a little more than just stand around and take a crack. The fabled "kick" in the camera, he says, has often provided a real "kick" for the camera man.

Mr. Jackman writes:

"You have seen the typical plunging horses which, hitched to a five seater, tear down the street and turn the corner perilously. Where was the cinematographer? Why, tied with a rope to the top of the automobile of the five seater so that he could use both hands on the camera crank while the five seater went around the corner on two wheels. Then you have seen the heroes' heads pounding on the pavement and Molly O sitting a bicycle before them. Where was I—just under the operator, tied again, and just sitting the bicycle and the top of the ground by Molly.

"You remember the freight train which slides on the crossing and the collision which occurs when the passenger flyer crashes through it, flinging carloads, air tanks, pieces of iron and other debris in all directions. Where was the cinematographer? Just about three inches to one side of the path of the trunks of the heavier as they flew through the air and on down the tracks.

"You have seen the scenes in which the men climbed down a rope ladder which he had dropped out of the side of a seaplane. Did you realize that the scene was taken from seven feet out of the seaplane? Where was the cinematographer? Out on the end of a wing with one hand c. the pen crank, the other on the camera crank, and with a rope which had around his ankle, was up in the top wing strut. You may think this was the kick, but you're mistaken. Have you ever seen a seaplane crashed a hundred of a seventy-mile-an-hour clip and seen the water hit that pontoon at the end of the lower wing? Well, that was the kick, beneath as the cinematographer was on the lower wing.

"You have seen a row of horses come dashing down a field and just as they were about to leave out of the scene down on the audience, they vaulted and seemed to fly over the top of the screen. What they did was to hang over the head of the cinematographer who was operating the camera which he had set up in the ditch over which the horses had jumped. The kick? Well, suppose a horse should have stumbled!

"You may have seen a horse jump from one cliff to another, over a gap caused by a waterfall which replaced a hundred feet below. The rock from which the horse begins his jump is that of El Capitan, in California, the rock on which he lands is that which adjoins Vernal Falls in Yosemite Valley, several hundred miles away. The horse which are in another corner of the picture grew near Sunland.

"How was it done? Merely by stopping the film eight different times and filling the eight sequences together so that they looked like one. But what finishes on the screen in several seconds required several weeks of travel and painstaking effort on the part of the cinematographer.

"You have seen the typical comedy crowd fighting and hanging on telephone wires over the traffic of a downtown street. How was it done? The cinematographer shot the traffic in the downtown street. The fighting was really done on wires stretched four feet over the pole and pole which were suspended ten feet above the ground in the studio.

"You have seen the horse jump from the cliff into the ocean. The cliff is the rock at Chatsworth, Cal., the ocean part came from Balboa Beach, Cal. The horses, of course, did his hanging in the studio.

"How to do it? Baby on the cinematographer."

PICTURE PLAYS AND PEOPLE

Beginning the great group across the continent of 1846-8, when the pioneering Americans opened the Oregon Trail to the Pacific, the double undertaking of James Cruze and a large company of actors, actresses, cameramen and others who went out to make a screen version of Emerson Hough's story, "The Covered Wagon," which appeared originally in The Saturday Evening Post. Many of the dangers and hardships endured by the early settlers were encountered by the company, according to reports from the Paramount headquarters in the West to which Mr. Cruze and his associates have now returned. One of the features of the production, for example, is a buffalo hunt described in the adventure as follows:

In the course of a big level stretch between the mountains and the Missouri River the wagons were joined with 6 by 6 teams to protect the interest of the Indians, who are in the country around. The settlers under the leadership of the buffalo from the Indian parts of the country. The buffalo herd, 1,000 strong, was located in the valley, and the herds are performed the stampede, which is the story, but with the exception of the buffalo herd, which proved to be very good when he is to make a close-up of a bull buffalo.

The Mark referred to in the foregoing is Otto Mark, a rancher, who owns an enormous tract of land in Utah, where many of the scenes for the picture were made. The people from Hollywood and a thousand or more Indians camped on this site for several months. Among the principal players in the company were Tully Marshall, Ernest Torrence, J. Warren Kerrigan, Alan Hale, Lois Wilson and Ethel Wales. Incidentally, it is noted that there are very few interior scenes in the picture.

The Paramount Company plans to put this film on for a run on some Broadway theatre in the near future.

The Morosco Art Theatre, it appears, has been drawing some of its time in the screen, for it International Pictures Agency is announcing four films made in Boston, with the same players who are now appearing at Belasco's Philadelphia Street Theatre. . . . The first of the series is "Pollyanna," from Thirlby's novel of the same name. . . . The next one will probably remain as "Lorna Lane" or "Lorna Lee Hope" before it is issued. . . . Hermann Bernin Bishop's new Thousand-legged, "Unfamiliar Japan," will be delivered at Carnegie Hall this evening and tomorrow afternoon. . . . Allen Dean, the director of "Robin Hood," will address the class in photoplay composition at Columbia University tomorrow evening. . . . "The World's a Stage," which was written for the screen by Elinor Glyn, will be shown for the first time in New York at the Broadway Theatre this week. . . . And now Gabriel de Paris, a young Cuban, is heralded as the latest find for the screen. . . . He is being tried out in "Glimpses of the Moon," the Edith Wharton novel, which is being picturized at the Paramount Studio in Long Island City. . . . Richard Walton Tully is also announcing the acquisition of two persons of importance, Andre Lafayette, a French actress, who will have the title role in Mr. Tully's picturized "Trilby," and Conrad Tribadier, music artist, who will design the score for the same production. . . . In the meantime, Jackie Coogan, who recently signed a contract with the Metro Company for one of those unknown that sounds like the number of angels which can stand on the point of a needle, has finished two pictures, namely, "Daddy," directed by E. Mason Hopper, and "Toby Tyler," directed by Edward Cline.

Charlie Ruggles broke away from the restrictions of an employer last year and went down South to make a picture of mountaineer life as he thought it ought to be made. He brought back the finished production some months ago and began to look around for some one to distribute it. According to all the precedents, it was foreordained that he should peddle the film from place to place, showing it to weary second audiences to convalescence of film company executives, and then sadly store it for all time in a nice, cool vault in Brooklyn. But something happened. The picture managed the lethal chamber. The Universal Pictures Corporation, which has never before bought an outsider's production, it is said, took this one and will put it out under its own trade-mark. Mr. Ruggles called the photoplay "Sahara," but it will be issued as "Thundering Dawn," although it has nothing to do with China or Broadway.

Herbert Brenon has joined the Paramount staff of directors, and his first production under the new auspices will be "The Blade of Silk," with Betty Compson in the leading role. . . . King Vidor, the director of "Peg o' My Heart," with Laurette Taylor, which comes to the Capitol today, has signed a long-term contract with the Goldwyn company. . . . The screen rights to Gaborieau's "Lecoq," and the opera, "Cos Cola Chow," have been obtained by Graham-Wilcox Productions, a British organization, according to The Film Daily. . . . The Robertson Corporation is announcing the distribution of the next three Film Guild-Glass Hunter productions, "Sex and Fidelity," "The Leap of Luxury" and "The Scarecrow." . . . Adam and Eve, with Marion Davies and T. Roy Barnes in the principal parts, directed by Robert G. Vignola, is scheduled for exhibition at the Rialto in the week of Feb. 11. . . . Fred E. Beer, recently with the Rialto Company, has gone into the motion picture advertising, and publicity business on his own account and opened offices in the Lyceum Building, 1560 Broadway. He will continue to represent the U-Ma. interests.

Recent bulletins of the Motion Picture Teachers Association recommended the following as "family films" suitable for children, with certain eliminations suggested:

"The Adventures of Carol," with Madge Evans, a release; "Fools of Fate," with Will Rogers; "Wanted: A Husband," with Sidney Drew; "The Dance Of Death," comedy sketch; "The Black," with Milton Sills; "Remedies All Colors," with Colleen Moore; "Hungry Hearts," with Helen Ferguson.

J. Stuart Blackton is making a second picture with Lady Diana Manners in the leading role. It is "The Vanishing Quest," and, as with "The Glorious Adventure," it will be done entirely in Mexico.

This Week's Films.

CAPITOL—"Peg o' My Heart," with Laurette Taylor, Robert Hamilton and others, directed by King Vidor, adapted from J. Hartley Manners' play of the same name. A Metro picture.

CRITERION—"Mickey," based on Alexander Dumas' "Twenty Years After," produced in France by Henri Diamant-Berger.

RIVOLI—"Dark Secrets," with Dorothy Dalton, Ellis and others, directed by Herbert Brenon, a Paramount picture. . . . "Lightnin'," with Thomas Meighan, directed by Jerry Storm, with Lucille Lee, a Paramount picture.

RIALTO—"Oliver the Twentieth," with Max Davidson, Virginia Brown Faire and others, directed by James Walsh, based on adaptation of Charles Dickens's story of the same name, a Robert Kane picture. . . . "Chicago," with Richard Barthelmess, directed by Frank Lloyd, a First National picture.

STRAND—"Salome," last week.

CAMEO—"Hearts of Big Cities," with Glenn Hunter, opened Jan. 8.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—"Salvo and Its Dog," with Bert Lahr and Dorothy Mackaill, directed by Jerry Storm, Jan. 20. . . . "The Mad Marriage," with Jackie Coogan, daily change of program.

LOEW'S STATE—"Sparkles of 1923," directed by Joe Ward, Jan. 22. . . . "Tessa Kosta in Caroline," with John Boles, Paul Gerard Smith, Hazel Dawn, Jan. 29. . . . "Dr. Jack," with Harold Lloyd, Jan. 22.

LOEW'S AMERICAN—"Dr. Jack," with Harold Lloyd, Jan. 22. . . . "The Demi-Virgin," with Hazel Dawn, Jan. 29.

LOEW'S METROPOLITAN—"Dr. Jack," with Harold Lloyd, Jan. 22. . . . "Humoresque," with Laurette Taylor, Jan. 29.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

GLOBE — FIRST TIME TO-MORROW NIGHT — A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY — LADY BUTTERFLY — STAGED BY NED WAYBURY

Punch & Judy — SAT. EVE., JAN. 27 — A SQUARE PEG

MUSIC BOX — MUSIC BOX REVUE

LIBERTY — POP. MATS. WED. & SAT. — "BEST AMERICAN MUSICAL PLAY IN THE WHOLE WIDE WORLD" — GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS in LITTLE NELLIE KELLY with ELIZABETH HINES

6th MONTH AT THE EARL CARROLL THEATRE — EVERY NIGHT — The GINGHAM GIRL — $1.00 to $2.50

LYCEUM — DAVID WARFIELD as Shylock in Wm. Shakspeare's The Merchant of Venice

BELASCO — 2nd YEAR — "This Week embodies all the qualities of Management, Role and Response."—Chas. Darnton, Eve. World.

DAVID BELASCO presents Lenore Ulric - KIKI

HUDSON — THE HIT OF THE TOWN! GEORGE M. COHAN'S "SO THIS IS LONDON!"

CORT — THE COMEDY SMASH! MERTON OF THE MOVIES — Glenn Hunter—Florence Nash

KNICKERBOCKER — NIGHTS incl. SAT. MAT. and EVE. 50c to $2.50 — SEATS 6 WEEKS AHEAD — BUY IN ADVANCE

A tribute from the dean of the American Theatre to the author of "THE CLINGING VINE," Henry W. Savage's New Musical Production featuring PEGGY WOOD:

Dear Miss Sears:
I saw "The Clinging Vine" last night. Great!! Peggy Wood is simply delightful.
Daniel Frohman.

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents JOHN BARRYMORE in "HAMLET" — HARRIS — 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK — Tues., Thurs. & Sat.

JOHN GOLDEN says YOU WILL ENJOY 7th HEAVEN — BOOTH

SHUBERT-RIVIERA — "KEMPY" — "TO THE LADIES!"

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS

MOROSCO — 3rd Week — LEO Carrillo — AND COMPANY in the LOVE and LAUGHTER hit "MIKE ANGELO" by EDWARD LOCKE

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S — JEANNE EAGELS in "RAIN"

B. F. KEITH'S BROADWAY THEATRES — WORLD'S BEST VAUDEVILLE — COLONIAL — COLONIAL FOLLIES — THE CASINOS — 81ST STREET — CHIEFTAIN CALPOLICAN — RIVERSIDE — HOWARD & CLARK — NEW AMSTERDAM — TODAY—MATINEE & NIGHT — B. F. KEITH'S Celebrated SUNDAY Concerts

COLUMBIA — BURLESQUE — The New Snappy Burlesque — LET'S GO with Monty Collins and Jack Pillard

F. F. PROCTOR'S — 5th Ave. — 23d St. — 58th St. — 125th St. — "A BLIND BARGAIN" with LON CHANEY

N. Y. HIPPODROME, JAN. 1923.
Dear Mr. and Mrs. Public:
I suppose you know that Mrs. Warren G. Harding, the Prince of Wales, General Pershing, General Foch, Emile Coue and Mrs. Oliver Harriman have all seen the Hippodrome shows. Have you seen Better Times?
Yours truly,
Charles Dillingham

"GLORY MAKES HIT WITH BEAUTIFUL TUNES."—Times — VANDERBILT PRODUCING CO. Presents THE NEW MUSICAL COMEDY CLASSIC — GLORY — NOTABLE CAST — "THE BIG SISTER OF IRENE" — VANDERBILT THEATRE — EVENINGS AT 8:30. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:30

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE — TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. — Beginning Monday, January 22

2:07	SASCHA PIATOV & LOIS NATALIE	8:07
2:22	? ? ? ? RUNAWAY FOUR ? ? ? ?	8:22
2:36	TOM DOUGLAS, LILLIAN BOND & CO. In "WHEN LOVE IS YOUNG," A Comedy of Youth by Lenny Cheverton	8:36
2:56	THE FOUR MORTONS	8:56
3:22	FRANK FARNUM with CHRISTINE MADISON, Shirley Dahl, Fred Gerald's Syncopators and JACKSON and GUERCHE	9:22
3:55	HERBERT CLIFTON In His Impressions of the Modern Set	9:55
4:12	DAVE BARCLAY & CHAIN DEL. Two Loose Pages From the Book of Fun	10:12
4:26	RUTH ROYE Comedienne of Syncopation	10:26
4:30	The "Ben Hur" and Hippodrome Jazz Band entertainments with exciting, spectacular, theatrical effects accompanying tempestuous music. VINCENT LOPEZ AND HIS HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA ORCHESTRA	10:30
4:55	COLLINS & HART	10:55

MOTION PICTURES

MARION DAVIES — THIRD and Final Week of this film masterpiece at the RIVOLI THEATRE BROADWAY at 49th ST. — Commencing Today — NINETEENTH and FINAL WEEK on BROADWAY — Popular Prices — Original Production — "DON'T MISS IT."—Tribune — WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER

CAPITOL — B'WAY AT 51st ST. — WORLD'S LARGEST AND FOREMOST MOTION PICTURE PALACE — EDWARD BOWES MANAGING DIRECTOR — METRO presents THE BELOVED AMERICAN ACTRESS — LAURETTE TAYLOR in the title role of a photoplay version of her most famous stage success — "PEG O' MY HEART" — From the play by J. HARTLEY MANNERS — Directed by KING VIDOR — Distributed by METRO PICTURES CORPORATION — CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA — HENRI SCHUMANN, Conductor — CAPITOL BALLET CORPS with Mlle. Cambarelli, Alexander Ouranoky, Dora Niles and Thalia Zanou. SOLOISTS: Evelyn Herbert, Betty Ayres, Frederic Jagel, Robert Davis. Presentations by ROTHAFEL — COMING TO THE CAPITOL NEXT SUNDAY — Douglas Fairbanks in "Robin Hood" — FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES

CRITERION — B'WAY at 44th ST. — TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30 — SUNDAY MATINEE at 3 P. M. — ALL SEATS RESERVED — LAST WEEK — NAZIMOVA — Direction CHARLES BRYANT — in SALOME — A SENSATION!

PLAZA — MADISON AVE. & 58 ST. — MRS. INGRAM'S TRIFLING WOMEN

BURTON HOLMES — in NEW Photo Stories of Travel — CARNEGIE HALL — TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 — TOMORROW MATINEE AT 3 — UNFAMILIAR JAPAN — Popular Prices $2, $1.50, $1, 75c, plus tax

OPERA — SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS 28 East 14th St.

The Cardinal's Spy — "MILADY" — A glamorous, romantic melodrama that begins where Fairbanks' "The Three Musketeers" ended. — DIRECTED BY HENRI DIAMANT-BERGER — Distributed by American Releasing Corporation — COMEDY—NEWS—TRAVEL — CAMEO ORCHESTRA — Direction B. S. MOSS — CAMEO THEATRE 42nd & Broadway

3rd Big Week — NOW THRILLING ALL NEW YORK — "THE THIRD ALARM" — Directed and produced by EMORY JOHNSON with Ralph Lewis, Wm. Hall and All star cast — A GIANT FEAST OF DRAMA—HUMOR—CHILLS—THRILLS—PATHOS and PUNCH — ASTOR THEATRE B'WAY & 45 ST. TWICE DAILY 2:30—8:30

"Every Day in Every Way You'll Laugh" AT HAROLD LLOYD IN "DR. JACK" in addition to VAUDEVILLE — LOEW'S STATE 46th ST. AT B'WAY — AMERICAN 42d ST. & 8th AVE. — METROPOLITAN Fulton-Smith-Livingston — ENTIRE WEEK COM. JANUARY 22

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS

"Every Day in Every Way You'll Laugh" at HAROLD LLOYD in "DR. JACK" — Entire Week Commencing Jan. 22 — JOE WARD presents "SPARKLES of 1923" — AMERICAN REVUE with 40—PEOPLE—40 — Pretty Girls — with 4 ACTS, Changed Nos. & Theme — LOEW'S METROPOLITAN — FULTON—SMITH—LIVINGSTON

MAJESTIC Mat. Wed. & Sat. — THIS WEEK — The SHUBERT Presents — TESSA KOSTA — IN A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY — "CAROLINE" — By HARRY B. SMITH and E. RUBINOFF — Music by EDWARD BIGGARD and ALFRED GOODMAN WITH A DISTINGUISHED SUPPORTING CO.

TO-DAY TWO — B. F. Keith Concerts — 2:15 8:15

Week of Jan. 29 — "The Demi-Virgin" WITH HAZEL DAWN

MONTAUK — BARGAIN MATS. WED. & SAT. — BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT — CHAS. FROHMAN Presents — INA CLAIRE — WITH PRICE McGRA — And the Original New York Company in "THE AWFUL TRUTH" — The Preposterously Funny Comedy By ARTHUR RICHMAN — ONLY B. V. ENGAGEMENT $1.50 Prices

WEEK OF JAN. 29 — LAURETTE TAYLOR — In POINT PERFECT — "HUMORESQUE" — Staged by J. HARTLEY MANNERS — EDWARD A. BOTHER PICTURES—GOLD PRODUCTS

MUSIC

AMERICA AND GUSTAV MAHLER

GUSTAV MAHLER was conductor of the New York Philharmonic Society from 1909 to 1911. In February, 1911, he was taken ill and was unable to finish the season. As soon as he was well enough, he sailed for Europe, and on May 18 he died in Vienna. Rumors had already been busy about differences that he had had with the Board of Directors of the Philharmonic Society in New York and to the troubling overtaxed to which he was subjected.

Little was to find that Mahler was already fascinated by America and particularly that "America and Mahler kids." It was mentioned to the "leaves breathing domestic" of America, and to the magnetic of and created him by the opposition to his artistic ideals on the part of his employers in New York. Over Berlin newspaper printed a list of "martyrs," "victims of the order," artists who had been unfortunate in America. The list of the "victims" made Amelia who were acquainted with the facts smile. It mentioned Hermann Sucing, who died in Munich in 1904 of cirrhosis of the liver which he had developed in America; Fanny Hirsch Gibbs, died in 1906 of nervous prostration, said to be brought on by an American tour; Emil Fischer, who went to America with a big German reputation "only to sink to the level of mediocrity"; Ernst Kocher, whose star began to set as soon as her American tour was ended; Ottilie Gerade, who lost her fortune in American theatrical ventures; Leopold Damrosch and Anton Seidl, "victims of Mahler's persecution"; Heinrich Conried, victim of the same, and finally Gustav Mahler, crowning example.

A series of Mahler's letters, some of them written from America during his activity as conductor of the Philharmonic Society, is just published by the Bruno Walter Together. They go to show that at least in the first year of Mahler's New York life he was not suffering any of the tortures that have been ascribed to it in Germany. Misrepresentations and misunderstandings of his situation in New York had already reached Vienna, and one of the letters published is in part devoted to correcting the false impression of his activities here. By the end of 1909 these misrepresentations had been spread about in Vienna, and on New Year's Day, 1910, Mahler writes to a friend in the Austrian capital complaining that one of his previous letters had been seriously misunderstood so that innocent and "mortifying" interpretations had been put on it.

One of the dreadful things reported was that his relationship embarrassed him so that he had to take to his bed immediately after them. About this Mahler wrote that he did indeed often go to bed after his rehearsals; he first learned of this "hygienic precaution" from Strauss: it were him splendidly and does him a lot of good. He didn't follow the practice in Vienna simply because he had had no time there to do so.

He has much to do in New York, he writes, but absolutely not too much, as was the case in Vienna. He feels in New York fresher and in better health than for many years. It would be quite out of the question for a man in mind to active work as he is doing and live on his pension from the Austrian Government. He needs, he thinks, more "practical" activity in music to believe what he calls the unshakable going-on in his brain during composition; and the direction of a concert orchestra is just what he had wished for all his life.

Conducting a concert orchestra, he finds, also teaches him many things in orchestral execution useful to him in his compositions. It is entirely different from the technique of the opera; and he is sure that many of his "failures in instrumentation" hitherto have been due to the fact that he had heard music in the whole differ-

Guiomar Novaes, Brazil's Pianist, Returning in Recital.

Fanny Janauschek, ruined by American investments and exiling her life in poverty; Emil Fischer, who went to America with a big German reputation "only to sink to the level of mediocrity"; Rose Sucher, whose star began to set as soon as her American tour was ended; Ottilie Gerade, who lost her fortune in American theatrical ventures; Leopold Damrosch and Anton Seidl, "victims of Mahler's persecution"; Heinrich Conried, victim of the same, and finally Gustav Mahler, crowning example.

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MUSIC

NOTES FROM OTHER CENTRES

MOZART'S "Magic Flute" was produced by the Opera in Paris. By a new translation by J. G. Prod'homme and John Hadley with Marie Chenal as Queen of the Night, Mlle. Ninon Vallin as Pamina, E. Rousselière as Tamino, R. Rouhier as Papageno and Mme. Delmas as Sarastro. An excellent cast was the delivery of the spoken dialogue, entirely spoiled all traditional effect, with but half the spoken dialogue. The Opera Comique, that house that has learned to sweet that it is the only theatre we not forgotten Mozart, so that "Don Pedrillo," "Zaide," "La Sultane" and other works of the kind might have profited by it. Now, however, we learn that Mozart's Radio Station, but the ensemble is distinguished. It is very sound that audition is made to the French publicity of well-known men and well-known institution. The public appreciated charmed.

At the conservatoire, recently, Debussy's cantata "La Damoiselle Elue" was given. It was his first composition and from Rome in 1887, and the institution, from August 2, of no importance. Today it is thought to prologue "Pelléas et Mélisande."

There were two first performances at the Philharmonic concerts: one was songs for four voices by Florent Schmitt and two voices by de Miomandre. The other was "Chanson Montagnarde" and "La Fête du Bûcheron," by Canal. Fragments of an opera.

The members of the Odéonne Orchestra have approved the proposition of Gabriel Pierné, the conductor, to appoint F. Ruhlmann assistant conductor. He is a pupil of Pierné, conductor at the Opera-Comique, and has successfully directed a series of popular concerts in Brussels. The Odéonne Orchestra gives two concerts a week, with different programs that include many novelties.

The City of Paris, whose chief musical activity is to toss pianos, gave an official concert in honor of the centenary of César Franck. It lifted the Odéonne Orchestra, conducted by Pierné, which played the symphony, two of the Beatitudes, a poetic piece called "Psyché," written by Franck in 1888, and finally a chorus, "Soleil," sung by 100 school children. As a certificate that the occasion was official, it was opened by the "Marseillaise" and "La Brabançonne."

The orchestration of Debussy's "Children's Suite," arranged by André Caplet and conducted by him at the Public Concerts on Christmas afternoon, met with great applause and was repeated.

Marthe Chenal, called by some the most beautiful actor in France, made her first appearance of the season at the Opéra Comique in the title of Massenet's "Le Roi d'Ys" and in New Year's Eve sang the title role of "Carmen." During the holidays Chenal was also heard at the Théâtre Femina in a series of performances.

The creation in France of the opera "Armide," of Hasselmans to the poem of Jules Claretie took place at the Grand Théâtre at Bordeaux recently and was the occasion of much applause. Although the work had originally been produced at Monte Carlo by Raoul Gunsbourg, the music had been arranged and the leading role sung by Mlle. Vecla, a protégée of Emma Calvé. At Bordeaux the work was presented in its original form and the leading role was sung by a baritone, M. Bourgeois, in the character of the Knight of the Lily.

Reynaldo Hahn was the recent recital guest at the Sunday afternoon concerts of the American Women's Club at Paris and gave pleasure to a great number of Americans by his interpretation of a number of his own compositions.

"Le Bagagiste" of Rassel is played for the first week in January with Penny Helly in the leading role. Helly will leave Paris in January to sing at Rabat.

Jean Cras, the composer of "Polyphème, a Paris de Paris," a work which is being performed at the Opéra Comique, wrote the opera when he was a naval lieutenant on duty on the Mediterranean. Cras was a pupil of Dupont.

Vladimir Golschmann, director of the concerts known by his name, is giving a series of concerts at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, at a recent concert an "Intermezzo Sinfonico" of Tournemire was given and aroused considerable interest. Robert Schmitz played the middle of the Gedermann concert, and was heard in the Bach "Concerto in F minor," and in "Five Studies for Piano" of Percy Grainger.

Germaine Wilhiks sang the air from "Tchaikowsky au Soleil" at a recent concert given at Salle Gaveau by André Caplet.

Romain Rolland, now famous for his great novel, Jean-Christophe, then for his admirable "Beethoven," "Handel," "History of the Opera," a biography of Handel and studies of music and musicians of former days and of today—has begun a new critical novel. The first volume is entitled "L'Aveuglement" and "Pirandin et Spinoz." follows it.

Victor Tweda, a Belgian musician, director of the Conservatoire of Luxembourg, conducted the Philharmonic Orchestra of Paris in the Gaumont Palace, almost empty of audience. Mr. Tweda, a member of a family very famous in music, from the late Edward J. de Coppet of New York for a piece of chamber music.

At the last concert of the "S. I. M." (the "Société Musicale Indépendante") in Paris, two piano pieces called "Mazurka," were played by E. Robert Schmitz. Marcel de Valois's "Pantinada Martha," for piano by Elvie Gresham, and the piano trio by Ravel were played for the first time in Paris.

Mme. Blanche Marchesi's song recital is passed on the work of one whose knowledge of singing and of vocal works is of the first order.

ENGLAND.

The native of Guy's Hurette of Polly," just produced in London, the opera with which he followed "The Boy," Mr. Hurette is utterly adamant that it has been necessary to make at "adaptation" for modern requirements, an expedient which had not to be resorted to in the case of "The Beggar's Opera." A copy of the history of the music, given several times in Gay's lifetime, in "The Beggar's Opera," his satire is directed against Walpole and the current political system of the day, a subject directly concerning the masses in Paris, on the other hand, Gay writes a more personal satire, and he does it at the more epic because he feels the public to be ready to laugh at him than with him. His results into time are not so much against the body politic as against the Court, and he wants to attract a attention to which he should add a new figure. No wonder Mr. Hurette began to engage the sympathy of George II than Gay not to pay ambitious court to her in the Queen's protection. Unlike Gay, he did not realize that in write Hurette's influence it was Queen who really dominated the King, and that to flagrate the latter was a mistake. Gay promptly paid the price of his indiscretion, and Hurette had his disgrace at Court. His revenge was "Polly," from the opprobrious tone of which it is evident how sting he was for the balmed realization of his faux pas. Hurette squabbles of Mr. and Mrs. Peachum over Polly unfortunately refer to the Queen's jealousy of Mrs. Hurette, and there are many other allusions which must have made it easy for Walpole to persuade the King to prohibit performance.

Four hundred of grand opera might easily advantageously spend an evening or two at "Polly," writes Ernest Newman, but I may say the only effects that it is time to look up the literature of the thing the old operas. The memory is short, and the effects in the very and so forth are mostly another to other that have long ago had whatever freshness they may once have had in them. But little change is over made in the time of Mr. Lewis and Mr. William Nicholson and Mr. Frank Salmon are "The Beggar's Opera," and "Polly." The Beggar's Opera" is well to be perfect a piece of pure

Schubert opera called "Romanze Tries." In New York, adapted from "Des Dreimädelhaus," has been given in London under the title of "Lilac Time." It is a different version, translation and arrangement, made by Eighth adapter. The reception of the new piece in the opening night made its success more probable.

We in England, says The Morning Post, are away from the stress, which resources with our affection for the man and his melodies, and there are many who are unwilling to be forced or cajoled by a sentimental piece, which brings Schubert on to an English stage. The adapters did not begin well when they named it "Lilac Time." Plays about Beethoven, David Garrick and Abraham Lincoln did not appear to suffer from being named after their heroes. Why not "Franz Schubert"?

In the British national opera somewhere in the British capital? It gave "Faust" to "not a large audience" at Covent Garden—"Faust," the author drawn. In its performances of "Hamlet" and Gounod at Covent Garden the part of the Ophelia was taken by Sydney Russell, the first man to sing the part in England. It is said, being the part at the first performance of the opera in Germany it was taken by a "male." Ophelia, with the assistance and approval of the composer.

The "Old Vic" gives from "The Bohemian Girl" to "The Magic Flute" without a quiver, and is successful in both.

Harold Samuels, the English pianist especially noted for his Bach playing, has returned to England from South Africa, where he has been giving concerts.

Speaking of a Bach recital by Harold Samuels, the Times says: "Bach has taken deep hold of the imagination of the people of the time, and there is no need to popularize him; that has been done. What is wanted now is not to make him in any way the standard of performance, and that will be achieved by playing him with all the industry and scholarship at our command."

Harold Henry, the American pianist who appeared in England at Wigmore Hall for the first time, takes a genuine view, thinks The Morning Post, and acquires a vigorous outline appropriately and inappropriately to everything he handles. But his effect with its varying results is never his brother musician. It was of 11 series in the Forgotten Op. 27 Sonata, of Schumann, but was more tolerable in a succession of short pieces by Debussy, Palmgren, and himself.

The unveiling of the bust of the late George Eliza by Vissentine, Lea of Parsifal took place at Queen's Hall on Dec. 28. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and Caroline Sourne, the Earl Dunsigh, Sir Hugh Allen, Sir Walford Davies, and Robert McBean, spoke. The Bach Choir, assisted by members of the Royal Choral Society and the Royal College of Music, sang under the direction of Dr. Vaughan Williams. The bust has been given by the sculptor, Malcolm Robinson, and other American friends, as a token of the "Great Sorrow" at Queen's Hall, Mr. Stravinsky will make his last appearance of the season with the Philharmonic in an all-Wagner program.

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LOCAL PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK.

EUGENE SCHELLING in his series of "three afternoons of piano performance" with the New York Symphony Orchestra, assisting this week at the Town Hall, will perform in all eleven such works by eight composers, a feat of musicianship and memory. For the opening Tuesday matinee, at 4 P. M., his program will be Mozart's concerto in E flat, Chopin's in F minor and Liszt's in E flat. The orchestra will be conducted by Ruth Pelkin.

On the following Tuesday the works are Schumann's concerto in A minor, Franck's "Variations Symphoniques," Paderewski's "Polish Fantasy" in A major and Paderewski's "Polish Fantasy."

The Cleveland Orchestra comes to town this week, adding to the number of New York's musical visitors of the major sort, as it has an special occasions for many years past. Nikolai Sokoloff, the conductor, allows he least led his men here, has imported "overtures on a grand conductor in London.

Rachmaninoff's symphony No. 2, in E minor, Op. 27, heads Mr. Sokoloff's program on Tuesday evening at Carnegie Hall. The list is all modern, including the "Don Juan" of Strauss, Mikhay Ippolitov-Ivanoff's "Caucasian Sketches" and "Bill Bunnell Lifts the Cup." Lord concert manager will play the solo viole d'amour in "La Mort de Tintagiles," by Lekeffre.

Gwen Torpadie sings with the City Symphony Orchestra at the Century this afternoon an air from "Traviata" and a Swedish melody, "When I Was Seventeen," arranged by Kurt Atterberg, chosen under Mr. Fock will play Weber's overture to "Preciosa" and the fifth symphony of Beethoven. Two numbers for horn quartet are Schumann's "Romanzen" and Mendelssohn's "Pastorell," played by Arthur Gerlach, Fred Kiesling, Lucien Nunn and Everett Hewitt.

For the "Pop" concert of Jan. 28, at the Century, Mr. Fock will present a request program. Suggestions may be sent to Arthur J. Cohen, manager, 1 East Forty-second Street, all requests being the name and address of the sender.

Tchaikowsky tills a program by the Philharmonic Orchestra this afternoon in Carnegie Hall, led by Mr. Stransky. The symphonic is Tchaikowsky's fifth and the overture is the Russian composer's "Romeo and Juliet." Leo Schulz will play the "Variations on a Rococo Theme" for cello and orchestra.

William van Hoogstraten will appear as guest conductor of the Philharmonic on Tuesday evening and Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. His program includes Brahms's fourth symphony, Weber's overture to "Preciosa," Mozart's "Eine kleine Nachtmusik" and Liszt's Hungarian rhapsody No. 1.

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NEW SCHOOL OF OPERA IN PARIS.

TO the Aeolian stage with qualifications for an operatic career, the creation of a new school of the opera in Paris by Mme. Florence Leo Hoffmann will be interesting. Now, at the beginning of its first season, any estimate of its significance is necessarily speculative, but the course under which it has been launched, so far as leadership, personnel and quarters are concerned, have been favorable. Mme. Hoffmann, formerly a pupil of Jean de Reszke, moved numerous successes some years ago when she took leading operatic roles in the theatres of both France and Algiers. Since that time she has made more than one of her public make a credifable debut behind the footlights, notable among them being Miss Gail Gardner, who made a noteworthy rise to fame when she appeared in "Traviata" at Ravenna, just before the war, following her debut with successful seasons at San Carlo and Naples. Mme. Hoffmann has procured the best support in every branch of her undertaking and has it housed in quarters at 13 bis Rue Jolliet which are a tribute to her courage as well as to her taste, for they were planned and built by her from the ground up to suit her individual purposes.

The white stone façade of the house indicates at once that here is an artistic, even among the aristocracy of houses that belong to the Parc Monceau quarter. Inside, the impression finds vindication in every subtle nuance of arrangement and decoration. The high walls of the salon are paneled in dark oak, a background for heavy old Italian furniture. A massive table and carved chairs stand beneath a Venetian leaded glass window in one end of the room. I was told of the arrow with which an Italian dealer consented to part with the table—how he came solemnly out to photograph it in the truck that carried it away. There is color in the old Flemish tapestries and the blue and gold brocades, and there is warmth in the wood fire that blazes merrily in the huge Milanese fireplace on Winter days. It is easy to imagine the room as a setting for interesting gatherings and events of the musical world, and already certain prominent figures are finding their way there.

Adjoining the salon is a reception room, white paneled and warm with the mellowed color of sixteenth century rose brocades and two exquisite priest robes draped over the piano. Through tall, bisaid doors and across the entrance hall lies the way to the miniature theatre where Mme. Hoffmann's pupils have their first chance to appear before a formal audience. There is room for as many as seventy-eight. For the decoration of this bonbonière Mme. Hoffmann found the panels in an old Italian church wardrobe, and their design has been carried out carefully in every detail of pit, loges and balcony. Upstairs are Mme. Hoffmann's own apartments, furnished and decorated with the same care and taste. The building went up as she wanted it, despite the countless difficulties of building at present in Paris. The Italian antique furnishings were collected bit by bit during the years she lived in Italy. This is the background with which Mme. Hoffmann is undertaking an enterprise of some twenty years' preparation.

"You may wonder why I am doing this in Paris instead of in America," Mme. Hoffmann said. "Without any lack of patriotism, I can say that the United States is not productive of the tranquil life essential to the developing artist. Moreover, I believe that education should be broadened by a few years of life abroad, and in the case of the young singer who would enter opera this is especially true. A knowledge of foreign languages and of European life is needed in order to portray the characters.

"Then there is the purely practical side of the question. The simplicity and lessened expense of life abroad permit the teacher to ask a smaller fee for instruction. Nine times out of ten the young artist is struggling against all the discouragements of poverty. In fact, I sometimes believe that the drive of poverty greatly contributes to the development of an artist. They can live on next to nothing in Paris, if they have to, whereas the difficulties of living in New York, for instance, are enough to make their task a hopeless one. Poverty may be all right, but too much hardship is destructive.

"There is a third point in favor of beginning a musical career in Europe. When the students are ready to sing there are the small opera houses of the provinces ready to receive them, as well as a public that is sympathetic and appreciative of talents that have not yet reached their maturity, that will tolerate immaturity for the sake of promise. I can see the student's point of view, because I have been through it all myself. I know what they are up against."

Mme. Hoffmann told me of some of the principles to which she attributes her success in teaching. She believes with Jean de Reszke that the same method can never be used with any two pupils, and, consequently, that the technical knowledge of the teacher cannot be too great. On the other hand, she declares that the individual singer needs no detailed study of anatomy, but rather the cultivation of dramatic feeling that gives life to the tones. The teacher may only give guidance in the use of the instrument. "Each student must be carefully guided according to the qualities that are in that particular student's voice. What can be done with one voice would be ruinous to another," Mme. Hoffmann said. "Therefore, I am convinced that not many pupils can be handled at the same time. I am more interested in choosing carefully the material that I work with and carrying it as far as I can with all that I have to put into it than in doing a little with whatever comes to hand."

Mme. Hoffmann came to Paris twenty years ago with Geraldine Farrar and Janet Spencer. They worked and studied together under the best masters. She says that she had a chance to know the methods and to see that some voices were gaining and others were losing ground with study. This interested her to such an extent that when she went to Italy soon afterward her time was devoted as much to reading of the science and art of singing as to her own studies with Tamini. She returned to New York and held a church position there for several years before resuming her study abroad. Then it was as a protégée of M. Reynaldo Hahn, now manager of the Comico Opera, and with his interest she soon became a pupil of de Reszke. Two years later she made her debut in the title role of Massenet's "Manon Lescaut" in the town of Pougues-les-Eaux and found her talent hailed by many critics. She had successful seasons in France and Algiers and continued her successes in operatic work until the war interrupted her musical career.

In 1919 she took his war work as wholly as she had theretofore devoted herself to singing, and was given the Médaille de Reconnaissance by the French Government, in addition to other recognition, in the district where she worked. She held an administrative position with the American Red Cross for some time at Lyons, where a hospital was named for her, and her work was not abandoned even in 1921, when she accepted an invitation from the Prefect of the Nord Department to conduct an exhibition in the devastated regions. When that was concluded she decided not to return to her career on the operatic stage, but to the realization of her old dream of a school.

Associated with Mrs. Hoffmann are M. Dercen, an assistant of M. de Reszke, who toured America with Mme. Emma Calvé; Miss Wolfenbank, the nine-year-old teacher, who numbers Miss Farrar among her successful pupils; Mr. Edwin Wolfe, Associate Director of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, actor and former member of the New York Theatre Guild; Edith Mason Wolfe, his wife, an actress. Mr. Wolfe will give instruction in the psychology of acting, and Mrs. Wolfe will give physical culture training.

Mrs. Hoffmann returned to Paris in September from her Summer camp in the Adirondacks, where she tries out students who come to her for instruction and gives them their first idea of the line of work necessary for those who aim at success in singing. When she returned this Autumn to Paris she brought with her Miss Alice Mock of California, who, after studying with Mrs. Hoffmann in Paris last Winter, developed exquisite quality and wide range of tone that brought her encouragement from M. de Reszke to continue her work here. Also accompanying Mrs. Hoffmann was Miss Helen Daniel of Chicago, who has already won considerable attention at the Cincinnati Conservatory, where she was chosen after six months' study to do a leading role. When she was only 18 years of age her voice and dramatic ability impressed Signor Campanari, who offered her work then and there, but she was persuaded against beginning a professional career at that time by artists interested in her. After being recalled for a second audition by M. Gatti-Casazza, recently, in New York, she was advised by him to study abroad. The school in Paris, though it has but scarcely launched on its course, seems to have every promise of a spectacular future.

READY FOR FASCISTI.

THAT the Belgian Socialists and labor unionists are ready to repel any would-be emulators of the Italian Fascisti is the declaration of Auguste Dewinne, a veteran labor parliamentarian, writing in a recent issue of La Peuple, the official Belgian Socialist organ.

"Today none of our members still fail to discern any sign of the danger of Fascismo on the Belgian horizon," he said. "They rely on the great numbers of our trade unionists, co-operators and mutualists. They point out that the treasuries of our organizations are bulging with funds running into the millions

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ART

SOME OF THE MIDWINTER EXHIBITIONS, PAINTINGS, PRINTS, SCULPTURE

THE National Art Gallerie are holding their annual prize exhibition until Feb. 10. The prize winners are in the classic style.

If you see the pictures in the public rooms you'll. With the publishers your books are chosen when you write enough of them for one to sell the others. And similarly is helpful. Mr. Ignon's portrait of Paul Rosbacher holds attention exhibited likenesses, has an arresting display of personality, and also has the slightly nibbled outline which contrasts to a masterpiece. Ernest Blumenschein's "The Gift," is one of his quite dull arrangements that seem headed upon an equal picture. Let us say open more—fifty times is not too often—that the time is ripe a little envelope for an American Indian play with stage sets as explicit and decorative as this. It would be the first step toward the real thing in American Indian drama. Edward Chavez's "Morning Blue" is a beautiful picture. Seeing it again among group positive impression. Its constant admirers will not regard the title, which seems to account for the dimness of the colors, but they may wonder if the artist is not in some danger of losing his significant way in these persistent colors. If he is not in some danger of confining his conceptions within a too restricted range. Nevertheless, the harmony, is not to be recognized only in regions where it is rare, but it really furnishes best upon a robust diet of reality.

Paintings of Spain.

In the larger room of the Milch Galleries are William J. Potter's Spanish pictures, mellow and strong in color, generally dulled with brooding glow like the old stained glass and the old tapestries. The sense of structure and the desire to let the structure be seen are strong with the accomplished and courageous artist. His variety "Porta Pi" his yellow and red "St. Nicolas, Segovia," his richly dyed "Golden Cathedral," so called because early in its history the stone of which it was made actually did turn to a golden hue, his Mallorca subjects, are of the usual splendor. The tranquillity of the Mallorca scenes is in striking contrast, the old gray houses of the French Saint Jacques and the church on the hill where the women go to pray for those at sea having a peculiar quiet depth of tone. The "Toronto, Mallorca" of the catalogue is not in the exhibition, having been bought for and sent to the Brown Institute by a collector who is making a specialty of giving to the smaller museums.

Exhibition of Rare Japanese Prints.

The Grolier Club is preparing an exhibition of Japanese prints from the collections of their members. Only about 125 examples will be shown, and these will be of the rarest quality. Beginning with the Primitives, the group will end before taking in Hokusai and the landscape school.

At the Anderson Galleries.

In one room of the Anderson Galleries half a dozen pictures are exhibiting their work through Jan. 27. Dean Kirsch is the most modern of the group, with her decorative arrangement of figure and background in "The Chinese Tapestry." Lionel Dupont's "Hill of the Dream" are finally in the sentiment of the mid century, very engaging little transcriptions of Antique color. Charles F. Ayars, Bernard Frith, Edith Farnsworth Birdsall and Gustave Wolff are the other exhibitors. In the second room E. Sophronisba Hoopingarner's exhibition is continued for two weeks. Her earlier paintings, "The Lunch Hour," "Dutch Peasants," "Fish and Potatoes," are in the dark usually from which pulpitum rise today as from the plaque, and which, when it expresses to perfection a talent as Miss Hoopingarner's, gives a much greater pleasure than the raw modern palette is able to give, unless a master of color uses it—which, of course, it cannot to be sure. The later canvases, painted in a much lighter key, are less impressive.

A wall is given in one of the rooms to the beautiful decorations for parents and children's rooms by Julia Dunlap. Most of the subjects are flowers, and the artist is quite unfailingly original in her arrangements of the simple field and garden blossoms familiar to us all, plus Indian Pipes. A lunette of cornflowers, daisies, clover and other blossoms against a background of hazed gold is at once freshly realistic and singularly formal. A panel of morning glories is slightly less successful in the rendering of the individual forms, but not less happy in design. A new version of the old beloved "Pink Asters" and "Wide Awake" of mid-Victorian bedrooms is achieved with a delightfully energetic youngster in the leading part.

Competition for Opera Stage Setting Designs.

The Boy Grand Opera Company, under the auspices of Gorham Bond, Inc., New York City, announces a competition for the designs of stage settings for any one of the following operas: "Alda," "Carmen," "Faust" and "Rigoletto." Four prizes will be awarded. First prize will be $100, second, $75; third, $50, and fourth, $25. The judges will be Herman Bel Geddes, Robert Edmond Jones, Hugo Riesenfeld, Nicholas Rastich, Joseph Urban and Jonathan Sturn.

At the Art Centre.

An exhibition of theatrical designs and compositions by Ingeborg Rasmussen will be shown at the Art Centre until Feb. 1. This exhibition includes a number of delightful designs for the settings used in the Greenwich Village Follies for 1922, several theatrical curtain designs and a number of settings for plays. Mrs. Rasmussen, who studied painting in Stockholm and at the Art Leagues in New York, has exhibited with the Independents for the past two years. She has now definitely turned her attention to the designing of stage settings and costumes.

The New York School of Fine and Applied Art is showing at the Art Centre until Jan. 27 an interesting exhibition of work done in its Paris studios, with a limited number of studies done in the New York school. The particular interest of this exhibition lies in its very definite aims. It seeks first to show the necessity for artistic quality in the practical art professions, and second to show the value of museum research study in obtaining appealing material for original design in any field.

In addition to the eight-week water color studies and architectural drawings listed in the catalogue, there are shown portfolios of empty color studies for medium design, interior decorations and advertisements. This exhibition is open to the public from 10 to 6 daily, on Sunday afternoons and Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Sculpture by Hanna Matthews Bryant and Paintings by Dorothy Randolph Byard.

At the Kingore Galleries two unusually interesting exhibitions are open until Feb. 2. Sculpture by Hanna Matthews Bryant is in the further gallery. This gifted artist has striven with many others to express color in stone through the modulation of shadow and light. Her work is subtle and her forms graceful, but a quality more desirable than subtlety or grace is due to her admirable understanding of the material in which she works. A bowl cut from a block of marble and chiselled in low relief is a fine example of her technical care in making each detail add to the general harmony, and also express the spirit of the stone. The full length nude figures are finest in contour and suitable to surface.

The paintings by Dorothy Randolph Byard are free interpretations of character in pigment heavily worked, and leaving plenty of room for the play of air between the brushstrokes. "The Gossip" and "The Gilded Schoolgirl" are vigorous character studies, and "The Peasant" is a still more successful portrait of a personality. The note of musical gayety in much of the work, as rare as it is agreeable, has something to do with its charm.

The Annual Auction Sale at Salmagundi.

Every year the Salmagundi Club has a sale of pictures contributed by the artist members for the benefit of the club's entertainment fund. The club announces that it is a fifty-fifty sale, half going to the painter and half to the club, and continues "These auctions have become quite an institution in the last years, and they are unique in the fact that the pictures are purchased by members, who, if not as skilled as Mr. Kirby and his auctioneers, are sure to spend a lot of real and hard money for with their fellow-painters. Last year fifteen were admitted to the sale, and the result was so good that they are to grace the sale again this year. The show opens on Jan. 27 and will be on until Feb. 3, the last night of the auction. There are three nights for the sale, beginning at 8 o'clock on the evenings of Feb. 1, 2 and 3."

Etchings and Drawings by Robert F. Logan.

Through January Robert F. Logan will show his etchings and silver point drawings at the Kennedy Galleries. Mr. Logan was born in Western Canada of an old Scottish family and something of his ancestry shows in the remarkable clarity and unemotional statement of his work. The quality may not charmed by the studies made in Turkish, Syrian and Nile, and of course, not at all by his familiarity with French art. The etchings are all of French subjects, differing in better than his "Port Noel, Paris," with its subtlety of structure and the exquisite unemployed design. "Notre Dame, Paris, From the Garden of St. Julien le Pauvre" also is interesting in the new point of view from which a world-over favorite of artists is seen. French Gothic and French architecture are bewildered with a Scottish formality that accords with the spirit of France. The ruined church at Anlay where the Sabines troops first went into action, is one of the interesting plates not only from its importance as an historical record but from the sympathy and zest with which the record has been made. It escapes from the sensitiveness sometimes overstrained of the artist's manner and hints at emotional expansion of a more splendid to poetic question.

Paintings by George and H. Amiard Oberteuffer.

The exhibitions at the Arlington Galleries for the rest of the month consists of paintings and pastels by George and Mme. Oberteuffer. George Oberteuffer's group includes the Wisconsin landscapes by which he has been so favorably known in recent years as well as a number of Paris subjects equally true to the spirit of place and free in rendering. Mme. Oberteuffer is uniformly skilful in her handling of her material, but her pastels are the most interesting things in the present exhibition. It is rare in the modern use of pastel to find so much breadth united to delicacy. The paper ground is not permitted to say much for itself, but in covering it the artist has managed to preserve freshness of color and support an unusual surface, to small triumph.

Etchings and Drypoints by James Kelley.

At the Kneeland Galleries the Frick Room is given to an exhibition of etchings and drypoints by James Kelley, which includes many of the Jerusalem subjects of two years ago and two or three of the subjects of last year, "Mardell," "Brightlingsea," and "Hard in the Press." The clever little foreword to the catalogue informs the public that Kelley never sets an old plate or any other plates until he was 35 years old, when was remade the acquaintance on subjects. In the public library he learned the principles of etching from an English translation of Maurice Lalanne's book on that art. When he was 15 years he did the plate, "Boys Fishing," the second plate in his career as an etcher. A proof is in the exhibition.

Paintings by Howard Cushing.

At the Century Club the art of Howard Cushing that caused not long ago startling in its bold decorative quality is now showing the refinement of its color and the richness of its pattern. Curiously aristocratic decoration in the presence of a cripple of brilliant essays toward the arts of peasant or pagan or savage or mediæval. Nothing of any of these in the quiet little figures in their beautiful green against upon satin sofas by the side of Chinese porcelains. Observe the portrait of a woman holding a parroquet, how little is made of the green bird, how much of the woman. Many of the technical triumphs stand the test of time. None of the recent discoveries in art have made it easier to paint yellow against yellow, adding rose and produce a lovely harmony. In centuries the artist will hold here the place of Alfred Stevens among the Bourgeoisie. Stevens always scorned a shop-made gown or a commonplace bit of trimming. He borrowed from his friends in court circles wonderful creations that were built for all time. It is the same with Cushing's portraits and figure subjects. They are beyond fashion, and the painting of them becomes art interpreting art. All that is lacking is the stir of life.

Paintings by Harry L. Hoffman.

At the Folsom Galleries Harry L. Hoffman has deserted his underseas realm and is showing simple country landscapes into which he has put study and feeling. His "Late Summer Twilight" and "An August Tapestry" have delightful qualities, and the sky in "The Last Half Hour" is quite the best thing he has done, a very difficult sky to paint convincingly. The exhibition will be open through January.

ART NOTES: HOME AN` FOREIGN

Three newly arranged galleries have been opened at the Detroit Museum, showing in a reduced scale the intended arrangement in the European wing of the new building where painting, sculpture and decorative arts will be shown in period rooms in chronological order. The Gothic Gallery contains in addition to textiles, furniture and sculpture, one large picture which shows in its brilliant color and strong design the Gothic ideals, religious and decorative, in painting, to which imitation of nature was subordinated. Dr. Valentiner in the Bulletin adds: "It is interesting to know that this painting, representing the Crucifixion, was executed in the 15th century in Bavaria, not far from Oberammergau, where in the Passion Plays we find a survival of a similar impure religious sentiment and, in the staging, a similar clear mountain atmosphere from which richly contrasted figures stand out in sharp outlines as in this picture which Ralph H. Booth, President of the Art Commission, has presented."

The Louvre has come into possession of eight pastels and drawings by Degas which have been installed in the former gallery of portraiture. They come from the Marcel Bing legacy and were chosen by the executors, Raymond Koechlin and Gaston Migeon. The choice has been illustrially applauded by the critics. A large "Femme a un tulipe" represents the style of the past twenty years. Two or three drawings of a singer and of young women belong to the early years, and what is still to be a marvelous portrait of a woman trying her bonnet strings represents the interval between the pastel studied done in the manner of Ingres and the powerful realizations of the latest period.

A transit to the Société des Artistes Français. A talented painter, M. Blatgen, has gathered about him some sixty members of the society in order to register a protest against the manner in which the committee regulating the destinies of the society does its work. Repeated tariff is found with the members of the jury who are at the head of singlers for sending their pupils into the Salon exhibitions. At the last salon four professors succeeded in getting 240 of their pupils admitted. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts had been appealed to but probably will keep his hands off, as the State has put the affairs of the salons into the hands of the artists and no interference is permitted in these family affairs.

Martha Walter is showing her recent painting of Mills Island for the first time in America at the Chicago Art Institute, following their exhibition in Paris at the George Petit Gallerie, where they met with great success. There are twenty-six pictures. The Art Institute Letter says of them:

"The backgrounds are made up of Irish, Russian, Chinese, Dalmatian, Greek, Italian, Hungarian, Slavic, Jews, Spaniards and other European nationalities. It can be imagined what a field for color expression, especially in the photographic contrasts of these backgrounds, Miss Mills' efforts. And Miss Walter has made good use of her opportunities. She has been given to more vivid, brilliant color, finer composition and the feeling of bewilderment that people experience in strange places."

Sargent's portraits of the Wertheimer family recently acquired by England have been placed on view in the National Gallery in a small room with a few portraits of the English school as neighbors. The director of the gallery has wished to test Sargent's genius by this juxtaposition with Reynolds, Gainsborough, Lawrence, Dowling, Opie and others.

According to The London Times the American artist brilliantly affirms his right to live among the masters. The Tribune writer adds to his account of the individual portraits as they appear in these surroundings:

"There are more than a group of finely portraits and something besides a little set of great masterpieces of painting. They illustrate an epoch and a set in that epoch. The beauty of most of the subjects, the character of all, their obvious wealth, their absorbing ability and life, the exquisite works of art, pots and accessories in general with which they are surrounded, make documents which the historian will prize, and perhaps the artist will not disdain to pick at. And the set is an acquisition of almost invaluable value to the national collections and a great monument to the genius who painted it."

The Albright Art Gallery at Buffalo is holding an exhibition of tapestries lent by Jacques Seligman of Paris, also paintings by William M. Chase and George H. Clements and a group of fifteen portraits by H. Harris Brown.

E. Blodgett Dibble has written to The London Morning Post considering the difficulties he has experienced in painting in water-color in India. In one respect, working there is comfortable, as you drive everywhere and carry your traps with you, and your Chokrah remains guard while you are painting to ward off annoyance from bystanders. It is necessary to find shade in which to sit while painting, as no umbrella is proof against the Indian sun, and even in the shade it is only possible to work for a short time in account of the intense heat. The artist adds to his account a few technical hints to artists:

"Apart from heat, dust, ants, flies and mirrors, the water-color artist's chief difficulties in India arise in connection with his materials. Mixtures dries so quickly that washes are difficult; the atmosphere, the brush sometimes glides on to the paper. Glycerine in the water would be a remedy, but glycerine is unknown a greater risk of mildew, and mildew is in India a very real danger. The best also affords some pigments in an annoying manner. Several, including viridian, new green and liquid green, crumble into colored sandy grit, which gets into other pans and contaminates, while others, especially cerulean and green and lamp black, become hard as iron and resist all your attempts to get a breakfast of color. When not in use the mixing brushes are apt to be eaten by beasts of some sort, whatever may generally hazed. Tube colors are, on the whole, best, but there is a much larger percentage of loss from tubes that dry up and become useless."

Sir Claude Phillips, in The London Daily Telegraph, reviews the national losses and gains of England during the last year and bitterly laments the passing of many treasures into American collections. However, 1922 has not been quite as bad as the previous year. He says:

"We have had no such shattering sight as the march past Gainsborough's 'Blue Boy' of a multitude which, moved by nothing more than a mild curiosity, hardly looked at the treasure which it was far over to lose. In April Mr. Frank Rinder purchased for the National Gallery of Victoria (Melbourne) Van Dyck's sumptuous "Rachel de Ruvigny, Countess of Southampton," one of the master's great showpieces, and far superior in quality to the two other examples of the same picture, of which one is at Althorp, in the Spencer collection, and the other in that of the Duke of Portland. The Bible Agony in the Garden," by Raphael, which was bought by Sir Joseph Duveen from the Burdett-Coutts collection, is in New York, but forgive present, as the owners inform us, remains unsold. Its natural place would be in the Metropolitan Museum of New York, to which was presented by the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan, the great altarpiece by Raphael, "The Madonna of the Nuns of Saint Antonio," of which this "Agony in the Garden" is a fragment. An irreparable loss is that of the famous "Sir Walter Scott," by Raeburn, which was the most important picture in the Burdett-Coutts sale, and should surely — at whatever cost—have been secured for the National Gallery of Scotland. It went, however, to Messrs. Knoedler & Co. of London and New York, who sold it to Mr. Harding, an American collector. This is almost as great a misfortune as the loss some years ago of the portrait of Sir Thomas More, by Holbein, which was at one time in the Hinth collection, and finally passed into the Frick collection at New York."

The current issue of The Arts has a long and fully illustrated article on the Barnes Foundation at Merion, Pa., the first announcement of which Dr. Barnes authorized them to make. The establishment of a museum for modern art endowed with $6,000,000 by a single collector, and having its charter from the State as an educational institution, is an event that would be interesting at any time, but is rather especially interesting now that so many of our younger artists are inclined to start with Cezanne and work forward, not back. The idea back of the new museum is that the public should know the work of the men who have "changed the course of art since Impressionism." The buildings will be located on a twelve-acre tract of land laid out forty years ago by Joseph Lapidus. Where, a connoisseur in wine, and is said to contain what is perhaps the best private collection of rare specimen wines in America. "This shortness," Dr. Barnes is quoted as saying, "will be utilized by the University of Pennsylvania as a means of spreading knowledge to those people who believe better efforts can be obtained in American landscapes by the study and cultivation of such knowledge to our shortcomings will affect."

Law's Delay; New Effort to End 26,000 Cases Await Supreme Court

By I. MONTGOMERY LEVY,
Temporary Chairman, Committee for the Elimination of the Law's Delays.

THE immediate and whole-hearted response to a suggestion that a committee of lawyers and business men be formed for work toward some system of eliminating the serious delay in court trials influences the realized evils of this situation. It is a matter, I am convinced, which needs the attention of every citizen of the State, both for his own protection and for the protection of the State itself. Moreover, it proves that co-operation can be secured from representative men and women in the support of any effort which the State may make toward finding a remedy.

In a communication I received from Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court upholding this work of the committee, Mr. Taft said: "Of course I am in favor of every movement which shall make for expedition in the administration of justice. That is one of the great needs of our present day. The aid must be found chiefly in new legislation and in increasing the power of the courts to speed litigation by rules of procedure, and giving greater elasticity to the statutory machinery now provided."

The fact that we have 26,000 cases in the Supreme Court awaiting trial and that it takes almost two and one-half years in that court to try a case is, in itself a situation which is appalling to any one with a sense of justice.

The replies to letters which I have sent asking representative persons to serve on a committee for an examination into ways and means of meeting the problem were not only almost unanimous in their acceptance of place on the committee but signified that every one of those addressed had been giving thought to the needs of just such a movement. The proposed ways in which the acute congestion of the courts might be alleviated and delays minimized include the possibility of adopting a rule by which three-fourths instead of an unanimous jury vote be sufficient to decide a case; the lengthening of the hours of work on the part of the judges; a widening of the powers of arbitration; enlarging the scope of referees' power and the appointment of numbers of referees sufficient to make the greatest possible use of that power; the appointment by the Governor of a committee of capable men and women to organize into the whole question, and report recommendations, which should be written into the laws of our State and the increase in the numbers of Supreme Court Judges.

Most Practical Plan.

This last plan is the most practical for prompt relief and consequently should be the one for immediate action. A recommendation has been made that the number of judges on our Supreme bench be increased from thirty-two to thirty-eight. It was about twenty years ago that the present number of thirty-two were allowed and apportioned, and we have kept on with that same inadequate number ever since. It is interesting to note that under the constitution, a Supreme Court judge is allowed for every 60,000 of the population in the outlying districts and only one for every 80,000 in New York City. Originally, this may have been sound, but today New York City has, because of its commercial importance, an amount of litigation altogether out of proportion to its population, and, consequently, the appointment of judges should be reversed between it and the more purely residence districts.

Regardless of how great the opportunity for the appeal to arbitration, litigants do not take advantage of it. If they want to arbitrate, it is unnecessary for them to appeal to any board. The general feeling on the part of both sides to a lawsuit seems to be that they are not willing to trust their fortune to any decision outside of the machinery established by law for the settling of their disputes. The very fact that they gain two and a half years in court delays is often sufficiently reason for one side to prefer going to court in order to postpone settlement. The change in the jury system is looked upon with doubt and with some degree of fear. "Trial by jury" is one of our most boasted institutions. The average American is adverse at any thought of weakening it or of tampering with it in any way. If one-fourth of a jury hold out against the other three-fourths, it is doubtful if the loser of the suit ever would be entirely satisfied with the trial which had been given him and his cause.

The Bewildered Layman.

Legal and court machinery is more or less of a mystery to the average layman. Demagogic attacks which have been made from time to time upon the courts have increased his lack of understanding it. Delays in securing justice have sometimes embittered him against it, and have made him doubt that justice itself had the high place there which he had been taught to believe it held. This is a dangerous condition. Doubt of the workings of the law leads to disrespect of the law itself. Doubt of the courts leads to doubt and disrespect toward government. This is a time when every possible effort should be made by every patriotic citizen to bolster the faith of the American people in their own Government. No one move could be more valuable toward effecting this than to clear away these doubts and resentment of the courts, engendered by the seemingly unnecessary slowness with which their mills operate.

It is important that this truth be known—that delays are not due to negligence or to lack of appreciation of a court's duty of service; that the courts are even more anxious than are any litigants that cases be disposed of and justice done immediately enough to make the justice real. Justice is not very real if it is so long in coming that injustice has had time to exist and injure a man's life and prosperity during months and even years.

An investigating committee would give due public notice of the reasons why our courts with too few judges to take care of the cases brought before them cannot function with the immediacy demanded by justice, and the people would be reassured in their faith in our courts and our laws, when action followed through the law-determining branch of our Government. But for immediate relief, the increase in the Supreme Court bench is the thing. Other measures can follow after due consideration.

Our Government by established more than one precedent for creating a new authority to act in times of emergencies in order to provide distribution of some necessity of life. The appointment of a fuel administrator is one example of such action. When the coal supplies were so low this Fall that official action was needed in order to insure every one's receiving an amount sufficient to prevent suffering from cold, the State appointed a fuel administrator. Justice is as important to the people as fuel. The necessity for State action to insure its reaching the people promptly is fully as great.

The chief distinction between government under civilization and in mediæval times is that the latter functions under the law and all abide by it. If the law fails, as it does, chaos results, and then despotism takes hold, as in the dark ages before civilization had developed law as the method of government.

Among those who have already accepted membership on the committee are: Samuel Untermyer, Frederic R. Coudert, Leonard M. Wallstein, Magistrate Charles A. Oberwager, George Gordon Battle, Herbert Pell Jr., Nathaniel Phillips, Louis Wiley, Robert Adamson, Charles L. Bernheimer, Professor I. Maurice Wormser, Colonel M. Friedman, Abram I. Elkus, Thomas W. Churchill, Spurgeo L. Whitcrop Jr., Herman Metz and Chief Justice Peter Schmuck.

POLAND'S SUGAR OUTPUT.

When the sugar industry is restored to its prewar capacity in Poland, it will be the second largest sugar-producing country in Europe and the sixth largest in the world. At present, however, the effects of the war are still so serious that for the season 1921-1922 only about one-fourth of the normal quantity of sugar was produced, states the Polish Bureau of Information in the United States, which placed Poland twenty-third among the world's sugar-producing countries.

There are at present thirty-six sugar factories in operation in Poland, of which forty are located in former Congress Poland, a twenty-four in Posnania and two in Galicia.

The total sugar production for Poland, or rather the areas that have now been freed from Russian, Prussian and Austrian rule and joined together in a reunited Poland, was slightly in excess of 200,000 tons. Of this, about 200,000 tons were consumed in Poland. Owing to the agricultural and refining difficulties brought on by the war, the production in 1919-1920 was only 14 per cent. of normal. In 1920-1921 it was 27 per cent. of normal. The present season promises to come much nearer the school, although it will still be far from the 1913 mark. In 1913 it was about 1,000,000 tons.

German Paper in China.

WITH the intention of serving as a link between Germany and China in a scientific, technical and cultural sense, the Deutsche China-Nachrichten has been launched in Shanghai. It is a weekly, the first German newspaper to appear in China since the suppression of its predecessors during the World War. It has a Chinese and an American section.

Not the Real Trotsky.

WHEN a police agent in Lodz heard heard a group of guests in a corner of the main room raise shouts of "Hurrah for Trotsky!" she telephoned headquarters. Within a few minutes a squad of police gathered in the room or less hilarious guests. There it was brought out that the cheers had not been for the Soviet Minister of Defense, but the guest of honor.

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First aid to the fashionable women of not unlimited means.

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You need not bother to write a letter. The coupon opposite will do, and is easier and quicker. With one stroke of the pen, you will solve your entire clothes problem for the coming spring and summer. Sign, tear off and mail the coupon now.

SOCIETY CURRENT DOINGS

THE mid-Winter social season has reached the height of popularity, and there promises to be a rush of fashionable entertainments within the next three weeks before the dark days of Lent set in.

Last week was marked by many dances. This popular form of amusement never ceases to attract. Supper dances seem to be at their crest of popularity, and the old-fashioned ball is taking a back seat. A revival of some of the traditional glories of Bygone Days will occur at the annual Charity Ball, to be held this year on Feb. 6 at the Waldorf-Astoria, although the grand march and the wandering Boy accompanied the only surviving fashions of other days.

The brief season of pre-Lenten weddings will start in this week. Romance seems to be in the air. It was a mad romance, they say, that came to light with the announcement of the engagement of the Duke of York, second son of King George, to Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne. It is said the Duke had to "pop" the question three times before he succeeded in getting "yes" for an answer.

Facts relating to the marriage of Miss Beatrice Gibson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Benjamin of this city, to Commander Charles Aubrey Cartwright, R. N., have been received from abroad.

The ceremony took place on Dec. 1, in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Paris, and only the bride's parents and a few friends were at the marriage. Commander and Mrs. Cartwright will be at Malta after Jan. 21, as the Commander is attached to the Mediterranean fleet. They have been spending a part of their honeymoon at Monte Carlo, where Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont have been among the recent visitors at the Hotel de Paris.

Commander Cartwright belongs to an old Northamptonshire County family, and has had a distinguished career as a naval officer. He has been serving in the Intelligence Division of the Admiralty for the last two years, and has just been appointed to command of the Hyacinth, the dispatch vessel belonging to Sir Oswald de R. Brock, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean fleet.

Commander Cartwright's cousin, Sir Fairfax Cartwright of Aynho, was Ambassador to Vienna from 1907 to 1913. In Northamptonshire the Cartwrights have for many than two hundred years had what might almost be called a monopoly of the seat in the House of Commons for South Northamptonshire. Another cousin, Lady Sybil Graham, daughter of the Earl of Bradford, is the wife of the present British Ambassador to Rome.

Tomorrow, in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Miss Marie R. Lanvin, daughter of Mrs. Henry J. Lanvin of 20 East Sixty-fifth Street, will be married to Thomas A. Conners. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock, and will be followed by a reception at Sherry's.

Mrs. Philip Burke is to be matron of honor, and the other attendants will include Mrs. Hewlett Johnson, Mrs. Walter Schaffer, Mrs. Harry Reynolds of Boston, and the Misses Ellen Mackay, Mary Lanihert and Betty Jackson. Peter Bigger and James Bigger, cousins of the bride, will be pages, and young Miss Louise Bigger flower girl. Philip Conners is to be best man for his brother.

The marriage of Miss Jane Brush, daughter of George De Forest Brush, the painter, and Winslow Shelby Craven, will be celebrated tomorrow in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church. Mr. Craven is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Craven of Huntington, N. Y. The bride-elect is a sister of Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce, Jr.

On Wednesday occurs the wedding of Miss Louise Bunker Lutz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Erskine Hazard Lutz, of Brooklyn, to Peter Bedford, which is to be solemnized in St. Thomas's Church, with a reception following at the Hotel Chatham for a thousand guests.

Mrs. Harold O'Brien Butler, widow of Pierce H. Butler, and Gerald Dempsey of Boston, are to be married on Thursday in this city. It will be a small and quiet wedding, with only relatives and a few intimate friends in attendance. Mrs. Butler's husband died in the war. She is a daughter of Senator Justice Morgan J. O'Brien.

Miss Marguerite Elliott, daughter of Robert H. K. and Frances Bogert Elliott of 21 Locust street, Flushing, L. I., is to be married to William H. P. Townsend of Overbrook, Penn., on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 27, at St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing.

Miss Elliott's parents are members of two of the oldest families in Flushing, tracing their ancestry back to the early settlers of the old Long Island town.

Debutante parties continue to attract the young people, although they are fast diminishing in numbers. Still, some very interesting functions for the Winter's hops are yet to come.

Assistant Attorney General and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, are to give a dance at the Ritz-Carlton on Jan. 31. It was planned to have this dance early last month, but it was postponed.

Mrs. William Wills Bevin is giving a dinner dance at Sherry's on Friday, Feb. 2, for her niece, Miss Sibyl Bliss.

Of course, the Junior League entertainment tops the debutante program, and the fashionable world is busily awaiting the production of the "Gay Premieres," at the Waldorf-Astoria, on the nights of Jan. 30, 31 and Feb. 1.

Tickets for all three performances are now on sale at 6 East Forty-fifth Street, and a new office has been opened at the Waldorf-Astoria for the advance sale.

A new number has been added to the entertainment. This is a Russian dance, to be given by Miss Ella Baker and Miss Peggy Parsons. The show itself is under the direction of Rodgers.

It has been announced that much of the embellishment of the entertainment has been done by the well-known painter and sculpt, Frederick H. Cheneweight. C. Frederick Brownlee has the written music and lyrics for the show.

There is an imposing list of girls who will sell programs. Among the boxholders are Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. W. Gaudley Lowe, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. Walter P. Bliss, Mrs. Robert S. Brewster, Mrs. Walter G. Ladd, Mrs. Charles H. Coster, Mrs. Henry White, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Robert Pulitzer, Mrs. Edward Dudley Keene, Mrs. Edward R. Stettheimer, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Ellwood Judge, Mrs. W. Wardell Stillman, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. Joseph Wilmer, Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley, Mrs. George C. Baker, Mrs. Paul Cravath, Mrs. George E. Brown, Miss Mary M. Olcott, Mrs. Cecil de Coppet, Mrs. Henry Gilbert, Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., Mrs. John Hilles, Mrs. John A. Mitchell, Mrs. George R. Ford, Jr., Mrs. John T. Terry and Mrs. William Gilmore Thompson.

Mrs. John Hunter, the former Miss Adelaide Sedgwick, is responsible, as Chairman of the Program, or Diversion Committee, for the Charity Ball of this year. She will have a committee of not far from one hundred of the younger girls of society, including the debutantes.

Two other important announcements have just been made. One is that this year, for the first time in the ball's history, there will be a complete book, very attractive in make-up. It is now in the course of distribution. It will be sold on the evening of the ball, Feb. 6, by Mrs. Hunter's committee. A feature of it is to be a complete history of the Charity Ball from its beginnings, in 1887, a record full of romance and of personalities of New York for three generations. The late Edward VII, of England, when Prince of Wales, in the early eighties, when visiting in this country was a guest at the ball. The first Cornelius Vanderbilt for many years led the grand march. Mrs. Gerard, Sergeant Ambassador Gerard's mother, was for years one of the ball's chief committees. Mrs. William Astor, during the days of her rule, delivered the members to society that, under no circumstances, should any other function be planned for Charity Ball night. Scores of personalities like these will make up the historical story in the souvenir booklet.

Among the boxholders to date are Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, Mrs. F. Ambrose de Peyster, Mrs. Lewis L. Gillespie, Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee, Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, Mrs. John Sanford, Mrs. Charles H. Senff, Mrs. W. Gaudley Lowe, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. James Watson Gerard, Mrs. Charles E. Mitchell, Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. Frank C. Bowman Page, Mrs. George F. Baker Jr., Mrs. John W. Davis, Mrs. John Hunter, Mrs. Jacques Cartier, Miss de Peyster, Mrs. Thomas Hoyt, Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold.

Also Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. J. Arthur Brooks, Mrs. Bertram H. Borden, Mrs. Francis X. Whitehouse, Mrs. F. Kingsbury Curtis, Mrs. Barton Copler, Mrs. Philip G. Gossler, Mrs. Leslie C. Bruce, Mrs. Matthew R. De Witt, Miss Ethel Sabrinskie, Mrs. Charles Henry Roberts, Mrs. Malcolm D. Whitman, Mrs. Edward F. Hutton, Mrs. Charles Blythe Scott, Mrs. Harry T. S. Green, Mrs. Russell Hopkins, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Dr. Edward H. Pendon, Stephen C. Millett and John Greenleigh.

Unusual interest is being shown this year by the younger set in the annual concert of the Yale Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs, which will be held at the Plaza on Friday evening, Jan. 26. As last year, the concert will be followed by a dance given under the auspices of the Yale Club. This is the only opportunity for Yale families in New York to gather socially, and it has the endorsement of the university and faculty authorities.

The committee in charge is made up of James C. Auchincloss, '93, Chairman; Courtlandt D. Barnes, '97, Samuel Sidney Cole, '99, Charles D. Dickey Jr., '03, Harry G. Hult, '08, and Morris K. Jesup, '93.

The following are assisting the committee: Mrs. Charles D. Dickey Jr., Chairman, Miss Annie Burr Auchincloss, Mrs. James C. Auchincloss, Mrs. James L. Banks Jr., Miss Juliet Bell, Bradley, Miss Sarah T. Bulkley, Mrs. John W. Cadden, Mrs. Samuel Sidney Cole, Mrs. Reginald Coombs, Mrs. Douglas Gibbons, Mrs. Lyttleton R. F. Gould, Mrs. Morris Hadley, Mrs. E. Roland Harriman, Mrs. John W. Hayden, Miss Eleanor Hurd, Mrs. George deF. Lord, Mrs. Robert A. Lovett, Mrs. Seth Low, Miss Madeleine Lynch, Mrs. Huntington Lyman, Mrs. Randall H. Macdonald, Mrs. Coleman B. McGiveron, Mrs. Kenneth O'Brien, Miss Margaret Parks, Mrs. Charles Pratt, Mrs. William Rose Proctor Jr., Mrs. Albin C. Swanson, Mrs. Henry C. Taylor, Mrs. Melville D. Troendale, Mrs. Samuel Shaw Walker, Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb and Mrs. Arnold Whitridge.

Henry Clapp Smith's new farce, entitled "Junk," is to be presented by the Amateur Comedy Club for the first time on any stage next week at the Children's Theatre of The Rockefeller Foundation for Children. At the same time, two other farces from Mr. Smith's pen, "Bunk" and "Punk," will be presented.

It is on Thursday evening, Jan. 25, that the club will give a performance for the benefit of the Clothing Fund of the new institution of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and The Rockefeller Foundation for Children.

The entire new building is devoted to the care of little children, of giving them needed comfort and happiness they could not get elsewhere. Hundreds of children are being cared for daily for short periods, and the number is constantly increasing. The children come from the city's poorest living conditions, many of them necessitating the belief that the problem of meeting that, they are provided creates an emergency that energetic efforts are being made to meet. The tickets to this benefit performance are $2 and $1.50.

The Comedy Club members who will be in the cast are Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gadd, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Martin, Mrs. Herbert Greenhalgh Jr., Mrs. S. Hinman Hurd, Lloyd Aspinwall and Philip Kibbe.

A charity ball will be given by the Women's Auxiliary of the Gramercy Boys' Club for the benefit of the club, at the Vanderbilt Auto Club on Saturday, Jan. 27. Miss Ruth Cromer and Miss Marion Whitman will give special feature dancing numbers. Mrs. Dwight Penny has charge of the arrangements. F. Lois Mann, J. Henry Rhind and Sebastian Gerard will act as masters of ceremonies, assisting the committee of women who are the patrons of the evening. The patrons will be Mrs. Frederick J. Fox, President of the club; Mrs. Henry Gerard, Secretary; Mrs. J. Henry Rhind, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, who will be assisted by Mrs. Bryant Baker, Miss Nora Hudson and Mrs. J. F. Hardy.

The annual annual musical evening of the Seventh Regiment, will be held at the Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, on Saturday evening, Feb. 10. The entertainment will consist of a concert by the Seventh's band and dancing, under the direction of Lieutenant Francis J. Rothwell, and musical selections by some of the leading stars of the concert and operatic world, whose names will be announced later.

Lieutenant Rothwell was formerly leader of the 69th United States Field Artillery Band, conceded to be one of the most popular bands ever organized in the United States Expeditionary Force. Many of his members are graduates of the Band School at Chaumont, France.

The musical evening, which was held behind last year by Colonel Wade H. Hitchcock, Commander of the regiment, marked the resumption of pre-war social activities by the Seventh. Due to the war, the reorganization of the famous old regiment came as a necessity afterwards, and for several years it functioned, for which it was natural, had to be dispensed with. The list of patrons includes many leading men of the leading families of New York.

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Come—Come to this playground, whether your love is for golf, tennis, fishing, sailing, or just the great out-of-doors. To look upon the brilliant beauty of this island, its golden beaches, pink tinted with coral, the dancing sapphire sea melting into the azure sky—and to breathe the sun-kissed air, so fragrant and soft, is to LIVE as never before.

Every diversion, every convenience, and the society of congenial companions—amid such surrounding happiness is complete.

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With the full knowledge of the weight attached to a statement issued by Balch, Prite & Co., we want to say that the values quoted below are the greatest we have been able to offer in recent years.

The garments listed are all new, most of them made within the last thirty days.

The styles are advanced, anticipating next year's; the models are superb; the quality, workmanship, linings, etc., measure up to the strict requirements of Balch, Price & Co.

While it is not our custom to quote comparative prices, in this case it would be an injustice not to do so. In many instances they are below the cost of production. We present a partial list of bargains offered.

Caracul

One ....Caracul Coat. Broadtail Character. Kolinsky Trimmed. Very Deep Flare Cuffs. A Very Unusual Coat. Made to Sell for $1650. Actual Price $785

One ....Beautiful Full-Length Caracul Coat. Blended Hudson Bay Sable Collar and Cuffs. Made to Sell for $1500. Actual Price $695

One ....Very Stunning, Full 48-in. Coat. Handsomely Marked Skins. Lavishly Trimmed with Black Lynx. Made to Sell for $1250. Actual Price $650

One ....Caracul Coat, Full 50-in. Long. New, Slender Line Model. Visitka Squirrel Collar. Made to Sell for $625. Actual Price $395

One ....Caracul Coat, Full 48-in. Long. Panel Model, Points at Side. French Sleeves. Made to Sell for $650. Actual Price $385

One ....Caracul Jacquette. New, Smart Model. Suitable for Southern Wear. Made to Sell for $450. Actual Price $195

Many Other Caracul Coats and Wraps at Similar Values.

Hudson Seal

Hudson Seal Coats, 48 in. Long. Staple Models. Full Skunk Shawl Collar and Cuffs. Formerly $550 Special for this Sale $335

Hudson Seal Coats, 50 in. Long. Very Stunning Models. Formerly $495 Special for this Sale $335

Hudson Seal Coats, 48 in. Long. Skunk Trimmed. New Full Flare Skirt. Formerly $495 Special for this Sale $335

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One Broadtail Wrap
Our Handsomest Model This Year. A Truly Wonderful Coat
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One ....Special Coat Wrap. Natural Skins. Straight Line Back and Front, Panel Side. Original Price $2200. Special for this Sale $995

One ....Mink Jacquette. Very Latest Model. Suitable for Atlantic City or South. Original Price $850. Special for this Sale $395

Four ....Japanese Mink Full-Length Coats. New Models. All-round, Handsome Garments. Suitable for Day, Motor and Evening. Unprecedented Value $395

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Four ....Leopard Cat Coats, Fitch Collar. Value $185. Stunning Skating Coats. Price $75

One ....Leopard Cat Coat. Handsome Raccoon Collar and Cuffs. Value $250. Price $100

One ....Seal Dyed Male Jacquette. Ermine Collar. Beautiful Little Model for Southern Wear. Value $450. Price $175

Balch, Price & Co.

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Boys in Greater New York ready to become Scouts may obtain information and be enrolled in groups by applications of the local councils of the boroughs in which they live: Bronx, 1776 Grand and 1141 Jerome Avenues; Brooklyn, 75 Hudson Avenue; Queens, 103 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, 30 Richmond Place, New Brighton. Information as to all Scout activities may be got by writing to National Headquarters, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York.

AT a conference of the officials of the New York City Police Department and the officials of the Boy Scouts of America, held recently in the office of the Chief Executive of the National Council, it was agreed to present with the endorsement of police authority the Boy Scouts of Greater New York would be given an opportunity to help in the further development of the Safety First methods for the City of New York.

The Police Department was represented by Raymond Collier, Special Deputy Commissioner in Charge of Public Safety; Inspector Dwyer, his deputy and executive officer in charge of the Safety Bureau at Police Headquarters and President of the National Safety Council, and aide by uniform police lieutenants in charge of the police programs for Safety First throughout the City of New York.

The Boy Scouts of America were represented by James E. West, Chief Scout Executive; Dr. George J. Fisher, Deputy Chief Scout Executive; Major A. W. Hughes, Executive Secretary of the Boy Scouts Foundation; Captain James H. Lynch, Scout Executive of Manhattan; Harry F. Kimball, Scout Executive of Brooklyn; C. — Winslow, Scout Executive of Queens; Lewis W. Hunter, Scout Executive of the Department of Education; H. S. Martin, Secretary of the Bill-board Board.

A report was made on cooperation of the Boy Scouts with the Police Department along Safety First lines. It was then that Mr. Collier outlined the plan he had for thoroughly arousing the citizens of New York to the importance of Safety First, and made a list of a number of ways in which he hoped the Boy Scouts might be available for cooperation. It was suggested that conditions be given as a part of having each of the 20,000 Scouts and Scout officials an opportunity to qualify as safety Conservators on Safety First. These conditions which would make of them a representative of the aims and principles for which the Safety First Bureau of the Police Department is working. An opportunity to improve whatever Scouting through the Local Scout Executives and the Scoutmasters, will be called upon for specific service.

An invitation by T. George Pegram of New York University, who is Chairman of the educational section of the National Safety Council, was present and explained the opportunity that there would be of more effective way of bringing to bear there to face with the causes of accidents and their prevention than in utilizing the aid of the 20,000 Scouts and Scout officials in Greater New York.

Raymond Collier made an effort to present special honor medals as Deputy Commissioner of Police to the Scouts in Greater New York who rendered outstanding services for Safety First work in the same way as another medal was presented to the police for heroic service. A committee consisting of Mr. Pegram, Major Pearson and Mr. Martin was appointed to frame a definite plan, with suitable literature, and submit it to the Boy Scouts Committee for the approval and cooperation of the Safety First Committee.

Mr. Collier, who is Vice President of the Scout Foundation of Greater New York and Chairman of the Camp Committee which conducts the largest camp for boys in the world, in the Palisades Interstate Park, has for a long time been enthusiastic over the benefits of the Boy Scout method of training boys for the responsibilities of citizenship through a program of "learning by living," and the idea of cooperation involves not only the Scouts exercise along the lines of a Safety First program, but also to give boys a definite realization of their responsibility to the community, by giving them a chance to render practical service.

Thrift Week Business.

A quiet but substantial contribution to Thrift Week is being made by every Boy Scout throughout the country who is endeavoring to vacate second-class and first-class Scout rank. The requirement for second-class rank is earning and depositing at least $2 in a public bank. Two dollars must be earned and deposited to entitle a boy to first-class scout rank.

Rank Badge Redemption.

Rank badge work that otherwise would be delayed until next Summer, when it will be the opportunity afforded by the Winter camp, will be pressed by the Williamsburg Scouts of the Brooklyn Council. The boys will meet at the Camp Winter week-end camp Jan. 27 and 28. That making will be the principal feature of the camp.

President's Round-Up Awards.

The form which these highly prized marks of distinction will take has been finally decided. The national award is to be a large silk American Flag. The boards of the staff will be inscribed "Awarded by President Harding, Anniversary Round-Up, 1923." The award is based, generally, upon the minimum 10 per cent. increase goal, according to conditions, will be a set of silk streamers, red, white and blue, 4 inches wide, 6 feet long, to Sisters in the local council groups (Girl Scouts) and to Boy Scouts in troops, including the 15 per cent. Scoutmasters will receive, in the name of the President, a similar but smaller set of streamers to be attached to the troop flag by a rosette and bearing the same inscription. It is the ambition of the National Council in respect to Scouting, through the press and by radio, that every troop in the United States, every local council and every one of the twelve regions earned and was awarded the President's anniversary Round-Up Trophy.

Utah's Record.

Towards the 1000 of Boy Scouts in Utah which have made known their wills and testaments. Twenty hundred boys [illegible] one to fifteen days out in the hills under competent leadership. Tents were made in Zion Canyon, Bryce Canyon, Yellowstone National Park, Cedar Breaks, on the Grand Mesa and Grand Canyon, on the Grand Mesa, Moab, in Zion Canyon. Other visits were made to Dixie Bluff, where the boys saw the Indian Sun dance and the great dinosaur bone.

Among the good turns performed by Boy Scouts of Salt Lake City's 100 troops, one included a garden for a widow, garden for another widow, picked up the walks and the grass covering to the doctor. Others have reported that they had gone over a total of five miles of streets, picking up waste paper and other dirty objects. When the Mother's Pension Bureau, 11 the boys worked 1000 hours and did his work, they found more than 100 dollars. Parents received permits of food to poor families.

Many received valuable services in the Boy Scouts of organization, the Parent-Teacher Council, the City parade, under the Civic Center and aided in entertaining visitors.

Blind and Deaf Program.

Among the blind boys is being organized at the School for the Blind, Batavia, N. Y. The boys are eager to have the blind, instruments ready, to be distributed, instruments ready, to be distributed. Among the deaf boys, 30 of the Institute for the Deaf, and Troop 37, of the Orphans' Home, also show this program.

Spider Bold Bandits.

Twenty grocery Boy Scouts, from troop 40, of Brooklyn, N. Y., held a meeting Friday night in the Chelsea building in the City of Hudson, Tuesday. The majority of these Scouts are now at college. The following officers were nominated by the scouts: President, Thomas Tuttle; Vice President, William Oakley; Secretary, Robert Oakley; Treasurer, Edward Oakley; Bugler, Oliver Oakley; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Bond, Oakley; Bookkeeper and Orderly, Robert Oakley. The boys decided to offer their services to carry on a monthly publication, to which each of them would contribute some experiences, and in order that by a close touch with one another and Scout officers in the work of the movement.

Have You Seen Him?

George Silver, age eighteen, has been missing from his home in Bayside, Long Island, since last July. His mother is anxious to know if the boy is well and with his relatives. He is not the only one who is missing. Largely it has been reported that the lad is in New York City, working as an elevator operator. George was a Boy Scout in Flushing, Long Island and information to Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Tuesday Radio Program.

The weekly Tuesday 8 o'clock P. M. Scout number on January 23 broadcast from WHN will be in charge of the Bronx Council, the program will consist of "The Scout Club and Laws" by a member of a troop of Bronx Boy Scouts; "Safety of the Boy Scout," by Major Lynch, of the Boy Scouts; "Boy Scouts and Their Work," by Major Hughes

RADIO

HOW ETHER WAVE OPERATES

All types of waves, including heat, light, water, sound and radio, are produced by a motion which will vibrate or oscillate when disturbed. Waves are vibrated motion. When a stone is cast into a body of water the surface of the water is disturbed and waves are set in motion. When the vocal chords of a speaker vibrate the air is disturbed and waves of sound are created. The ether, an invisible, odorless, tasteless substance, is the medium in which radio waves travel. These electro-magnetic waves cannot be seen, neither can they be heard until transformed into sound or the traveling set.

Water waves explain the formation of the invisible radio waves. Picture a pond of smooth water as the other of space. When a stone is thrown into the water it starts a series of ripples or waves which spread in all directions. The waves continually increase, but at a speed sufficient to cover only a few inches a second. If there are any little pieces of wood floating within range of the waves they bob up and down as the waves strike them. These bits of floating material may be compared to the radio receiving stations. Radio waves as well as the waves of light, heat and sound travel in ever-increasing circles. Incidentally, that is why the seats in a theatre are generally arranged in a semi-circle. The heat from a fire radiates in all directions from the source. The farther one moves from the fire the less intense the heat. The waves of heat, light, sound, water and radio all become weaker with distance.

To produce radio waves it is necessary to have an electrical circuit carrying a vibrating, or to use the electrical term, an alternating current, which sets the waves in motion. The condenser, two or more sheets of metal separated by an insulating material called the dielectric, serves as the heart of radio transmission. One of the metallic plates supplies a positive charge of electricity and the other plate a negative charge. They are connected through a conducting wire and a discharge takes place, giving rise to radio frequency currents or waves.

The antenna and ground form an enormous condenser. The antenna wire acts as one metallic plate, the ground as the other plate, with the air between serving as the insulating material or dielectric. In connection with the transmitting apparatus this condenser receives an electric charge which it then discharges, setting the ether in vibration, similar to the effect created by a stone dropped in a pond of water.

The microphone in a radio studio picks up music and sends it over the line to the apparatus room, where more amplifier tubes give it increased strength; modulator tubes vary the current in accordance with the sound vibrations, and power tubes give it the impetus which sends radio frequency currents into the antenna system. The waves spread out from the antenna in all directions, increasing in diameter similar to water waves, but at the speed of light, 186,000 miles a second, equivalent to encircling the earth seven and one-half times in the tick of a watch.

Wave Length

The waves maintain a certain distance between each other. The distance from the crest of one wave to the crest of the wave ahead or preceding is called a wave length. If the distance from crest to crest is 300 meters, then the station is said to operate or broadcast on a wave length of 300 meters. A meter is equal to 39.37 inches. High-powered transatlantic stations transmit on a wave length several miles long, and one has a wave measuring fourteen miles from crest to crest.

Wave lengths are measured by an instrument called a wave-meter. Suppose you were in a boat anchored in a pond and that you counted the waves which passed and noted by a watch how many crests passed in a second. If five crests passed in a second it could be said that the frequency of the waves was five a second. After the speed of the waves is known the distance from crest to crest can be calculated. If the speed is ten feet a second, and five pass in a second, the length of the waves is ten divided by five, or two feet. The speed of radio waves is 186,000,000 meters a second. If the frequency with which the waves strike the antenna is known, the distance from crest to crest can be calculated.

The larger the stone and stronger the force which hurls it into a pond the greater will be the wave length. In radio, wave length has nothing to do with the power of the transmitter. The power appears in the aerial circuit and the greater the pressure in volts between the aerial and ground, the more powerful will be the radio waves and the longer the distance covered.

When the Herzian waves strikes an antenna in tune with its particular wave length a current similar to the transmitter current, but of decreased intensity, is induced in the wire. The tuning instruments of the receiving set place the station in tune with the incoming waves. That is, by varying the amount of wire on the coils and the capacity of the condensers the wave length of the receiver is made the same as that of the broadcasting station. The stations are then said to be in resonance, or in tune. The human ear cannot hear all frequencies-sounds which vibrate above and below the range of the ear. Frequencies below 16,000 cycles are heard as audio frequencies because they are normally audible to the ear. All frequencies above 16,000 cycles are termed radio frequencies. It is the detector which converts the incoming high frequency waves to a frequency low enough to actuate the phones and produce sound audible to the human ear.

Radio From Japan

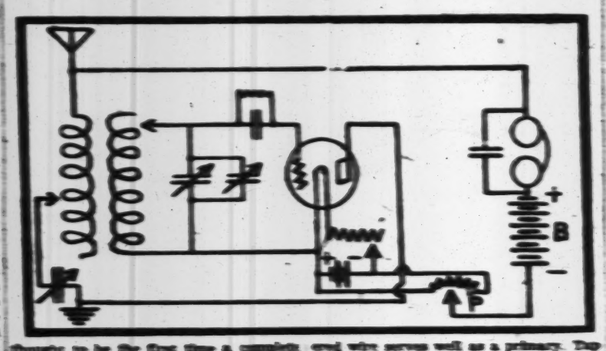
The New York Times radio station has caught a twenty-two-word message direct from station JAA, near Tokio, Japan, by indirect reception. Radio signals from Japan are likely to be heard over 200 miles with a crystal detector.

Question—I have a two-stage amplifier but cannot receive stations twenty-five miles because of a hum all been caused by induction from a trolley wire or high-tension line on the other side of the house. The antenna is at right angles to both lines. How can I eliminate the hum? The lead-in wire is between partitions in the house.—H. S. Answer—It may be that your lead-in wire runs near the electric light wiring in the partitions and picks up the hum from the AC wires. Experiment and run the lead-in along a different route.

Question—Please give me data which will enable me to make a good radio receiver adapted for receiving radio phone music. Should the primary be tapped? (2) Will unit tape give finer regulation?—P. L. I. Answer—A tube four inches in diameter wound with thirty-five turns of No. 22 single cotton covered wire serves well as a primary. Tap the windings every six turns for the first sixty, then every turn for the next five. The secondary windings should be wound on a tube or ball which will rotate within the primary coil. Use thirty-five turns of No. 36 SCC wire on the secondary. The secondary is not tapped but is not connected with the windings of the primary.

Question—Will a variable condenser across the primary of the first audio amplifying transformer improve the set? (2) What is the advantage of such a condenser? (3) Should a grid leak be variable? (4) What is the purpose of the grid leak?—W. D. K. Answer—A variable condenser is not necessary at that position. Use a fixed condenser .001 mfd. (2) Regulation levels. (3) For best results the grid leak should be variable, although over the correct resistance is determined it may be left in that position until another detector tube is used. Each tube requires readjustment of the grid leak to suit its characteristics. (4) The grid leak serves as a path for high frequency radio currents which collect on the grid, to leak off, thus maintaining efficient operation of the tube.

Question—Is the Bureau of Standards transformer which permits the use of 110 electric light current in place of the storage battery for the receiving set on the market? (2) I understand there will be new tubes on the market which will eliminate the storage battery. When will such tubes be ready for sale?—W. C. D. Answer—No. (2) The Radio Corporation of America advertised at the American Radio Exposition held in December that the new UV-201-A would be on the market in March, 1923. The storage battery is not necessarily eliminated by these tubes, but will last four times as long. A dry battery can be used in place of the storage battery with the UV-201-A.



QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The Times Radio Editor will gladly answer questions pertaining to radio. State your difficulties and what instruments you are using. If you plan to install a set and wish advice relative to suitable apparatus, mention the distance you desire to cover. Requests for diagrams should be accompanied by a stamped envelope. Address all questions to the Radio Editor.

Hook-Up

The wiring diagram on this page is for a representative set using a loose coupler for tuning. A 43-plate variable condenser is used in series with the ground wire and a 23-plate condenser across the secondary of the loose coupler. A vernier condenser shunted across the secondary condenser makes the set more selective. The rest of the circuit consists of a grid leak condenser and grid leak, a detector tube, "A" battery, "A" battery rheostat, 400-ohm potentiometer, receivers, phone condenser and a 22½-volt "B" battery. It is important for the successful operation of this set that the polarity of the batteries be as indicated by the positive and negative signs on the diagram.

Efficient operation of a radio receiver requires a technique in tuning just like the playing of a piano or any other musical instrument. The art of tuning cannot be learned in a few hours. Many radio listeners turn the dials around hastily, as if opening a safe. Radio tuning must be done carefully and accurately. The slightest adjustment on a good set will tune one station in and another out.

Questions and Answers

Question—What is a vernier condenser used for? (2) Could I put one on my Aerials Sr?—V. B. Answer—A vernier condenser is a small variable condenser. It is connected across a larger condenser to afford more delicate adjustment. (2) There is no variable condenser in the Aerials Sr around which a vernier could be used.

Question—I live on a ranch in Montana. What stuff I use for a ground connection, a well about 1,000 feet from the ranch house or pipes driven in the ground?—G. F. Answer—Use the pipes. An old copper boiler buried several feet in the ground will add to the efficiency of the radio ground connection.

Question—Can music be heard over 200 miles distance with a crystal detector? A friend of mine claims to hear radio signals from Arlington, Va., which is over 200 miles from his home.—W. K. Answer—The average range for a crystal set listing in telephone receivers is 25 miles with a crystal detector.

TODAY'S PROGRAM

JAN. 21, 1923.

STATION WJZ, NEWARK.
360-Meter Wave Length.

10:30 A. M.—Musical Program.
11:00 A. M.—Service at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue, New York. Sermon by Dr. Rev. R. H. Stifler, T. Thomas Noble, organist; choir of forty voices.
3:00 P. M.—City Symphony Concert direct from the Century Theatre.
4:00 P. M.—Stories by Youth's Companion.
4:30 P. M.—"Bubble Books That Sing," by Ralph Hayhow.
5:00 P. M.—"Musical Stories," by Mary Korson.
5:30 P. M.—"Everglades of Florida," by Charles Baker.
7:00 P. M.—Harry organ recital from the Harry Authorlun, New York.
8:45 P. M.—Julia Fleed, soprano.
9:30 P. M.—Two songs, one two piano, by Alexander Cuthbie and Otto Kruger.

STATION WEAF, NEW YORK.
400-Meter Wave Length.

3:00 P. M.—Boy's conference direct from the Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn. Address by Dr. F. Pothen Coulmer. Music by the Girls Trio Players.
7:30-8:45 P. M.—Music from the Capitol Theatre.

STATION WGY, SCHENECTADY.
380-Meter Wave Length.

11:00 A. M.—Church service.
6:30 P. M.—Vesper service.

STATION WBZ, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
400-Meter Wave Length.

8:00 P. M.—Church service.

STATION WGI, MEDFORD HILLSIDE, MASS.
250-Meter Wave Length.

4:00 P. M.—Stories from Youth's Companion.
4:15 P. M.—Concert by Emma Albani contralto; Dean Hamilton, tenor.
5:00 P. M.—Bible story.
6:30 P. M.—Presbyterian Church service.
9:00 P. M.—Musicale by Congregational choir.

STATION KDKA, EAST PITTSBURGH.
360-Meter Wave Length.

11:00 A. M.—Church service.
3:00 P. M.—Organ recital.
4:45 P. M.—Vesper service.
7:30 P. M.—Services of Calvary Episcopal Church. Sermon by the Rev. E. J. Van Etten.

STATION KYW, CHICAGO, ILL.
536-Meter Wave Length.
(Central Standard Time.)

11:00 A. M.—Church service. Sermon by Dr. F. F. Shannon.
3:30 P. M.—Chapel service.
7:00 P. M.—Chicago Sunday Evening Club services direct from Orchestra Hall. Music by choir of 100 voices.

STATION WOC, DAVENPORT, IOWA.
484-Meter Wave Length.
(Central Standard Time.)

7:00 P. M.—Church service.
8:00 P. M.—Musical program.

Difficulty of Making America Dry Helped to Keep New Zealand Wet

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z., Dec. 31.

AMERICA will have learned through the cable service, the referendum taken in this country on Dec. 7 resulted in a defeat for prohibition. At the date of writing the official account of the votes has not been completed, and the interim returns for the whole country is as follows:

For continuance of the present system	276,447
For State purchase and control	20,291
For prohibition	208,386

The law provides that to be carried prohibition must obtain a bare majority of the votes cast, the votes for State control being reckoned as votes against prohibition, which they obviously are. The vote against prohibition was thus 208,386, a majority of 56,329 against the drys. The final returns will not affect this majority one way or the other by more than a few hundreds.

Various Factors in the Conflict.

The "wets" and "drys" have gone through the formality of inventing nicknames, to each other's discredit, for the conflict, but nobody pays much attention to this. Various factors entered into the conflict. It is certain that many votes were influenced by the fact that the carrying of prohibition would necessitate the imposition of new taxation to make good the hole in the Government's cash box, which would be caused by the loss of the taxes on liquor and on the hotels and breweries. It was possible, people admitted, that the money set free by expenditure otherwise than on drink might increase the ordinary business of the country. It was possible that there might be a smaller demand for expenditure on prisons and mental hospitals. But any gain of that kind would be far from immediate, and the Government would be obliged to get fresh revenue in the meantime. Moreover, there was no getting away from the fact that America's experience pointed to the certainty that the enforcement of the law, if prohibition were carried, would cost a great deal of money.

The experience of America has been rigorous to the prohibition movement here. The working of prohibition (if it does work) is chronicled almost daily in cable messages from your country, and although most people have learned that there is as much exaggeration as lies on one side as on the other, it has been impossible for the open-minded minority to believe that prohibition has anywhere been a success.

The liquor trade, for the first time, used brains in its work. It spent a great deal of money in propaganda, most of it straightforward and telling. Formerly "the trade" imagined that abuse and offensive ridicule were effective weapons. This time they omitted all that, and the only abusive and offensive matter which appeared in the propaganda advertisements was supplied by "the drys."

Failure of "Pussyfoot" Johnson.

The most striking of the minor details of the contest was the failure of "Pussyfoot" Johnson. He was loudly heralded, and "the trade" became thoroughly alarmed. But Mr. Johnson had not been in New Zealand a week before it was realized with wild dismay by the "drys" and with delighted astonishment by the "wets," that he was not a success. He is no pure a speaker that his audiences began to leave the hall in rows and throw before he was half through a speech. But we are accustomed to good speaking here, and we expected too much. We have had in New Zealand native-born prohibitionists of extraordinary skill as orators. We still have a prohibitionist speaker, a prominent politician, L. M. Tolit, who is incomparably a finer orator than any man who has ever visited these islands.

Nobody knows what Mr. Johnson did, and for the greater part of the time nobody saw him or heard of him. It is understood that the decision of the "drys" to place him in cold storage was due to their belief that they had made a mistake in importing him, for there is no doubt that when he arrived and the "wets" began to protest against the introduction of foreigners into our concerns a good deal of genuine resentment began to appear. When people began to ask in the newspapers why Mr. Johnson was in New Zealand when the bootleggers made his presence in America really a more appropriate thing, Mr. Johnson faded from the public view.

The adverse verdict was received by the leaders of the prohibitionist organization with their customary declaration that they will fight on.

"We are very disappointed," said the Secretary of the New Zealand Alliance, "with the conditions under which we had to fight the issues, two to our one, and are very hesitant that Parliament must give us fairer conditions. We recognize that the continuance vote has increased during the last three years, but we do not for a moment believe that that issue carries the judgment of the people, who have been alarmed by the panic argument of loss of revenue and unemployment which has been raised by the trade, whose interest is to push the sale of liquor at the expense of the country."

All the "dry" leaders agree in demanding that the issue should be simply a choice between "continuance" and "prohibition." The Liberal Issue (State control) they will ask Parliament to eliminate, on the ground that very few people desire it. But this is a complete mistake. Hardly anybody desires a continuance of the present conditions. A majority of those who voted continuance did so because it is necessary to defeat prohibition in order to obtain a reformed system of selling drink. The Government is pledged, if it remains in office, to bring in a scheme of licence reform. No particular scheme has been suggested by the Prime Minister, but he will be urged to adopt some such plan as that which is having good results in Quebec.

The Fight Ahead.

During the campaign the Moderate League, an organization which was established to advocate State control, played a part more important than is suggested by the small vote in favor of that plan. The league was taken up by leaders in business and in the professions, and this active work by men of the highest public standing did a great deal to crush the prohibitionists in their representation of their opponents as men of a low grade or as persons directly interested in the preservation of the liquor traffic. The league is pledged to remain in existence and to fight for real temperance reform against prohibition.

Unfortunately for the prospect of reform, the general election has left the Government in a minority, although there are Independent Liberals enough to enable it to carry on business. In order to pass legislation dealing with the liquor question, however, the Government requires a party united on a liquor policy and a majority larger than suffices for the carrying through of less delicate proposals. Since all the political parties have carefully refrained from allowing liquor policy to enter their programs, there are "wets" and "drys" in each party. It cannot yet be ascertained whether there are more "wets" than "drys" in Parliament, but it seems to be impossible to hope that any reform legislation will be carried during the year 1923. When the political situation has become clear and stable something may be done.

In the meantime there are signs that the prohibitionists will interfere directly in politics. Hitherto they have had their influential pull, and there has not been a prohibition vote in the general elections, although here and there the prohibitionists have voted for a prominent man of their own creed, without regard to his general political complexion. One of the revolutionary labor members was certainly elected by the votes of prohibitionists who are otherwise strongly opposed to the Labor Party.

The future of liquor legislation is, therefore, quite uncertain. Nor can any definite conclusion be drawn from the voting on Dec. 7. Whether the tide of prohibitionist feeling is receding nobody can really say. It must be remembered that that feeling is not the result of evil conditions. There is nothing in New Zealand like the American saloon. The amount of drunkenness in the country is lower than that of almost any country in the world. The hotels are well conducted; the bars close daily at 6 P. M., and are tight shut on Sundays. The people are healthy, sober and prosperous.

The prohibitionist feeling is therefore based entirely upon theory—mixed with emotion. The present writer is not alone in thinking that a movement with such an origin may fall when the counter-theory — the philosophical case against prohibition—gradually makes its way into the national consciousness. Much, also, will depend upon what happens in America. If three years hence America is still struggling violently with its enforcement problem, prohibition will again be defeated here. But if you anywhere in prohibition and become peaceful as well as dry, it is almost certain that prohibition will be carried in New Zealand, unless a system of State control is established.

"Everlasting Furniture"
Ask Your Grandfather

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

Third Avenue and 121st Street—2212 to 2224 Third Avenue

Two Evenings a Week for Husbands and Wives

Store open Saturday Afternoons and Evenings, and Monday Evenings also.

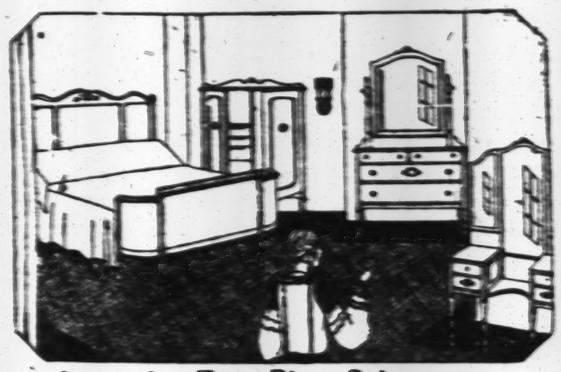
Husbands and Wives are thus given a chance to come together and make selections.

Enjoy the new things while paying in small amounts each week or month over eighteen months' if you wish.

Good goods—Fair prices—the price plainly marked on every article.

Armchair or Rocker
Handy chairs for living room or bedroom, mahogany finished.
$17

Sewing Table in Mahogany Finish
"A place for everything, with everything in its place."
Special Price
$19.75



Attractive Four-Piece Suit $225
Payable $12 Monthly
Fashion in furniture is shown in this combination Walnut Suite, by its up-to-date valet magnitude, where economy of space is combined with convenience of arrangement. Dresser is fireproof. Vanity with long central mirror and two wings. Full sized low-end bed.

Spinet Desk
Ideal for the woman who runs the home. Papers, bills for bills and letters; one stationery drawer. Dust-proof when drop closed.
$24

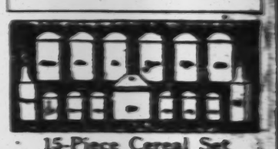
Drop-Leaf Tea Wagon
Antique Brown Combination Mahogany. Removable glass tray. Full size shelf and rubber tired wheels.
$27

1/3 Less than Regular Price on Metal Beds
Entire made-up stock of one factory taken over. Beds of all sizes in Ivory, White, Walnut, and Mahogany finishes.
Prices, $19 to $50

Advance Showing of BABY CARRIAGES and STROLLERS
Reed or enameled wood, firmly made, with adjustable hoods, and rubber tired wheels.
Prices, $16 to $60

Aluminum Dozen
Heavy Weight
Dish Pan, Rice Boiler, 2 Lipped Sauce Pans, Colander, Coffee Percolator, Preserving Kettle, Large Sauce Pan, Heavy Fry Pan, Roaster and Tea Kettle.
Complete Set $10.85

10 Graceful Pieces, Queen Anne Design, $275
Payable $14 Monthly
Pretty dining room set in combination Walnut. Buffet 60 inches long with gallery back. Dining Table, slide leaves, extending to 6 feet. Serve with drawer and two compartments. roomy China Closet. Five Chairs and Armchair in genuine brown Spanish leather.



15-Piece Cereal Set
You will find this complete set a great convenience. White, with pretty blue decorations. Extra large Jars. Choice of two models. Rack sold separately. Special at.... $4.98

MID-WINTER OFFERING OF RUGS

	Grade	Price
Chenille Bath Rugs, 25x48	$5.25	$3.95
Axminster Rugs, 36x63	13.50	10.00
Velvet Rugs, seamless, 9x12	77.50	62.00
Axminster Rugs, 7.6x9	65.00	49.50
Cordemon Carpet, 36 in., a yd.	1.50	1.10
Inlaid Linoleum, a yd.	2.25	1.85
Extra Velvet Rugs, 27x54	$8.75	$6.25
Axminster Rugs, 4.6x6.6	22.50	17.75
Velvet Carpet, printed, a yd.	2.75	2.25
Printed Linoleum, a yd.	1.65	1.20
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Hurry! It's your duty! Each day you see a little more hair coming out and you are making no effort to avoid baldness. What a pity. Falling hair means your hair is weak, sick,—possibly dandruff is strangling it, or the hair root pores in the scalp are not firm and tight, thus wasting the hair-growing oils.

Danderine helps stop falling hair of men or women and cleans dandruff away, then the hair takes on new life, vigor and strength to grow strong, thick and long. Danderine is delightful—not sticky or greasy. Go to a drugstore now and get a 35-cent bottle. Use it. Have healthy, heavy, beautiful hair, and lots of it.

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BROKEN LOT SALE
About 800 pairs of 1922 models finest Women's Shoes that were
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Strap pumps, novelty slippers and oxfords in various materials. Not every size in every style.
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SHORT VAMP SHOES
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Here is an opportunity for a high-grade man with a wide acquaintance and experience in selling
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Superior servants with years of experience in first-class families may read of vacancies daily and Sunday in The New York Times.

SPECIAL REAL ESTATE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Washington Square's New Clinic Doing Big Job in Health Work

Section Just South of Three Thickly Populated, With High Mortality Rate—Youngsters Under 18 Months Special Charge—Medical Education Supplied for the Mases.

SINCE a trying epidemic of infantile paralysis hospitalized part Henry Street, on the east of Fifth Ave., the neighborhood centered with no longer permitted to be sick in their own way, endangering the health of a whole city, there has been a distinct drifting up and down notice of the amazing helpfulness on a subway train, the congested part begins on a distinctly special. Green ally that the A. B. C. of even the alphabet. Crowd-like wards their city when they in talk of communicable diseases. Public health clinics, with their classes just established, defined nature for children outdoors, are springing up everywhere. They are said to be mostly perfection in this city, where all nationalities are learning defined with the importance of 100 per cent. health. Enormous statistics have been printed on the gains saved in industrial plants where the workers' health is protected. Public clinics have their doctors and nurses in "look after" young students whose parents are careless and poor. Among the new neighborhood plants which give free medical service where patients cannot afford to pay is the Julius Rosenwald Health Center on the south side of Washington Square.

Being in that latter great mass district where the immigrant is herded into miserable thousands of dark rooms and dreary hallways there is a stretch commonly called "the health district." Health is there in spots, perhaps, but it is hard to find in the perfect state, according to sociologists. The Julius Rosenwald Center is seven an area which comprehends a population of 40,000, mostly Italians. In 1919 the death rate was 18.18, compared with 11.81 for the city at large. Mortality among babies was greater than in all the rest of the city. There was but one public health nurse and one tuberculosis clinic for this population of forty.

"The lower east side seemed to be dotted with public health clinics, but the west side was forgotten, when we started here two years ago," said Dr. Dorothy Campbell, founder and prime mover in this work. "With the exception of a milk station and tuberculosis clinic there was practically no public health work in this neighborhood. Social agencies, of course, helped out the destitute cases, but the sickness and personality care there was no provision. The important work is in taking care of babies who do not get proper nourishment at home, and the training of mothers both before and after a baby's birth to meet it intelligently. As for part of the women who come to the clinic are Italians, we have a staff of Italian students who talk to them in their own language.

"We take babies of any age in our day nursery, not necessarily the babies of working mothers, but babies which require special feeding and treatment. If the mother can afford it she pays 10 cents a day; if she can't, we take the child anyway. The difficulty with most day nurseries is the number of attendant feedings. Here we give the children of preschool age up to 6 years, three meals a day instead of one, which is the usual custom. And the babies not only get all their food, but enough to clean the mother to hand them during the night.

Education for Mothers.

Dr. Campbell was in charge of a clinic locally established two and three years ago, she gathered up get left in a tenement fashion all day unattended and poked and fingerpicked there. Their mothers stood by, sniffing encouraging. They wanted nothing to have their little ones in the filthy flatlets if a prescribed course of treatment required it.

From the well side the population who accuse, where infants and other curable diseases get chance of detection, to the tenement where worries and their visiting Milbank hold daily conferences with well-dressed life, the Julius Health Center is well equipped. The 100 kitchen holds individual tea cups for the cooking classes which mothers and other girls attend. Death are supervised by a dietitian. No tuberculosis health clinic has a chance to talk a baby's "last chance in the world if this baby dies, I'm doing anything in my power to."

"No tea or coffee or alcohol," said Dr. Campbell, prescribing for a child. The milkish mixture.

In several the mothers are prominent for most indicate of the Four-ally. But after hearing the story of a who-mothered baby fed with bread dipped in tea and wine, and a younger one who, mother tried to quiet it with an ear of green corn which is greatly praised, there who better understanding of the problems of doctors and nurses who are trying to improve health in this section.

Joined to the clinic of the old-fashioned doctor is that of the modern clinic. It is a "clinic-in-a-car," and follows in the medical wake of that group, but a progressive, carrying on that are with elements that quick knowledge. Their medical patients have complied in metropolis hospitals into other diseases but related to the world of constitution. But today from that great hospital patients have a chance to learn the elementary facts about child feeding. They are learning that mothers-high and bough-bands are unnecessary.

In the big cities of child-welfare which is instituted for the drop in infantile mortality all over the world, there is a hopeless struggle of the underfed of generations, dirt. The infantile mortal hold her work will definite, but it is the visiting visits, the supervisor of children, the clinic doctor, and well feeding and visits for future generations. Through them mothers learn to take care of their health before baby arrives and that to care for him after birth. The longtime overpaid Whitehead spiritual attention. She holds the value of the neighborhood health clinics.

In several ways the Julius Health Center and day nursery differs from other day nurseries. A child gets three meals a day instead of one and a baby is taken there from birth for special diet and care. In the small size under eighteen months this had a third class of it in New York, for many homes and institutions will take the child of six years, but not the younger babes. In its preventive work this course is being what health experts consider the "big job." It is not the temporary clinic-up, the curing of a bubble cost, this is all important, but the training and education which will insure health down. Not only are the mothers and well by-other children encouraged at this center, but fifty dad dirty patients could daily for eye treatments and glasses. According to Dr. Campbell, who is giving all her time to the work, it will be almost easy to have a paid staff to handle the rapidly increasing work of the dental and eye clinics. In the general and gynecological clinics, nurses doctors give a certain number of hours service each week, and there are specialists who take care of orthopedic, skin, ear, nose and throat cases. The Rotary Club has presented a dental chair and there have been other donations from individuals and boroughs. As the center is supplied almost entirely by volunteer contributions it will be difficult to carry out its elements work without a generous response to an appeal for funds.

"We are entering the confidence of the families of the neighborhood," continued Dr. Campbell, "also the fathers. Many fathers are naturally suspicious of what they do not understand. Antagonism and resistance are the most special thing we have to contend with. It is our first job to make friends, then we can help them."

There were two cases where a family said they had lost six children when health authorities were converging a district district for suspected "contagious disease." It was not until after a number of visits that the nurse found a neighborhood elder who introduced, in the seventh child, who had been mentally hidden under the bed whenever a visitor came. This boy was found not only to have children, but was judged and to be suffering from malnutrition. They were afraid the child would be taken from them by the city and put in an institution. There are the cases that the public health centers and its corps of neighborhood nurses is handling with success.

The public health center is the outgrowth of work begun among the poor of New York fifty or sixty years ago. The State Charities Aid, which reached its fiftieth anniversary last year, the Charity Organization Society and other agencies dealing with the problems of the poor, daily struggled the need of medical help. There is a purely medical adjustment of existing bills but the medical side of these social questions has made the necessity for public health work imperative.

The child must be made physically fit if possible, but it is the children that claim the best efforts of all communities. What different cities and States are doing for their young is an indication of the stage of development of a particular city or State. If babies are deserted by their parents, if these parents die or if they are unable to provide proper care for their coming babies, it is to be childhood a blot on any city not to provide for them. The young child has been the "neglected" because there are so few places for one under eighteen months.

A controversy over institutional and home care for the very young baby has been long waged. It is generally conceded by experts that a home is much better, even though that home has not the perfections of a scientific institution—that is, for the well child. For the child who needs special diet and care, a hospital or day nursery is necessary. And it is this kind of nursery which most clubs back and which foresight leading leaders are working for in the public development of public health control in complicated districts.

25 YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC GIVING

THE best and blessings of New York's four-month fetus, the infant, begins to become valuable and influential citizens, and to have also the public take an ever-increasing interest in their lives. Interesting than disappointed that it mattered to look back upon with gratitude, said Mrs. Helen Ingram on the twenty-fifth anniversary of her divorce with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Mrs. Ingram began as a visiting social worker. Today she is Superintendent of the Relief Bureau, the function of which is to do just it: "To lend aid to those in distress and to ask questions afterward.

"On that first day, when I begins work, my idea of helping the poor was more or less vague," she added. "I was a young widow with a living to earn, but, frankly, my interest was otherwise, not so much in what I could do for the poor, but how I could better my own condition. When I had visited my allotted ten families and had come face to face with unimaginable poverty, I was with tears open. My vocation was settled for life. Each family of the ten stands out in my memory as if I had visited them only yesterday.

"In the old days, to decide whether the patient needed 20 cents or a good many dollars, they got the priority order, called here-there at from 50 cents to $1.50. The association reimbursed the grocers at the end of the week. We spend half a million a year in cash now for relief alone, and humanitarians are given instances in how to buy economically. They are taught how to buy cheap cuts of meat that will afford as much nourishment as the more expensive cuts, and how to cook it as well, so that waste is reduced to a minimum. The old aim paid to give relief—the new one is to teach the poor to help themselves."

According to Mrs. Ingram, 30 per cent. of the families need help on account of some misfortune or illness, and few are the cases where help is needed by children. Most men, no matter how poor, feel their responsibility. This was not so twenty-five years ago. Far from it.

In the early days of the Association the maximum amount which could be spent on one family in a year was $50 of $50. Now there are many large families that receive as high as $100 a month, for one year or many years, as the case may require. This amount is spent according to a carefully prepared budget and not a penny is wasted. Of course, high prices have had their influence on this increase. A quarter century ago a pair family of six children could get 50 or $60 a month for clothing, quarter, heat, gas, food and rent for less than $50 or $60. Cost could be as $5 a ton, today it costs $15.

Interest never formally ceases up a little portion of the "cases." If a man grew tired of supporting his wife he had only to leave town to shake his responsibility. The wife was obliged to take up the burden. Thanks to the Court of Domestic Relations, all that had been changed. Many deserters have brought back and made to support their families. Last year $40,000 was obtained by the association from deserting husbands for maintenance of wives and children, and in many cases imprisonment was effected.

"In twenty-five years we have learned much," said Mrs. Ingram. "We have learned that ill-fitting clothing remains forever, warps a natural gift for depression. Show me a report card that is below par month after month and I'll show you a poorly fitting cloth. Children respond to good clothes like flowers to the sun. That is the reason we buy new clothing for them who have never worn them to wear which it is can be avoided.

"People used to send to tells and gave slippers with ridiculously high heels. A little later they were individually supplied at some poor wall of the tenements. Now the privilege the dollars to dispose of their will theory and to give the money, so that the child of the tenement may have the joy of good clothes."

Insuring Chinese Lives.

CHINESE life insurance has made little progress in years gone by, but is showing marked improvement today, according to Japanese insurance companies. Reasons given by these companies for failure to do business with the Chinese are: Lack of birth and death registration in that country, the higher death rate of Chinese than of Japanese, difficult Chinese subsidiary standards.

All these difficulties may be overcome, they are to be dropped dollars to get Chinese business and great improvements in the Chinese life insurance business may be expected.

Hair Stays Combed, Glossy

A Combing Cream—Few Cents Buys Jar at Drug-stores—Try It!

Both authors, variety or shampooed hair stays combed in any style you like. "Hair-Groom" is a dignified combing cream which gives gloss and well-groomed effect to your hair—that fluffy finish to great fruit hair, to bobbed and the social occasions.

"Hair-Groom" does not glue the hair, because it is absolutely harmless, therefore your hair remains soft and pliable and natural. Not sticky or greasy.

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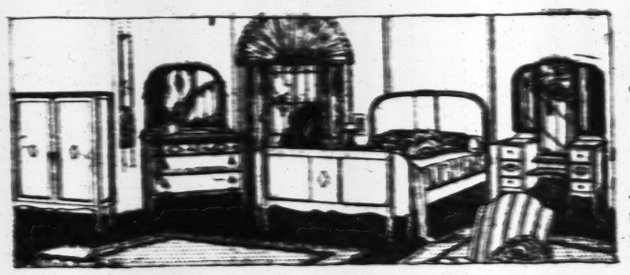
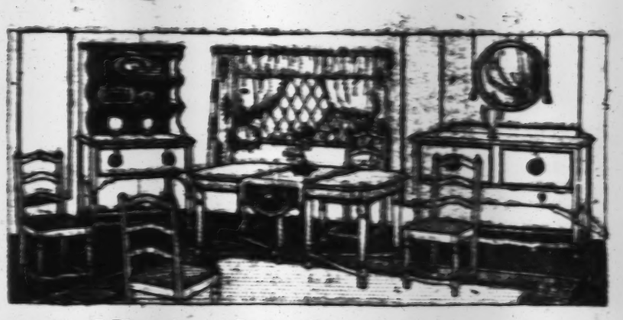


4-Piece Bedroom Suite, in American walnut, top-coated finish. Regularly $323.50, 20% discount sale price..... $258.75

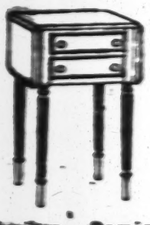
Beautiful Chinese Rugs

A very large selection of exquisite designs, from size 2x4 ft., regularly $34.70, 20% discount sale price $27.75, to size 9x12 ft., regularly $421.50, 20% discount sale price $337.20.



7-Piece Apart. Dining Room Suite, in polychromed antique walnut. Regularly $288.00, 20% discount sale price..... $230.40

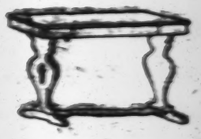
Day Bed, Queen mahogany, Windsor design, with spring upholstered spring and pillow. Regularly $98.50, 20% discount sale price..... $81.00



Hamilton Sewing Cabinet, in solid mahogany, 32-inch top. Regularly $35.00, 20% discount sale price..... $27.50

Stickley Bed Suite in antique brown mahogany finish. Regularly $298.00, 20% discount sale price..... $238.40

Tip Table, covered with blue-patterned cretonne. Regularly $24.00, 20% discount sale price..... $19.20



Library Table, in combination dull mahogany. Regularly $48.75, 20% discount sale price..... $38.50

Governor Winthrop Desk—Mahogany veneer, 32-inch size. Regularly $112.00, 20% discount sale price..... $89.50

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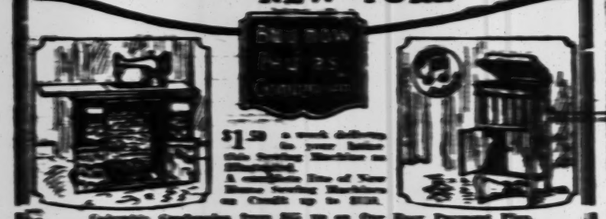


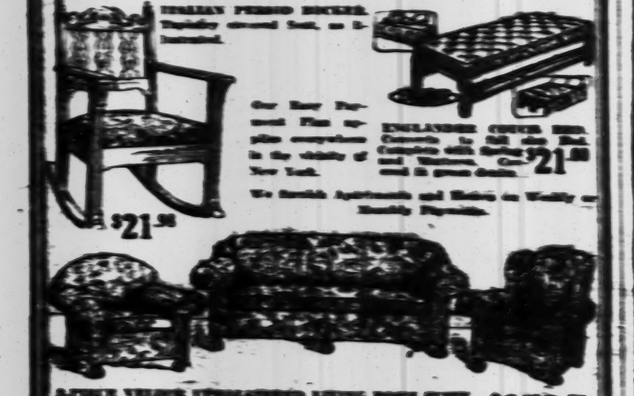
$1.50 a week delivers a Phonograph Machine or Phonograph. A complete line of Talking Machines on Credit at $1.50 a week.

Columbia Graphophone Grand $50, up on Our Easy Payment Plan. Primary Columbia Records on Sale.

February Furniture Sale

Reductions as Great as 50%

3-PIECE PERIOD DINING ROOM SUITE in Jacobean Walnut or Mahogany. Genuine of Office Chairs, enclosed leather Seats, Buffet and china plate Extension Table, 1 Arm and 5 Side Chairs, 3 plates, in Mahogany. $289.50

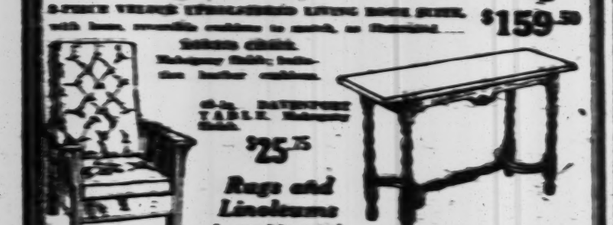


ITALIAN PERIOD ROCKER, Tapestry covered Seat, in Walnut.

ENGLISH COVER BED, Complete, in Mahogany or Walnut finish, with Spring and Mattress, complete in plain ticking. $21.50

We furnish Apartments and Rooms on Weekly or Monthly Payments.

$21.50



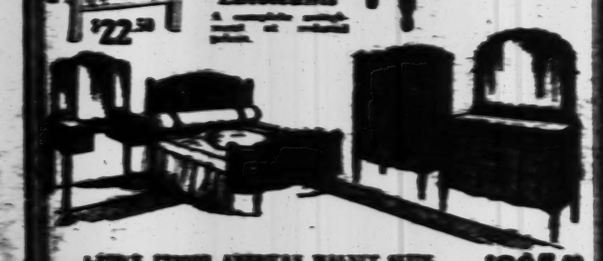
3-PIECE VELVET UPHOLSTERED LIVING ROOM SUITE, with Davenport, reclining to match, in Mahogany. $159.50

Solid Oak Chairs, Mahogany finish, Leather seat, Spring Cushion, reclining to match.

Solid Mahogany TABLE, Mahogany finish. $25.75

Rugs and Linoleums

$22.50



3-PIECE PERIOD AMERICAN WALNUT SUITE, Bedstead, Dresser, Chiffonier, Shaving Table, and Bench, Spring and Bed, 1 Mattress, in Mahogany. $205.00

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RADIO CONCERTS FOR ST. LUKE'S PATIENTS

AT St. Luke's Hospital, upon Morningside Heights, patients are enjoying a new kind of treatment. The visitor walking through the pleasant, sunny hospitals, would hardly be persuaded that it was an great liability to be a patient in such an institution. But the outside life of the land of hospitals is bound to become monotonous, and patients long for contact with the world outside.

St. Luke's has, to a certain extent, solved this problem, bringing the outside world to the bedside of the patient by installing a radio service in its four large wards, the children's ward, and in some of the private rooms. About one hundred patients are daily enjoying this service, and it is hoped in time to make it available for every patient who would be benefited.

Some time ago one of the physicians installed a radio set in his home. It brought such pleasure to him and his family that he thought it would prove a wholesome recreation for the patients. The Rev. George F. Cotter, Superintendent, and other officials of St. Luke's approved the plan and gave their permission. It was found that the chief difficulty lay in the building would be small in connection with a radio system. A radio receiving set was then installed, much to the delight of the patients.

Broadcasting begins at 4 P. M. and continues until 9 P. M., when the lights are extinguished for the night. Patients are entertained with a varied program, grand opera, popular songs, band concerts, selections by famous orchestras and recitations. On Sundays organ music and the services of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue are heard.

"The patients," said Dr. William S. Thomas, "are delighted. They look forward to the program with pleasure from day to day. It brings the outside world to them and helps to while away many a tedious hour."

A patient adjusts the radio receiver and listens for twenty minutes or half an hour, when the instrument is passed to some other one. Obviously some patients can not be in a position to enjoy the concerts, but in such cases the nurse would be benefited by the opportunity to enter into the plan.

In one ward, words an elderly man by making unfortunately little sense. He was asked if he would like to hear some radio music and his other fears brightened perceptibly. The headphones were adjusted. He smiled as the strains of music reached his ears and his face gradually expanded into a pleasing grin. At intervals he chuckled softly to himself. A young man, in another part of the ward held radio a magazine and took the instrument eagerly. Whatever the message, it was pleasant to his ears. His eyes sparkled and he shook his head approvingly.

"It's great stuff," he said, "to be able to do it. I had here and have your favorite outdoors play your favorite selection."

Another young man who was convalescing made comment from his wheelchair. "We are going to have a great program tonight, Doctor," he said. "They will broadcast the results of the big fight," and he smiled knowingly in anticipation.

"The patients," said the head nurse to the third, "enjoy the radio immensely. You would be surprised to know how much they are cheered and brightened by it. I like to watch them. It is a form of entertainment new to many. It is difficult to say what they like the most. Different individuals have different tastes. They are fond of music, and as the program is a varied one they are all sure to be satisfied. Many of the patients like to hear church music and sermons. They are comforted, soothed and made happy."

In the words the women a patient smiling broadly was "Dancing for me." It was easy to see that she was the event, for the time at least, from her monotonous surroundings. A young woman voice by told a serious how much she had enjoyed the concert.

A patient in a private room had two callers. He was sitting up in bed, entertaining his friends, and listening to the broadcasting at the same time. Down the corridor a nurse hastened after one of the physicians to ask him if a certain patient in a private room would be benefited if this equipment had put in a radio set in her room. The physician promised that he would see what could be done.

It is the children, perhaps, who enjoy the broadcasting the most. There is a considerable rattling sound for them. When admitted they are usually kept in their cots a few days. All are brought close to the radio. A boy was greatly "thrilled by," while his companions, resting their turn, watched him with eager interest. He explained that it was new to him. He had learned a little about radio in school and he had seen the sets exhibited in store windows, but he had never quite understood what it was all about until he had come to the hospital. It was "wonderful," "great," "swell." He would have supplied certain adjectives and other words that did not belong to his vocabulary to describe it adequately.

The nurse in charge said that the broadcasting provided great fun for the children and made them feel at home. They enjoyed particularly the bedtime stories and selections by brass bands. Songs were always certain to give them pleasure.

The hospital's physicians, nurses and friends will have a good word to say for the innovation. St. Luke's is the first hospital in the city to introduce radio concerts. Nurses and friends of the institution have written appreciatively to Dr. Thomas on the subject, telling how it has benefited patients.

"On behalf of the patients," wrote a local nurse, "I wish to thank you for the pleasure afforded us by means of the radio. Both patients and nurses have enjoyed the many delightful concerts."

St. Luke's receives its program from Station WEAF, Attwater Kent Manufacturing Company, Station WOR, of L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, and Station WJZ, of the Westinghouse Electric Company, Newark.

Elk Broken to Harness.

ELK in harness, pulling a sleigh through Chicago parks, is a novelty promised by Keeper Parker, who, with his assistants in the park department, has already acquired one of the elk herd to harness. He hopes to have enough elk broken in by next Spring to accommodate all who wish to ride behind these novel steeds.

Manager Wanted

Boston retail store for men's and women's highest quality shoes offers exceptional opportunity to a man of character and initiative. State age, experience and salary desired.

S 171 Times.

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Indigestion Gases Heartburn
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A few tablets of harmless, pleasant "Pape's Diapepsin" correct acidity, thus regulating digestion and making sick, upset stomachs feel fine. Good stomach corrective.

Large 60c Cans—Druggists

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ONE NAME in every industry is recognized as the leader. In living room furniture Singer "Upholstyled" takes precedence.

And this eminence is no idle claim. It is a reality based on years of making living room furniture of the highest quality; years of producing fine, livable furniture worthy of a place in the finest home—your home.

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February's *Major* Furniture Event

Following the completion of stock-taking and in anticipation of the arrival of goods purchased this month at the GRAND RAPIDS market, we are starting our

February Furniture Event

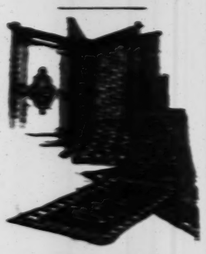
in all our stores on Monday, January 22d. To our customers, who already realize what

Reductions up to

40%

from our normally lowest prices mean, nothing further need be said. To all others—"Shop elsewhere if you will, then you must buy here!"

Credit, if desired —generously given



Seamless Axminster Rugs

9x12 ft. $39.50
8.3x10.6 ft. $36.75
7.6x9 ft. $30.50

Inlaid Linoleum

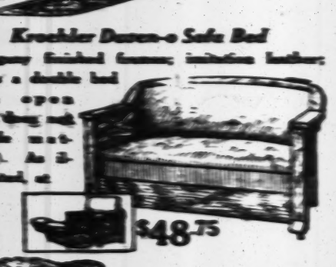
$1.39 $1.59 $1.69 a yard

4-Piece American Walnut Dining Room Suite

In Queen Anne Period, includes Buffet, China Closet, Enclosed Server and Oblong Extension Table. Chairs to match extra. Four illustrated pieces. $178.00

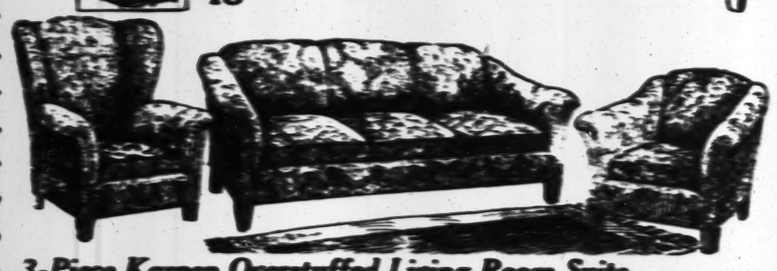
Kroehler Duvet-o Sofa Bed

Mahogany finished frames; imitation leather; makes a double bed when open (this thing will include mattress). As illustrated, at $48.75



Desk Table

Mahogany Finish, with one large and two small drawers, at $19.98



3-Piece Karpen Overstuffed Living Room Suite $169.50

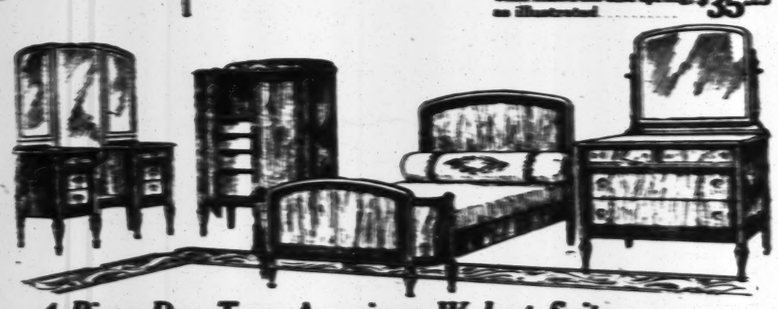
Upholstered in Tapestry, includes Wing Chair, Arm Chair and long Settee, with loose, reversible cushions and spring seats. These pieces, as illustrated

Greenpoint Crib

Ivory enamel finish, $15.98

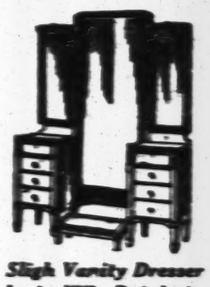
Englander Double Day-Bed

Finished in Mahogany; complete with mattress and spring. As illustrated $35.75



4-Piece Duo-Tone American Walnut Suite $289.00

In Louis XVI. Period design. Composed of Dresser, Chiffonette, Vanity Dresser and full size Bow-end Bed. These four pieces at



Sligh Vanity Dresser

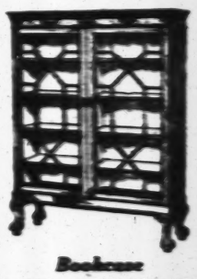
Louis XVI. Period, in American Walnut or Mahogany, as illustrated, at $79.98

Royal Easy Chair

In Golden Oak and imitation leather, as illustrated $22.98

Quartered Oak Buffet

Golden finish, with heavy plate glass mirror; as illustrated $44.50



Bookcase

In Mahogany finish, with leaded glass doors $59.98

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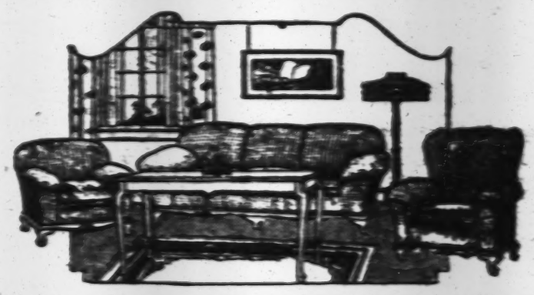

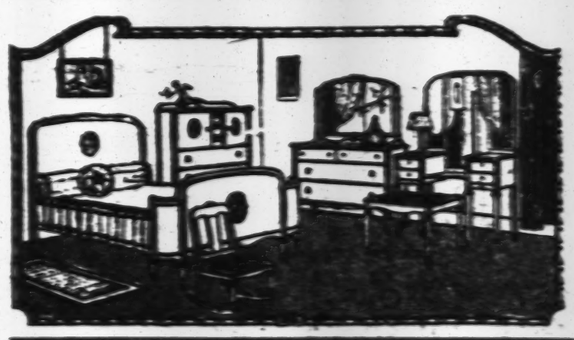

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SECOND WANAMAKER A MERCHANT PRINCE OF THE NEW SCHOOL

Art Lover and Civic Worker Regarded as a Merchandise Man of the First Rank—Has Tried to Import the Human Touch to Department Store Business

WHO John Wanamaker died everybody knew that the chief of his power which he handed over to his son Rodman, whose name is familiar to many but whose personality is less well known. Photographs of him have been frequently seen in the pictorial sections of newspapers and magazines, but they tell little of his story. If one went further and read the title, it usually told of his work as a Deputy Police Commissioner in New York.

In nothing more than a superficial idea of the character of Rodman Wanamaker, the writer spoke to some of his friends. Perhaps the person who knew most about him is Joseph Appel, who for twenty-four years has been associated with the Wanamaker stores and knows Wanamaker history well.

There were three of them to begin with—John Wanamaker, the father; Thomas Wanamaker, the elder son, now dead, and Rodman Wanamaker, nicknamed Lewis Rodman. Like his brother Thomas, young Rodman went to college preparatory to taking up his work in the organization. One idea John Wanamaker cherished out in his student days was that his sons should not be known at college for their spending of money. A college education was necessary, he believed, but a college education meant things other than well-filled purses. Rodman Wanamaker often felt mighty well off when he had a dollar to spend. Many times he had the whole institution because of the lack of it.

Throughout his youth young Wanamaker evinced a strong interest in art, but he had no very definite ideas about being an artist. He was fully occupied with the fact that when he finished his collegiate course he was expected to come into the business as a worker. He did. As his brother Thomas had done before him, he started at the bottom in the Philadelphia store. He rolled up his sleeves and learned how to wrap packages, how to measure and cut materials, how to tell one kind of silk from another. As soon as he was familiar with the routine and essentials of one department he was transferred to another. He was made assistant manager and finally manager of a department dealing with women's clothes. Then came his chance of a trip to Paris on buying.

It was then that the artistic instinct began to find expression. Something within him responded to the atmosphere and life in the city of art. He returned a number of times, each occasion giving him the venue and the impetus for another trip. At last his father appointed him resident manager in Paris and made his office the buying headquarters for all merchandise bought in Europe. From that time dates his deeper knowledge of art and fashions. It is said by people in the department store business that there is no better judge of merchandise than Rodman Wanamaker. That reputation he acquired through his study and work during his two years' stay in Paris.

He did things somewhat differently from other buyers. Instead of sitting in his office, passing judgment on merchandise, he found his way around, made friends and became part of the life of Paris. He was known in all the art shops, in the antique rooms of collectors, at the Louvre, at the Cluny, at exhibitions and art centres. Few knew him as a merchant, all knew him as an art connoisseur. But he did not neglect his work. He visited the little dressmakers' shops to inspect their handwork. He appreciated that the same spirit that went into the painting of a masterpiece could be lower but equally commendable degree inspire the creation of a gown. Simple rooms, dressmakers' workrooms, knew him and welcomed him. He was the American who did not believe any appreciation of art too lowly for his appreciation. It was during this period, in 1909 to be exact, that he founded the American Art Association of Paris of which he is still President. From this association has sprung the American Art Students' Club, a source of comfort and help to many American artists.

Mr. Wanamaker concluded that Americans could be trained to art appreciation through the merchandise it bought. France, he believed, had much that was beautiful to contribute to the life of every person in every home. Clothes, furnishings, decorations were channels through which the life of Americans could be enriched by a bit from the French. He bought freely of all things beautiful, modern as well as old, and shipped them to the Philadelphia store. Both his brother and father shook their heads.

"I wonder whether the will ever learn what, we want," was the plaint often made by them. To Rodman Wanamaker, however, the problem was a more difficult one.

"I wonder whether they ever can be taught to want the things that are beautiful," was his way of putting it.

It seemed a hard task, but he was happy in it and managed in what his father called "more local materials" to find the routine merchandise that always sold.

Throughout his stay he urged his father to send buyers over to Paris. All kinds of buyers—dress, haberdashery, furniture. The powers of persuasion would have been mighty, for in spite of the belief that America could manufacture in Grand Rapids all the furniture she wanted and needed, that nothing could be taught her in the matter of beds and chairs and cabinets, a furniture buyer was sent to Paris. Under the guidance of Mr. Wanamaker the buyer went to the museums, the old and antique shops, to homes furnished in old French style. Mr. Wanamaker made a convert of the man. Rodman has his greatest power, it is said. No matter what the background or lack of background of an individual or individual whom he may be anxious to bring over to his cause—which often is the cause of art he was successful in selling a contract and quadrupling a sale.

Mr. Wanamaker married in Paris and made home. There were three of them in the business relationship. John Wanamaker, the father, was a great worker, a builder, a man who achieved success of another character, but with comparatively little detail. Thus, his son became confidant to the business. He was the "young man" of the organization. His father planned the big things. Thomas showed how they could be done or why they could not be done. To them was added Rodman, the creative figure of the group. He was interested in building, but not exactly in the usual way in his father. The other man wanted big things, the younger four things.

Thomas Wanamaker died and the younger son became more and more interested in the store. Always he preached the gospel of beauty and simplicity. He went to London and increased his first hand knowledge of merchandise, clothes, furniture, superfluities, art and jewels. He believed that the real task of getting people to appreciate the fine things and to avoid the cheap and gaudy lay in education of buyers. He has never given up that work. Even today a buyer sometimes will say: "You can't stock up with that. The stores are not up to it. The people are not up to it." And the reply invariably is: "Go ahead and buy it. If it is a loss, blame it on me. If it isn't, well, we're so much ahead."

In 1896 the Wanamaker store in New York was started. The man who came over to direct it was Rodman C. Ogden. He did the tilling and the planting of the soil. After finishing his work he retired. Then John Wanamaker came over. Again his genius of building and organization manifested itself, and the store grew by leaps. He expanded the department in his way to fashionable and discriminating buyers. It was an exclusive and well-patronized store. Then in 1911 Rodman Wanamaker came over. He gave it charm and individuality and artistic standards.

"You are all wrong; it won't pay," was the judgment passed by merchandise men greatly in his mind not why only the uniform of the organization heard. Nobody talks, but everybody looks well satisfied.

Some time of the sort of man Mr. Wanamaker is sent he gathered from a visit at his office. Before saying those the visitor was taken to the office formerly occupied by the late John Wanamaker. It was a handsome office, such as one would expect to find in the establishment of a merchant prince. There was nothing shining and new about it. It was a place where a man of years and conservative wishes would choose to spend his working hours. The walls were lined with engravings and etchings of great men in American history. That, perhaps, was the outstanding characteristic of the place. There were at least fifty of these framed photographs ranged along the walls.

On one of the upper floors are Rodman Wanamaker's offices. They consist of a whole suite of large rooms. It would take an art connoisseur to really appreciate them. Bits of old France are there in carved doors, cabinets, drapery, vases and bric-a-brac. A Greek frieze runs along the walls, apparently chipped, brought over from some ruin. Two tattered French flags are draped over a cabinet. One room has antiquarian antique furniture with carved wooden figures of saints and cherubs. Along a shelf are rare or little seen French vases. It is really impossible to go into details of the whole. Everything has been arranged to take its proper place in giving the venue a sense of harmony and beauty. It must have taken years to bring all this treasure together. Mr. Wanamaker in this atmosphere dwelling the merchandise sold in the department store below him. It was a little startling to find there a number of brown gentlemen's sport hats for Bamber wear, vanity cases, a new umbrella.

Believing that out of environment comes inspiration, Mr. Wanamaker installed a library in the department's department, filling the shelves with old and valuable books on the art of decoration. Some of the books are written in French, some in Spanish, some have illustrations of old Roman and Greek art explained by Latin text. He hopes the people who are buying and selling the things that go into American homes will read them. In the advertising department, too, much of the space has been given up to handbooks.

Unlike his father, Mr. Wanamaker does not come to his office very early in the morning. John Wanamaker used to delight himself on being at work before his buyers, sometimes opening the door when they arrived. His son, in the days when the father was alive, used to come in at 10 o'clock and work in an office on the same floor with his father until about 1. Then he would retire to his mansion upstairs for luncheon and the procedure of further business. At 4 or thereabouts he would go down to the store and walk around the departments, making himself familiar with the stock and merchandise. Often he would stay until 7 or 8, accompanied by a watchman, who switched the lights on and off for him. It is said that no one in the store knows the merchandise as he does.

At Christmas time, it is said, all of the rooms of his suite are filled with gifts that he personally has chosen for his hundreds of friends. He has the time or finds the time to remember each and the tastes of each. He never remembers himself. In a book he keeps track of the things he has given in years past and chooses something different, but appropriate of the individual to whom it is given.

He was once asked what in the world made him accept the job of Deputy Police Commissioner. It seemed to enjoy that the traffic the post entailed never grew onerous to a man of such facilities. He said that he wanted to be of service to the city.

Mr. Wanamaker will be 69 years old in February and is expected to give the Wanamaker stores his class attention.

Rodman Wanamaker

REAR ADMIRAL FULLAM WARNS ON ARMS LIMITATION

By REAR ADMIRAL W. F. FULLAM.

PRESIDENT Harding, in his letter to Senator Lodge concerning the Borah resolution, very properly emphasized the fact that it is futile to think about the limitation of auxiliary naval craft until the treaties formulated by the Washington conference have been approved by all the powers. We cannot take the second step before we have finished the first.

It is only natural perhaps that the three nations that have ratified the treaties, and all individuals who regard the decrees of the Washington conference as righteous in their influence upon the peace of the world should be somewhat impatient at this time at the failure of France and Italy to follow the example of the United States, England and Japan in approval of the treaties. Viewing the situation in Europe today, is there not ground for apprehension lest some political explosion and realignment, or treatment re-alignment, of nations might delay ratification by France and Italy, and thus wreck the Washington conference? This is the dark side of the picture. Now let us turn. The Cook, to the bright side and try to "cheer up," as Admiral Sims says.

The most recent dispatches from Paris would indicate that France will ratify the treaties in the not distant future. President Poincaré, M. Briand, M. Viviani, and other leaders are indefinitely favorable. It is true that M. Clemenceau was decidedly silent on the subject of the treaties during his tour of the United States, and there is opposition from certain members of the French Chamber. But, nevertheless, there are appearances that the pro-treaty party will win.

In the meantime a recent dispatch from Rome indicates early ratification by Italy. The delay of the Italian Government was explained by the surprising statement that Italy had had differences with China concerning the distribution among the Allies of certain German merchant ships that were interned in Chinese ports during the World War, but that this matter was now on the adjustment, that Italy would soon move to ratify the treaties. Moreover, the Italians are insisting that they have already practically turned scrapping over some of the most important decrees of the Washington conference. They have scrapped the new battleship Caracciolo, dismantled the battleships Colombo, Colombo and Marcello, and have decided not to reconstruct the Leonardo da Vinci, which was contemplated under the provisions of the treaties. Thus it would appear that early and favorable action by both France and Italy is foreshadowed.

President Harding, Senator Lodge and many prominent leaders of both political parties in Congress have expressed sympathy with the proposition to place further limitations upon naval armament, but they are not blind to the difficulty of doing so. It is not reasonable to expect that nations—even those who agreed to battleship limitation—will readily consent to throw away all naval arms, especially when they have reason to believe that such action on their part might leave them at the mercy of the nations who were not parties to the Washington pacts.

There are frequent reports that Germany contemplates, or are even now engaged in, the establishment of plants in Russia for the building of guns, submarines and airplanes and for the manufacture of munitions. The restrictions of the Versailles Treaty do not forbid such a proceeding on the part of Germany. It only tends the limitation or prevention of Russia to bring about the transfer of German skill and ingenuity to Russian territory for the purpose of supplying both nations with the material and the shores of future war. In accordance with an official and secret agreement, or simply as a commercial venture by individuals. Such a contingency is by no means a dream. It is a possibility.

Germany, Russia and Turkey are united in their hatred of the late allied powers. It is true that they have no navies worth mentioning; but Germany still could soon supply large submarine flotillas, thousands of mines, torpedoes and powerful air forces. With these weapons alone these three nations could protect themselves and menace France and Italy.

Under these circumstances, how can France and Italy be expected to agree to a great limitation in auxiliary naval craft, and in the submarine and air forces that would be absolutely necessary to their defense against another combination led by Germany in the future? They may give up battleships, to be sure, because the dreadnaught can fight submarines and airplanes. But France and Italy cannot safely ignore the need of preparedness in the air and under the surface of the sea. This would be the height of folly.

Complete naval disarmament can never be, for the simple reason that there will always be merchant ships upon the seas, and airplanes will be largely employed in commercial life. This fact was recognized by the Washington conference. The further limitation of cruisers, submarines and airplane carriers may be possible, but it would not prevent wars on the sea. The maritime nations would continue to fight—by arming their merchant ships. Men will always fight—on land and on sea.

The politics and little-minded men are fond to cold facts. They listen to no logic. They have but one idea—disarm! They would doubtless urge France, Italy and the United States to completely scrap their navies and disband their armies in the face of a menace from Russia, Germany and Turkey! But this cannot be.

In short, there is and always will be a limit to the limitation of armament. We can approach the limit—that is all. Each nation must have its own scheme of self-protection and preparedness. It need not be aggressive, but it has a right to anticipate aggression by its enemies. War will never be abolished. And when it is forced upon us Mahan rightly says that we must "wage it relentlessly"—the enemy must not be "fended off," he must be "smitten down." And Admiral Sir John Fisher agrees with Mahan—"hit first, hit hard, keep on hitting."

In notifying the treaties we simply take the first step toward limitation of armament and limitation of taxation. The next step will be more difficult. Succeeding steps still more so—as we approach the unattainable limit. War will only cease in heaven.

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

By LINDSAY RUSSELL.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA, when he visited Washington, expressed some wonder that the first question of almost every new acquaintance did not concern the great conqueror, or Admiral Togo, or the Mikado of Tokugawa, but was "Do you know Hanihara?" On one occasion the Prince replied: "Not very well. This is only my second visit to Washington." If this lady knew a city among the Japanese that Mr. Hanihara did not know Japan, he had spent most of his career in Washington. Nearly twenty years ago he came as an attaché to the United States. He was appointed Ambassador to Washington last month and is the youngest Ambassador ever accredited from Japan to the United States.

From 1907 to 1911 Mr. Hanihara was attached to the embassy in Washington and every one from President Roosevelt and President Taft down to the clerks in the Department of State who knew him called him "Hany." To each and all he was the same congenial, natural person, with a lively sense of humor, but displaying a enthusiasm of purpose, as is clearly indicated by his rapid rise. He is only 45 years old.

His first name, Masanao, means "just and straight." It goes without saying that he has ability and is sure of himself. His long service in Washington, his entrée into American homes and life, have given him an intimate knowledge of America and Americans. He has a popular and talented wife, Ella, a daughter of one of the Directors of the great firm of Illinois.

During the Russo-Japanese peace negotiations at Portsmouth Hanihara was attached to the Japanese delegation and, being popular with the correspondents, was regarded as the line of least resistance for news which they eagerly and persistently sought for a world clamorous for the least scrap of information. Every power of persuasion was applied through good fellowship, the language of which he spoke without an accent. In those days of secret diplomacy the spokesman was a mightier factor in international relations than the sword. The big three were Haig and Haig and Hennessy. Hanihara, though youthful, was always moderate, and discreetly kept his own counsel like the great war veterans a power not only for the minute while but for the important task of keeping it. One day toward the end of the conference, the correspondents gave him up to unsympathetic and turned their persuasive argument on another Secretary of the conference, with no better results.

At this stadium though essential Secretary was hurling the news gatherers to return to the member and subject council of nations, Nantucket light would have looked to him like a torchlight procession. When he arrived at the conference, Theodore Roosevelt observed that some fleetfoot member of the Fourth Estate had pinned on the back of his backless attaché a scrap of paper which read, "This package is warranted to contain 50 per cent. alcohol."

Once, at a public dinner in New York, President Taft lost his escort. Spied Hanihara, he grasped his arm and said: "Come along, Hany. We are about the same size." One physicist [illegible] and the other Japan.

In 1918-1919 Mr. Hanihara filled the post of Consul-General at San Francisco. Later he was promoted to be Director of the Bureau of Commerce of the Foreign Office, from which office he went to the United States as its member of the Japanese Mission to the Washington Conference, which, by the way, was his opportunity as Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, to be the man who, in the final day of the conference, delivered the speech of Japan, adjudicating and disposing of the delegates with Prince Tokugawa, Baron Shidehara and Baron Kato to the Japanese standpoint on Disposition of Affairs, a matter of vital public concern. There is no doubt that his ability to interpret America's standpoint and his liberal ideas in behalf of Japan's rights helped to bring about the adjustment of Japan's relations with the United States and China upon the basis of good-will which, there is every reason to hope and expect, will be maintained.

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WINTER PALACE A FADED RUIN

THE Winter Palace, once a place of splendor and the home of the Czars, now stands abandoned, neglected in a remote village from Petrograd. In the old days was a city of palaces, and the Winter Palace, largest of all, also was the finest. Three thousand could dance there at one time and this thousand could be fed at a single sitting. On such occasions the palace was a scene of lavish display of gowns, jewels and uniforms.

Today the gardens are in a state of neglect and disorder. The wrought iron fences which once surrounded them have been torn down. Grass was growing in the great courtyard. As one entered the palace doorway, he became aware of a penetrating dampness, an intensely disagreeable sensation. In the dining room, where Nicholas and his predecessors feasted and were toasted, the chairs around a wooden table seemed to await their occupants.

On one of the steps of the grand staircase the words, in French, "This is permanent" have been scrawled. At the bottom of the stairway stood two pedestal bases covered with dust. The walls, once decorated with many war pictures, hold gaunt photographs. Last notes of enthusiastic applause have been succeeded and buried up. In one corner was a litter of the tiles from which Tsarskoe Selo was hanged.

In the bridal chamber of Alexander II and Maria Alexandrovna, a Gibson hung—in a thousand pieces—upon a floor. A great clock was in fragments and a battered piano stood against the wall. A crystal candelabra, torn from the ceiling, lay in a twisted and shattered heap.

In Alexander II's death chamber was the bed where he died after the attempt on his life. In a corner of the room was the clock which, when the afternoon of March 1, 1881, has reached the fatal hour, twenty-five minutes of four, when Alexander died. It was his son, Alexander III, who dropped the handle on that three pence night never forgot the hour. A half-smoked cigarette, which Alexander II had thrown down on the way to another one of his mistresses, was preserved in a glass case. And there were several little trophies of a daughter who had died in her youth. Alexander II kept them in his room and frequently would have them displayed before him.

The Nicholas II suite has been used for a motion picture location and was in extreme disorder. Nicholas II's study was under lock and seal and could not be viewed. Near the Nicholas II suite, in a dark corridor, was a full length portrait of Alexander II—the face covered with bayonet holes. Over the auditorium entrance hall Jewish Bros. The Winter Palace, once a palace of imperial magnificence, was a house of ghosts.

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YOCUM AMERICA, Minnesota, is the home of the Tryon brothers, four in number, whose ages aggregate 322 years. Samuel Tryon is 81 years of age, Jacob 80, and Benjamin and John, 67 and 66 years, respectively. Each is still alert and active and Samuel, Jacob and John are said to be the only three brothers alive today who are Civil War veterans.

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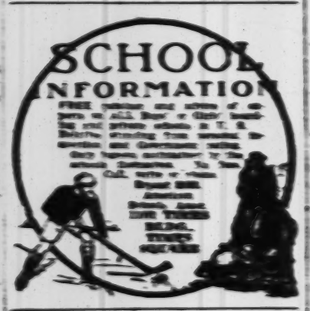

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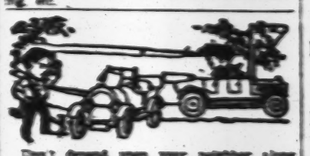

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THE last mail from Hankow brings the first details of the experiences of two American missionaries, the Rev. A. M. Lambert and H. E. X. Ledgard, and C. U. Fersberg, a Swede, among the bandits of the Hupeh Province, who have courage that might cow down the withdrawal of the Japanese troops. The news mail also brings an array of appeals, not only from foreign residents but natives as well, that protection be not withdrawn by foreign Governments as contemplated in the Chinese Treaty signed in Washington at the time of the disarmament conference a year ago.

From all sources throughout the province come stories of the 10,000 bandits led by Lao Tung-Jen ("Old Fersberg"), formerly an officer in the army of General Chao-Erh-Hsun. Foreign captives are not held for ransom, but as hostages, so that the bandits may obtain from the Peking Government grants of agricultural lands and officers.

General Wu Pei-Fu, who had Summoned Japanese military defender after leaving defeated the war lord of Manchuria, Chang Tso-Lin, under the walls of Peking, is reported to have mobilized his 40th Division for the invasion of the province, but there not not as long as the captives remain in the hands of the bandits. Many of them have been set free thereby owing to the threatening representations made by Captain Liang Kai-chen of the staff of General Chao Tse-ai, who, alone and unarmed, had the temerity to seek out Lao at his headquarters and demand the release of Lambert and Fersberg.

The Rev. Lambert was taken at the same time as Mr. Fersberg from the American Synod Mission station, outside the town of Jushow, after the place had been pillaged and burned by the bandits on Oct. 23. Mr. Ledgard of the Island Mission at Shang Tsai-hsien was kidnapped on Oct. 28 and escaped at Lowang, a fortnight later.

The wives and children of the missionaries were not molested, and silkily made their way with the news to the treaty port of Hankow, near the Yang-tse-Kiang, 600 miles from the sea. The captives described the bandit chief Lao as a jovial fellow, who took a fancy to Mr. Fersberg's trunk and had trousers and coats pounded in them. The bandits were said to be only about 1,000 armed with rifles, for which they had a scant ammunition that they carefully husbanded; the others were "long knife" men.

Operate on Broad Scale.

After destroying Jushow the bandits moved southward, capturing the cities of Shangsai, Shanchow, Shashih and Tung-Shan-Ch in the Anhui. They then turned north, capturing several towns, among which were Shiohsi and Chang-yang, all of which successively the captives were obliged to follow out. They met many other foreign prisoners, taken at various intervals, scattered in the interior. Often they asked Lao Tung-Jen what he was keeping them for, and he would reply: "Wait and see."

As his negotiations with the Chinese Government seemed not to prosper he delivered to Fersberg and Lambert that they might have their freedom on the payment of $10,000 each. It was after their refusal that Captain Liang Kai-chen appeared in camp, on Nov. 2, and was in conference with the leaders for the whole day. That night, after Fersberg and Lambert had retired, a rubber blanket was thrown from his couch and told him to appear before the chiefs. When he went out he was handed over to Captain Liang, who told him to get ready to start for Hankow. After an interview with General Chao at Hankow the men took the train for Hankow, leaving Lambert with the bandits.

Liang told Mr. Fersberg on the way that he had made a separate bargain for the release of Mr. Lambert. Mr. Fersberg reached Hankow on Dec. 10, and Mr. Lambert a few days later. The latter said that he had escaped and had left as captives at Lao's headquarters two Frenchmen, one Italian and four Americans. He placed the bandit army at 40,000 strong.

While in captivity the prisoners were permitted to communicate with their families and friends. A passage from a letter dated Dec. 1, which Mr. Lambert sent to his wife, was typical of all:

"We are still here waiting, wondering, and praying. . . . Our child has been absent several days. Don't know what to do to do. Many have tried to help. Some come and want us to preach to them. The man who was ugly to us a few days ago seems to feel better now. We bought him some easily production, and that no doubt helped to persuade him up.

What Fred Might Have Said.

"The milk and coffee you sent are being consumed with thanksgiving. If Fred had lived in our day I think he would have written, '—a little coffee for your children.' It certainly is the thing!

"Nothing important has developed these days so far as we know. Do you know of anything?"

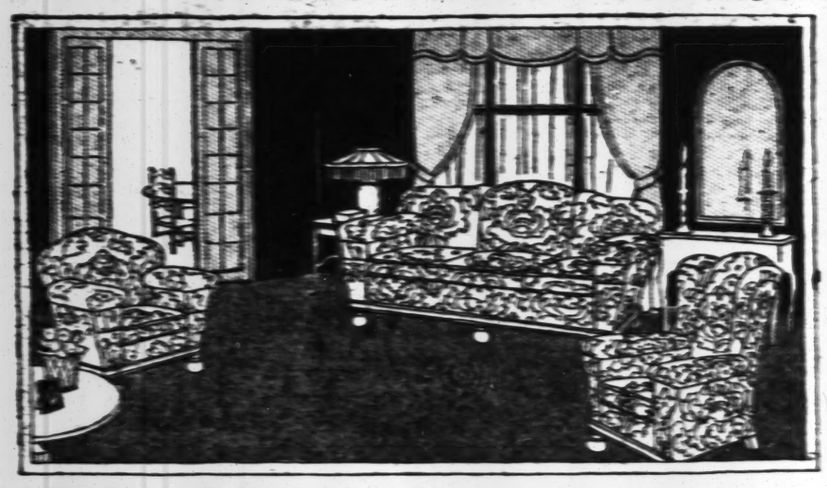
The general contents of his correspondence which Mr. Ledgard sent to the foreign language press at Hankow, the work of the bandits among the native villagers who dwelled with details unpublishable in the Western press. One of his published passages reads:

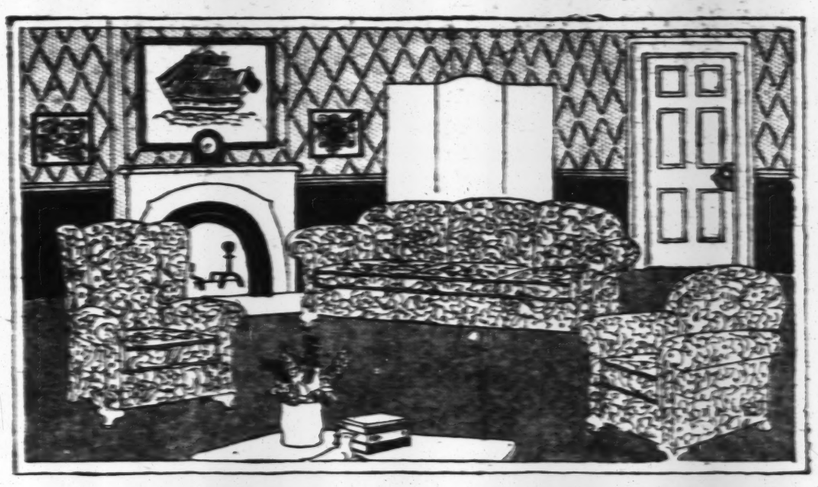
"I have seen numbers of dead bodies. Often on the roadside, having been shot by a bandit guard only because they were too weak to keep up with the others, or because they resented some insult, blow with the butt end of a rifle. I have seen dead men with clubs in their arms who had been shot in their attempt to escape from their friends or they approached their home. I have heard girls struggling and crying out in their attempts to resist. . . . I have seen and heard men being beaten for them to confess where their families and friends they might have hidden, and it was all the same if they were up hills, they were broken and, if they said, if the money could be produced, they were often shot in cold

ABRAHAM & STRAUS INC.

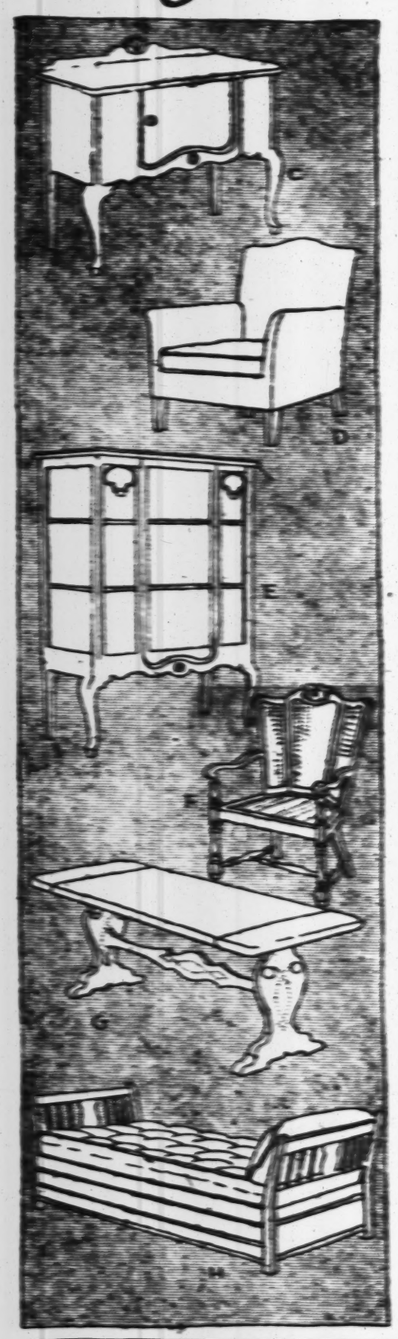
Telephone Main 6100

BROOKLYN





Half-Yearly Sale of FURNITURE



It's here! The A. & S. Half-Yearly Furniture Sale, with furniture selected for its dependable quality and its value-giving low prices—guaranteed to be of the best workmanship and materials any one can buy at the price! Furniture for every room and every purpose—furniture you can select with pleasure, and enjoy living with in years to come. Here are but a few examples.

3-piece

Mohair Suites, $257.50

(A) Handsome, well-made suites, designed especially for us and one of the features of this sale! The suite comprises an 82-inch Sofa, Arm Chair and comfortable Wing Chair with web bottom, spring edges. Reversible spring filled cushions on all pieces. Covered in taupe mohair.

3-pc. Tapestry

Living Room Suites, $167.50

(B) 81-inch Sofa, comfortable Arm Chair, large and roomy Wing Chair. All pieces have web bottom, spring edges and separate spring filled cushions. Covered in your choice of tapestries. Pieces may be purchased separately.

Graceful "Queen Anne"

Serving Tables, $19.75

(C) Solid walnut top, sides and legs. Selected burl walnut veneer on door front. A very practical cabinet type, with interior shelf. Size 37x19 inches.

Vassar Chairs, $20.75

(D) Splendid example of this favored type of chair. Web bottom, comfortable upholstering of arms and back. Loose floss cushion seat. Covered in assorted tapestry and velvets.

"Queen Anne"

China Closets, $26.75

(E) Solid walnut, with two shelves. Rich brown in color. Size 18x44 inches and 60 inches high. Value $65.

Solid Mahogany

Cane Wing Chairs, $21.50

(F) Genuine *solid mahogany* throughout. Gracefully turned legs, cane seat and back. Finished in a rich dull antique color.

6-pc. Antique Oak

Dining Suites, $122.25

(L) A suite well proportioned to the breakfast room, or smaller dining room. Its 54-inch Buffet has a sliding silver tray; there is a 48-inch round Extension Table, 3 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair. Seats are covered in tapestry. The design is Early English, and the pieces are faithful reproductions even to the high-lighted antique finish. Same suite with 54-inch Table, $125.25.

American Walnut

Davenport Tables, $37.50

(G) Beautiful American walnut, finished in the popular antique brown. Size 60x22 in. Rounded corners and edges.

Sticklay Double

Day Beds, $79.75

(H) Easily converted into a full size bed. Really comfortable! Made of solid birch, finished in antique mahogany color. Upholstered in tapestry or velour.

Famous "Plymouth"

Windsor Chairs, $7.50

(J) You will like this charming New England chair, with its vase turned legs and tapered spindles! A Windsor chair is so practical and restful, too! Solid birch, with dull antique mahogany finish.

Restful 4-post

Mahogany Bed, $29.75

(K) A full size bed with gracefully turned posts of solid birch mahogany veneered back panel. A few in single bed size.

"Jane Randolph" Mahogany

Bedroom Suites, $253.50

(M) A quaint Colonial reproduction that is as charming as it is comfortable and well constructed. Suite includes full size 4-post Bed, Dresser, Man's Chest and Dressing Table. In antique mahogany color, elaborated with maple panels.

10-pc. American

Walnut Dining Suites, $298.50

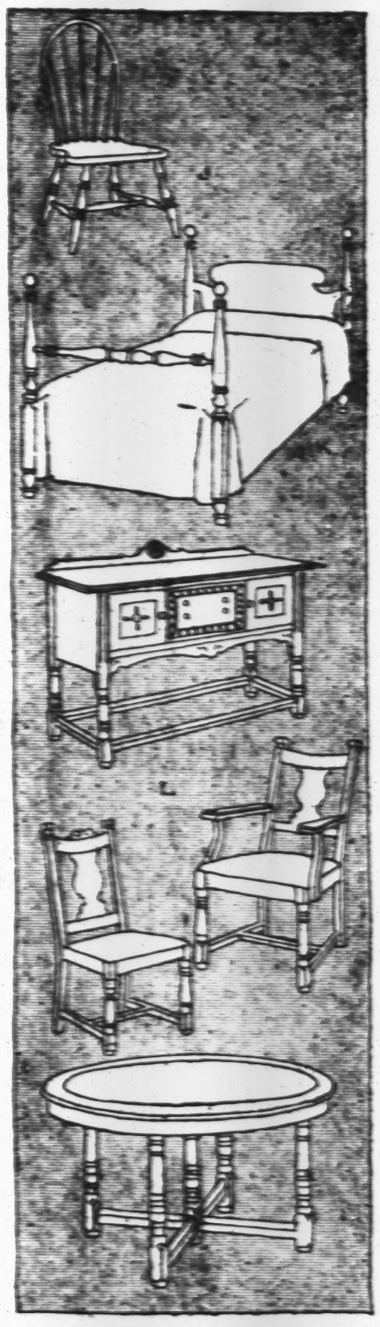
(N) A dainty Hepplewhite suite, which consists of a 68-inch Buffet, large Glass Closet, Cabinet Serving Table, 54x45-inch oblong Table and set of Chairs covered in tapestry. Tops and posts of all pieces are of solid walnut. Dustproof construction throughout.

4-pc. Queen Anne American Walnut

Bedroom Suites, $273.50

(O) A beautiful and serviceable suite, consisting of 48-inch Bureau, full size bow-foot Bed, roomy Chiffonobe and Vanity Table. Built of finest 5-ply Walnut veneer and finished in a rich brown color. Selected burl panels adorn the front of each piece. Dustproof construction throughout. Also available in mahogany.

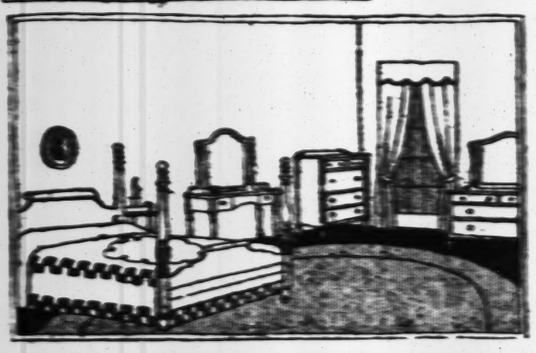
A. & S., Fourth Floor, Central and East.

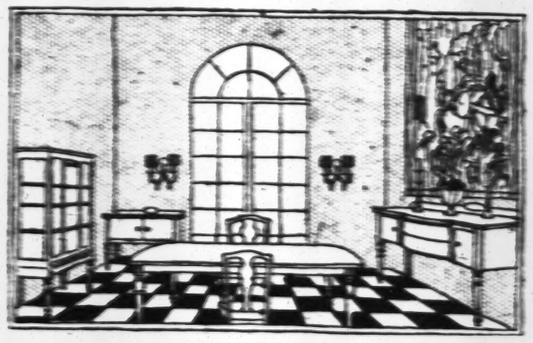


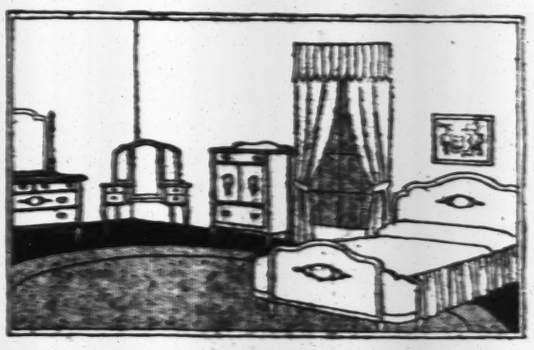
Visit the Aisle of Opportunity

—where You'll Find Scores of Needed Pieces at 33⅓% to 75% Less Than Today's Retail Prices!

Visit the Thrift Apartments, now refurnished with furniture, greatly reduced.







Rugs of Rich Beauty and Quality Priced Temptingly Low!

Here are bargains for home-makers—all floor coverings of the better grades—all worthy of homes where good taste chooses furniture and rugs of beauty and quality

Finest Quality Worsted Wilton Rugs

Made of very fine pure worsted yarn, woven slightly so as to produce a compact smooth lustrous surface. These have been reduced approximately 20%. In some among rugs have been included that show a 20% reduction.

6 x 9'	$52.50	usually	$65.00
6 x 12'	84.75	"	95.00
7½ x 10½'	105.00	"	125.00
9 x 12'	150.00	"	175.00

Axminster Seamless Rugs

A quality that is classified among the better, heavier and most durable grades. A firm, even, long deep nap that produces a luxurious, soft floor covering. Designs are copied of fine Oriental and Persian rugs.

27 x 54"	$3.25	usually	$4.50
36 x 63"	7.50	"	9.50
6 x 9'	35.00	"	39.50
7½ x 10½'	49.00	"	62.00
9 x 12'	65.00	"	67.50

Fine Chiffer Rugs

One of the largest stocks of fine Chinese rugs in Greater New York. This offering is particularly valuable because there are included an excellent variety of the scarce small sizes. Some of the rugs are 20 square feet in one inch thick. Included are beautiful hand shades—light blue, rose, fawn, tan, heavy green, mahogany, dark blue.

3 x 6'	usually	$45.00	for $36.50
3 x 7'	"	55.00	" 42.50
3 x 9'	"	65.00	" 49.50
4 x 7'	"	65.00	" 52.50
4 x 9'	"	125.00	" 89.50
6 x 9'	"	150.00	" 125.00
			and 135.00
9 x 12'	"	325.00	for 225.00
			and 245.00

Note—These large rugs are difficult to secure, but we have assembled about two dozen that are already low:

9 x 12'	$375	to $400
10 x 14'	450	to 500
10 x 14'	475	to 525

Heavy Royal Wilton Rugs

Made of fine wool yarns of the better quality. Heavy, solid and firm in texture.

27 x 54"	$5.00	usually	$10.00
36 x 63"	11.75	"	16.50
6 x 9'	45.00	"	59.50
7½ x 10½'	72.50	"	85.00
9 x 12'	72.50	"	87.50

9 x 12 Ft. "Irregular Rugs"

Several grades and weaves. These are slightly irregular in the outline of the design. This is scarcely noticeable and does not affect the wear or appearance.

$17.50 9 x 12' Seamless Worsted Wilton Velvet

$37	9 x 12' Seamless Heat Axminster Rugs	at $27.50
$35	9 x 12' Seamless Heavy Wool Velvets	at 29.50
$52.50	9x12' Seamless Heat Axminster Rugs	at 39.75
$65	9 x 12' Seamless Wool Velvet Rugs	at 49.50

Oriental Rugs

Taken from our regular stock and reduced for this sale, together with a number purchased from importers at special prices.

Mossul Rugs, average 3½ x 6½, at $50.00 and $65.00. These were $85.00.

Daghestan Rugs, average 4½ x 6½' at $60.00 and $65.00. These were $85 to $95.

Derbent Rugs, average 4½ x 6½' at $60.00 and $65.00. These were $85 to $95.

Sarouk Rugs, $65.00, were $85. Average 3 x 5½.

Bokhara Rugs, average 3½ x 5', $65.00. Were $85.

Kurdistan Rugs, average 3½ x 6', $65.00. Were $85.

Kurdistan and Iran Rugs, average 3½ x 6½' at $65.00. Reg. $85.

Room Size Persian Rugs

In this lot we have assembled an assortment of Cabistan, Anah, Mahal and Bokah Rugs. They will average from 6 x 10' up to slightly larger than 9 x 12'. Including such rugs as 6 x 10½', 8 x 10', 8 x 11½', and 9 x 12'. About 30 rugs that have been reduced to $125 and $150. Previously priced $200 up to $275.

A. & S., Third Floor, East.

EXTRA

For Monday Only!

Big values told in small space because there are so many of them! Many quantities limited. Come early in the day!

WOMEN'S VELVETEEN JACQUETTES, $3.00; regular price, $5.00—Insert model in wool velvet, navy blue and black, trimmed with big bead and large velvet buttons. Sizes, 36 to 44. Second, East.

WOMEN'S BLACK SATIN PUMPS, $3.95; reduced from $6.95—Fine quality black satin, one-strap pump style, hand-turned soles, covered Cuban heels. Second, West.

WOMEN'S KNICKER SLIPS, $2.48; reduced from $4.95—Of silk jersey and lingerie. Straps at shoulders and cuff finish at knees. In black, navy and brown. Sizes, 36 to 44. Second, East.

WOMEN'S PINK COTTON BLOOMERS, 48c—Van Dyke point ruffle and Val lace edge at knees. Second, East.

MAIDS' BLACK UNIFORMS, $2.48; regular price, $3.48—Good quality cotton poplin, trimmed with white double organdy collarette and cuffs. Sizes, 36 to 44. Second, East.

WOOL AND FIBRE SCARFS, 79c; reduced from $2.98—An odd lot of scarfs in various colors and weaves. Street, Central.

SILK BRAIDED GIRDLES, $1.29; regular price, $1.95—In combinations of black, brown, navy and tan with Persian interlinings. Finished with fancy Persian tassel to match girdle. 2 yds. long. Street, Central.

WOMEN'S HEMSTITCHED, INITIALED HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c each or 6 for $1.25—Pure linen with three styles of cards drawn in hem. ¾ inch embroidered initial. Street, Central.

54-in. ALL-WOOL IMPORTED HOMESPUNS & TWEEDS, 79c yd.—In black, navy, light and dark green. Street, Central.

36-in. WHITE DOMET FLANNEL, 21c yd.; regular price, 28c yd.—A firm, heavy quality. Street, West.

36-in. CRETONNE PERCALES, 14c yd.; regular price, 19c yd.—A standard quality in dainty cretonne effects. Street, West.

WHITE NAINSOOK in 10-yd. PIECES, $1.95; regular price, $2.50. Street, West.

WHITE NAINSOOK, $2.75 for 10-yd. pcs.; regular price, $3.50. Street, West.

FLESH-COLORED NAINSOOK, $2.90 for box of 10 yds.; regular price, $3.90. Street, West.

36-in. FAST BLACK MERCERIZED SATEEN, 47c yd.—A fine, lustrous quality, light in weight, with soft finish. Street, Central.

36-in. ALL-SILK WHITE RATINE, $1.10 yd.—A heavy quality, ideal for sports costumes and summer wear. Street, West.

FAST COLOR APRON GINGHAMS, 14c yd.—In even and broken blue and white checks. Street, West.

RIBBON REMNANTS, from 5c to 98c each—Remnants are from ½ in. to 9 in. wide and from ¼ yd. to 2½ yds. long. All colors and qualities. Street, East.

COMBINATION NECKLACE & EARRING SETS, 74c set—Made of colored crystals, pendant drops. Each set in a neat box. Street, Central.

EMBOSSED STATIONERY, 69c for 100 sheets—Fine quality French Lawn paper embossed with monogram or address. In white, pink, buff, orchid, grey and tan. Envelopes to match, 50c for 25. Street, East.

WRITING PAPER OR CORRESPONDENCE CARDS WITH ENVELOPES, 19c box—24 sheets with 24 envelopes, or 24 correspondence cards with 24 envelopes in each box. In white or colors. Street, East.

ASSORTED CHOCOLATES, 49c lb.; regular price, 69c lb.—Choice quality in large assortment. Street, Central.

TUTTI FRUTTI POUND CAKE, 64c for 1½-lb. loaf; regular price, 74c—Filled with nuts, raisins and cherries and made in our own sun-lit bakery. Subway, Livingston St.

GILLETTE OR AUTO STROP RAZORS, 69c; regular price, 89c—Complete with three blades. Street, Central.

POCKET KNIVES, 79c; regular price 98c—Pearl, stag or horn handles with two or three blades. Street, Central.

SEAMLESS HEMMED SHEETS, 97c; regular price, $1.19—Strong, durable quality bleached muslin. Size, before hemming, 72 in. by 90 in. Street, East.

ALL LINEN, SCOTCH SATIN DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, $4.94; reduced from $6.50—Very fine quality in Fleur de Lis design. Size, 70 by 70 inches. Street, East.

FEATHER PILLOWS, $1.85; reduced from $2.70—Good quality feathers covered with fancy woven tick. Size, 22 by 28 inches. Fourth, East.

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $7.94 pr.; regular price, $9.50—Fine quality, pure wool, plaid blankets with three-inch binding of satinette. Size, 66 by 80 inches. Third, Central.

SECRET PROCESS FIREPROOF CHINA TEAPOTS, 59c; regular price, $1.50—Slight factory imperfections. Solid colors, attractively decorated. Subway, Central.

IRIDESCENT SUGAR AND CREAM SETS, 25c set—Graceful styles in rich, soft colorings. Subway, Central.

NICKEL ALARM CLOCKS, $1.48; regular price, $1.95—Seamless nickel case, fitted with one-day guaranteed movement, lever attachment and four-inch dial. Subway, Central.

STAINLESS STEEL STEAK KNIVES, 49c each; $2.89 for set of six—Guaranteed not to stain or rust. White celluloid handles. Street, Central.

IMPORTED SILVER - PLATED TEA STRAINER, $1.18—Complete with stand. Street, Central.

ROYAKOLD VACUUM BOTTLE, $1.54 for quart size; regular price, $2.54—Seamless brass corrugated case in Butler finish, with nickel-plated mountings, cup and handle. Street, Central.

SANITAS OILCLOTH WASHTUB COVERS, 45c; reduced from 59c—With fancy blue border. Fits over two tubs. Size, 27 by 54 in. Subway, East.

"TYRO" CREAM SOAP, 19c; reduced from 25c—Cleans hands without water. Also used for cleaning woodwork, marble and porcelain. Subway, East.

CEDAR OIL FURNITURE POLISH, 19c for 7-oz. bottle; reduced from 25c—Cleans and polishes furniture, woodwork, &c. Subway, East.

WILLOW OFFICE BASKETS, 69c; reduced from $1.10—Strongly made and square, wide-meshed style. Size, 12 by 15 in. Subway, East.

MAHOGANY FINISH PORTABLE PHONOGRAPHS, $19.95; reduced from $29.50—Shape like suitcase, and includes album for 12 records. Plays all records. Fourth, West.

HEAVY WOOL VELVET RUGS, $2.95; reduced from $3.50—In large variety of designs. All fringed. Size, 27 by 54 inches. Third, East.

CHILDREN'S BOWLING ALLEY GAMES, 69c; regular price, 98c—Made of well-seasoned wood, varnished and equipped with adjustable back stop, ten pins and three marble shooters. Size, 6½ by 30 inches. Fourth, West.

IMPORTED TAPESTRY TABLE MATS, 49c; regular price, 98c—Verdure colors, trimmed at ends with heavy fringe. 18 x19 inches. Third, Central.

DINING-ROOM ARM CHAIRS, $7.50—are quality leather, leather and slat backs. Reg. as much as $12. Fourth, Central.

DINING-ROOM SIDE CHAIRS, $5.75—Of oak, mahogany or walnut. With spindle, leather or slat backs. Reg. as much as $19.75. Fourth, Central.

FOR MEN

GENUINE SEAL WALLETS, $1.39—3-fold style with extra bill compartment. With task pocket or with change back. Street, Central.

War Shoppers Watch A. & S. Ads. Daily

The New York Times.

SPECIAL FEATURES AUTOMOBILES STEAMSHIPS AND TOURS | Section 8

BIG INCREASE IN DEMAND FOR BIBLES SHOWS TREND AGAINST MATERIALISM

CALL EXCEEDS SUPPLY

Chinese Lead Nations in Buying of the Scriptures

WORLD INTEREST SPREADS

5,000,000 Copies Distributed This Year by One Society —Far Short of Demand.

SINCE the war there has been an unprecedented demand for the Bible in all parts of the world, not only in the belligerent countries, but also among peaceful peoples who were considered somewhat lower in the scale of civilization than those fighting in the war. And this great interest, measured by the number of volumes, has come in a world with millions fewer population than before the war, because of the ravages of war and attendant disease, misery, famine and disaster.

So great has been this demand for the Word that about 30,000,000 volumes were printed and distributed in the last year, and the indications this year are that this figure will soar to new heights. What that figure may be no one can tell, but those who know say that, whatever it is, it will not reach the full demand of the world's people who seek the Truth.

Almost a quarter of the twentieth century has now passed and still there is no unanimity among savants as to whether it is to be an era of the spiritual, the triumph of the soul, of spiritual, benevolent civilization, or whether it is to be an epoch of materialism, an age swept by the tides of selfishness, revenge and hatred.

In the high orders of the war self-appointed prophets predicted that a new and brighter world would emerge; that the soldiers would be the advance guard of a new spiritual order, crusading heralding to a higher plane. After the war they were not so sure that this new pulsations of the spirit had come, and some of the more prophetic thought they saw the engulfing tides of materialism sweeping away all the spiritual structures of the war, carrying the world into a dark age, in which the war-torn twentieth century was to be the darkest and most materialistic.

But the billows that turned our shells and war materials had hardly stopped before the power belts that propelled them slipped, figuratively, over to the shafts of printing presses which turned out not only depreciated currencies, but also copies of the Holy Bible in unprecedented numbers for the fulfillment of the demand of a world sorely afflicted by the tragedies of war. It is the moral remark that the presses were used alone for the printing of more and more currency—and the fact that the Holy Bible, the Book of the Ages, was being sought by the millions, has engaged the notice of those who stand close to the stone walls of materialism and, eyes down, looked only at the mortar-covered stones that appeared to hedge in the future of mankind.

Every student knows that the first book printed by Gutenberg was the Holy Bible. The printing of that first Bible, called the Mazarin Bible, on movable block types, took about five years, from 1450 to 1455, but the science of printing has advanced so far since that time that the American Bible Society has placed an order for 2,000,000 copies of the Bible, which are to be turned out on a rotary press at the rate of 30,000 an hour, and are to be sold in the Latin American and other countries for the sum of one penny.

1,000,000 Copies in 1922.

It is expected that the total number of volumes to be issued this year by the society will run considerably more than 1,000,000 copies, possibly approach 2,000,000, and still be short of the demand. The many other agencies, private and semi-public, for the production of the Bible, undoubtedly will send the figure for above 30,000,000 this year, and create a still greater demand for the years to come.

The officers of the American Bible Society, which co-ordinates the Bible production efforts of about fifty Protestant denominations in this country, have found the greatest demand for the Bible to be in China, where a gigantic nation is slowly awakening and seeking light. Almost half of the Bibles supplied by this society in the last two years have been taken by the Chinese. In 1921 the Chinese took 2,337,000 volumes, an increase of 600,000 volumes over the preceding year, and incomplete figures on the distribution for the last year indicate that the figure will be much higher in China than ever before.

"The same story of years gone by has to be repeated," reported the agent of the American Bible Society in Peking. "Namely, the lack of supply to fill the demand. With such a limited supply we dare not exploit the field as a whole, still less the detail of that field, which if adequately surveyed, would demonstrate a yet greater discrepancy between supply and demand. In fact, knowing the limited number of books that could be allotted to us, I have practically had to leave out one entire province from my field, where the other Bible societies have not met the demand either. From personal knowledge of the province, I know that a little advice to the workers there would have created a demand far beyond what the society could possibly supply, unless the whole year's output could be limited over to this.

"It stands to reason that as the number of Christians grows, and new centers of Christian activity are established, a pro-Christian production will be demanded to discover for themselves what in that central power that is making irresistible claim upon the consciences of men. And the more methodical are the distribution of the Word of God is, available to reach every village, hamlet and home, the sooner will the living truth be known to the millions in this land who have as yet but a perverted idea of this new religion in their midst, the adherents of which they now reach in all walks of life."

Although the Chinese is one of the most intricate and varied of all the great languages of the world, scholars have translated the Bible into more than twenty-five different dialects of the tongue. This involved long and arduous study of the colloquialisms of the various sections of the country, debate over intricate shades of meaning and finally the long process of printing and distribution. And the agents of the Bible Society in China are pleading for more.

Mastery of the intricacies of the baffling Chinese language was only one problem for that army of translators who have illuminated the Book with their scholarship. It is a fact hardly known to the public that the Bible already is published in 726 different languages and dialects, and that the work of putting it into still more strange tongues is being pushed by committees of clerics in all parts of the world.

"I didn't know there were so many languages," was the comment of one layman who saw a list of these "Bible languages" as they were compiled by the British and Foreign Bible Society of London.

"All these and many more," replied Frank Mott Mann, who is Secretary of the American Bible Society.

A Bible for Everybody.

Some of the tongues which have carried the Word to obscure peoples in dark corners already are virtually obsolete, but the dealings of new dialects are gradually upgrafted for the translators to solve in their aggregate to give to new peoples a book incomparable in name and fame. No book has ever reached so many millions or had so great an influence on the world.

"And never will," adds Mr. Mann, who tells of the work of turning out some kind of a Bible for every class of man and woman on the face of the earth.

His explanation of the vast interest in China, noticeable there for several years, is that the method in evangelizing and Chinese scholars translating the Bible as the greatest of all books and the beginning of the philosophy of the Western World. Seeking a way out of the darkness, they turn to the greatest work of all other nations, and the Bible is the greatest of all of them a book without peer in human history.

Though the Bible has already reached 726 languages and dialects and has had a greater circulation than any other book or manuscript in history, committees of experts are at work on still more translations and revisions of the Bible, so that the work now being done on the Bible as a single work is more comprehensive and thorough than that done on any other literary work.

A Tragedy in the Work.

This work, too, reveals its tragedies. An entire translation, covering years of labor of scholars in the Near East, was lost when Dr. Andrea perished while he was on his way to Constantinople to arrange for the publication of the translitteration of the Armeno-Kurdish New Testament. Though an effort has been made to find this manuscript, the search has not yet been successful, and years of labor by Dr. Andrea and other scholars is lost to the world.

Many revisions of old translations have been made in the last year, so that the influence of the Bible may be more strongly felt in lands where its teachings have been studied for centuries. A committee of scholars under the editorship of the Rev. Henry C. Thomson completed the revision of the Spanish New Testament. The Portuguese Bible also is being revised. And did you know that the will Bibles have already progressed so far with the Bible that their first translation is being revised by scholars, so that the Bible may get closer to the Word? The same work of translating and revision is going on in many other countries.

In China large parts of the Scriptures have been issued in phonetic script for distribution among the illiterate, the aged and children. The use of the phonetic script is frowned by the Government there, and it is used in the Government schools. Outside of the colloquial dialects, as well as the Mandarin, are being used in the phonetic script. While this is not a new version, it is the introduction of the version in a new form.

Japan has also shown its interest in the Bible, though the circulation there cannot compare to that in China or in some of the other lands of the Far East. In fact, the circulation in Japan fell off slightly in the last year in which figures were available, but still the Book is published there in about sixteen dialects for native Japanese and for those who have gone into that country from other lands.

Distress in the Near East also has caused refugees there by thousands to seek to replace lost volumes, and in that area the circulation of the Book increased more than 10,000 in the last year.

"Refugees are everywhere," said a report from the field there. "It is a region of refugees and the Bible is their comfort."

Four agencies are maintained in Europe by the American Bible Society, however, that field is supplied by the British and other Bible societies, but reports are received from those societies, which money for work of distributing the Bible is sometimes sent by the American Society. The war greatly reduced the production of Bibles, so that there is a great unfilled demand throughout Europe for the volumes.

"An extraordinary interest in the Holy Scriptures is evidenced among the people," said a report from Vienna, "and I am convinced that if we could spare a Bible show on a large street in Vienna, we could satisfy a great demand."

Even in this country, where the church-going public has access to the varied Bible lists of publishers, the demand for Bibles has been almost unprecedented in the years since the war, and great efforts are being made by the Bible Society to supply the Scriptures to all, and especially among the negroes in the South and about 300,000 Mexicans who have come to this country from Mexico recently. Twenty-five persons are constantly at work in the South among the negroes, and plans also have been made to distribute the Bible among about 1,000,000 negroes who have moved north of the Mason and Dixon line in the last five years.

"Within the last five years 300,000 Mexicans have crossed the border into the United States, most of them landing or passing through Texas," says a survey now in preparation for the American Bible Society. "These are nominally Roman Catholics, but few, if any, have ever so much as seen a copy of the Bible. A strenuous effort is being made to supply each one, so far as possible, with a copy of the Scriptures. Two Mexican colporteurs are giving all their time, shifting the towns along the border where these refugees congregate."

In Mexico itself the agents of the Bible Society are busy distributing copies, and, in speaking of that country the new survey says:

"Former antagonism to the Bible so prevalent in Mexico has largely disappeared, and the work of the Bible Society is the also foreign propaganda that is meeting with rapidly growing favor throughout this new republic. It would require a number of depositories and at least fifty colporteurs to cover this territory adequately."

That is the story reported from every field where the American Bible Society has agents—greater interest in the Bible as a great moral code and as the Book of the Ages, and requests for more than the numbers allotted to the areas covered by the agencies.

"We estimate that last year's distribution of the Bible was about 30,000,000 copies all over the world," said Mr. Mann, "and yet, do you realize that that number would not be sufficient to give a Bible to every new-born child? And do you realize that if we had now, assembled in one place, all the Bibles printed since Gutenberg printed the first from movable block types, we would not have enough to supply one copy to every man, woman and child in the world? Expand as we will, we cannot meet the requests for Bibles.

"This Society has a budget of $1,000,000 for the year 1923, and it could spend $2,000,000. If it could get the money from subscribers, and still not meet the world's demand for new Bibles. We need more money for the work. We supply Bibles at cost, and in many cases at considerably less than cost, and the expense of producing the Bibles are not quite half covered by the receipts from sales. The endowment of the society yields only $50,000 a year, and the rest of the money for the work must come from persons and churches interested in seeing the master work of the world in the hands of every human being on the globe.

"We have just placed the largest single order for Bibles known in the history of the book—an order for 2,000,000 copies of six separate books of the Scriptures—Mark, Luke, Acts, Acts and Proverbs. Each Book will be printed in a tiny volume to be sold in this country and South America for 1 cent each. Though the work of filling the order has hardly started, we have already orders for more than 500,000 of these single books, and they are to be delivered to us at the rate of 30,000 copies a day.

"They will be turned out on rotary presses by one of the companies which aids in the production of the immense telephone directories here, and each copy is legible and convenient. Just think of that, a book of the Bible for 1 cent! Some of them are to be printed in English and others are to be printed in Spanish for use in the Latin-American countries. Think of using a press that prints 30,000 copies an hour! Isn't that a long step from the first Gutenberg Bible, which occupied five years in the printing?"

Bibles for the Blind.

Not only does the Bible Society think of the dialects and languages of peoples in all parts of the world, but of the blind as well, and Bibles for the blind are printed in twelve different systems. For those persons who learned to "read" under the old Moon system for the blind the society imports from England a set of fifty-eight tunes costing $337. But the price to the blind man is not $337. He pays $1 each for the volumes, and the rest is paid out of the funds of the society in the belief that few blind men would be able to read the Bible if they had to pay the full price.

The latest of these Bibles for the blind is issued in Braille and fills nineteen volumes, which weigh 154 pounds and stand about 7 feet high when piled up. The cost of production is $75, but in this case also concessions are made for the blind. A few selected passages also are combined in a small book which can be carried around in the coat pocket. These selections comprise the Twenty-third Psalm, the fourteenth of St. John and the thirteenth of 1 Corinthians. It is the only time the Bible Society has departed from its policy of printing less than a complete book of the Bible for distribution.

The work of preparing translations for foreign countries is done with the utmost care and by the best scholars obtainable for the work. It is never done by one man alone, but by a selected committee, the idea being that discussion of mooted points of meanings in a group would eliminate many of the possibilities of vagueness in the translation. When the Bible Society desires to make a translation into a new dialect or language a request is made of various religious bodies to lend the use of men familiar with the new dialect. Each man takes one of the books of the Bible and translates it, and then is created the group of men go over the work of all.

Many problems come up in this work because words used in the original languages of the Bible are not found in all the 726 languages and dialects into which the Word has been translated. One of these troubles came up in the translating of the work into the language of the Eskimos. The ancient Hebrews were a pastoral people, and the references to sheep, lambs, goats and such animals were frequent; but the Eskimos, dwelling in a land of eternal snows, polar bears, reindeer, walruses and seals, had never seen or heard of sheep and had no word of the kind in their language, nor any word that would convey the meaning of the word olive, date or other plants mentioned in the Bible. The real trouble came when the translators came to translate into Eskimo the twenty-sixth verse of the first chapter of St. John, which reads:

"The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world!"

A long controversy followed among the translators as to what word might be used for Lamb, which was not in the Eskimo tongue, and it was finally decided that the nearest word to it was "baby seal," so that the Eskimo text reads: "Behold the Baby Seal of God, which taketh away the sin of the world!"

A Boat "Bookworm."

Nor is the trouble over with the finished translation. In some parts of the world special methods of producing the Bibles have to be used because of worms, insects and worms which devour the volumes, real "bookworms." The worst of these was encountered in the Gilbert Islands, where small worms got into the backs of Bibles and ate the glue, so that the volumes fell to pieces. Scientists were called in and they devised a mixture containing oil of cloves, cayenne pepper and corrosive sublimate, a murderous combination for the vitals of a "bookworm." And the agents called them "perfumed, peppered and poisoned Bibles."

Innumerable methods have to be devised so that isolated peoples receive their Bibles safely. Bibles sent to some of the South Sea Islands have to be hermetically sealed in the boxes and then enclosed in wood, so that salt water may not seep in and spoil the volumes while the natives are hauling them away from the ships in their canoes. The work of distribution goes on—by mule back, trains, motor transportation and even by airplanes.

THREE CLASSES OF 'SUCKERS' IN STOCK FRAUD SCHEMES

THE EASIEST VICTIMS

"Maximums, Mediums and Minimums" Constitute the Groups

NOTE OR WARNING SOUNDED

Total of Such Losses Last Year Estimated at Fully Half Billion Dollars.

Word from Albany of the bureau established by the Attorney General to run down stock frauds emphasizes the growing drain on the public pocket from this source. The following article discusses some of the reasons for the easy robbery of Americans.

By LINDSAY RUSSELL.

A DISHONEST dollar is lived by many not only for the dollar's sake, but for the congenial task of turning it. Idle money to the extent of half a billion is annually coaxed from innocent Americans, through stock frauds, according to an address at the recent convention of Life Insurance Executives. The New York Stock Exchange, through its President, has of late sounded a warning note. Not long since, from the Treasury, came the statement that in a short period, from 1918 to 1919, $400,000,000 in Liberty bonds had been pirated from gullible citizens. Amid all this and greater frauds, the rattle of the dice and the voice of the confidence man is heard throughout the land.

For scientific observation the "sucker" may be classed into maximums, mediums and minimums. The maximums are the multitude—one born every minute—for whom King Solomon says there is no remedy. The games who buy all stocks without investigation belong in this bracket. The philosophy of O. Henry's Gaffin Grafter is "that there are people whom the Lord made to be buncoed—the sports and the rounders, smart Alecs, street crowds who always have a few dollars to throw away, and the fellow who wouldn't ever be happy if the grafter did not come around and play with him when he sold his crops."

There are several hundred thousand persons in the United States who through the Bonus bill are in a state of financial expectancy. It is said they have been classified in many communities and lists are available. In one district there were 300 "mediums" who were slated for cheap cars; and an order, contingent upon the passage of the bill, is said to have been placed. It was estimated that ninety days would suffice to relieve the maximums and the mediums of their bonus.

We come to the "minimums," to which we all more or less belong—at least those who are not satisfied with less than 8 per cent.—and those who think they can make money by speculation. But what would life be if there were no speculation? Life itself is speculation. Uncertainty and excitement are artificially created for those to whom they are not a natural heritage. Even the poor man demands and must have the minor thrills of the malefactor of great wealth! For his happiness are provided dollar stocks, baby bonds and graveyard insurance.

The farmer is by necessity one of the greatest of all speculators—the weather, the boll weevil and the price of his crops nine months hence are all factors he contends with.

The conservative business man, were it not for suretyship and insurance, would be an arrant speculator, and even with these safeguards he is still subject to uncertainties and imponderables.

In considering the frauds perpetrated on the public, stock transactions loom large because quick and spectacular—though in amount not comparable to the unearned increment in other fields for those who live by their wits. Moreover, many magnify stock frauds by including with the sale of watered or spurious stock the marketing, through pool manipulation, of legitimate securities, failing to note the distinction between the two, the latter being merely speculation.

Wall Street bears all the odium of those who steal its livery—the "fly-by-nights" who flock there from "Main Street" and from every State and country, to profit by the reputation which permanent business and banking firms have established over a long period of years.

Political Graft Antedates All.

The pernicious parent of all fraud is political graft, antedating stocks by many centuries. Legislative waste, accompanied by high taxes lowers the moral tone of a nation. A corrupt Government makes a corrupt people.

One of the most vicious things Legislatures do is to make public pickpockets of corporations by indirect taxation or franchise tax. Vast sums are appropriated or misappropriated; and the burden of collecting the resulting tax is passed on to corporations. Such tax is a prior lien to all other disbursements, including wages and dividends. Only last month in the United States Senate two learned Senators solemnly declared that unless the bill taxing national bank stocks was passed a heavy burden would fall on the people. What other source has the bank? A fraction to the interest rate and the burden is shifted. The New York Central Lines paid $30,000,000 in taxes in 1921, which they necessarily recover by raising freight and passenger rates.

Hit a corporation and you hurt no one, is a popular fallacy, kept alive by demagogues. And those politicians who pound corporations hardest and lay the heaviest taxes come in for greatest applause. The public is led to rejoice, with exceeding great joy when one of the least of these is mulcted!

Taxed they should be, but not a dollar should be taken from them for any purpose that could not be justly taken from the individual from whom it ultimately comes. It is not likely that a bonus bill, ship subsidy or vast appropriations for useless public buildings would be seriously entertained in Congress if the sums required therefor had to be raised by direct taxation upon those who ultimately pay it.

Real Estate Frauds.

We now come to another class of frauds, real estate frauds, which are hoary with antiquity, though there is novelty about many real estate bond schemes, as investors may ultimately find—many of them based upon war inflated valuations. A bull market in real estate leaves its derelicts on every roadside. The sale of flimsy houses at fabulous prices is iniquitous. A payment down and there begins the prolonged and painful weekly process of managing the poor man's purse.

The country is infested as never before with illegitimate schemes. Every town and village protects itself against that arch enemy of mankind, fire, the losses from which, terrible as they are, do not approach, when mitigated by insurance, the losses through fraud. It is incredible that society has not taken more adequate measures to defend itself. Verily, if these things occurred in equal magnitude in the Near or the Far East, our concern for the heathen would know no bounds and our churches would be raising millions to combat and suppress them.

Adaptable to all sorts of nefarious schemes as they are, character should be of the first consideration in the purchase of stock—next the character of the individual or firm who offers the stock. Beyond this, into a financial maze, the average mind cannot and need not go. However, losses would be fewer if only bather, the natural conservator in every community, were consulted. The loss money to invest, the less procuration seems to be the rule. A singular thing is that a person will invest his all; will buy stocks without investigation or careful inquiry, and thereafter will never even attend a stockholders' meeting. Yet the same individual in the purchase of a theatre or baseball ticket, which is merely a limited stock or certificate of temporary ownership of a seat, will proceed with care and caution. He avoids the speculator; ascertains the nature of the show; the character of its management; studies the diagram; ascertains the time of performance; the ways and means of transportation, and finally, if deprived of the slightest of his rights will cry out to heaven, go to court or mob the umpire! Pity 'tis there is not more such spirit among stockholders. Directors would then direct and there would be less profiteering by directors through information withheld or misinformation given to stockholders.

But there is no infallible rule. Thrifty and cautious as the French investors are by following their Government's and bankers' advice in subscribing to Russian securities, they suffered irreparable losses.

The critical faculty is more advanced in all of us than the constructive. What are we to do about this human tendency to get something for nothing? With safeguards has man evolved during all the centuries to protect himself against the cupidity of others as well as his own, to enable him to save, to provide for old age, to transmit the fruit of his toil for the protection of his family; to guard property against loss by fire, embezzlement, and to enable him to embark in business on an ever-increasing scale? Suretyship, to which we give least thought, is as old as commerce itself. King Solomon mentioned it on five different occasions in the Proverbs, at times with that fine display of emotion which characterizes his utterances on strong drink, which would seem to indicate that on some "morning after" he had thoughtlessly signed the bail bond of an ungrateful friend.

Hostages of Today.

The fulfillment of treaties and contracts was originally insured by the giving of hostages. Later, real estate, and now corporate bonds are given to guarantee the fulfillment of a contract, the fidelity of an employe, the integrity of a trustee or administrator—all of whom are supposed to be chosen for character—the bond supplying the deficiency of capital, if any.

The man who originated suretyship is in reality the father, if it has one, of our modern financial system. He made it possible for one survey to transact through another business which he could not do himself; he made it safe for one to pay his capital and credit in constructive enterprise, and finally to leave the administration of his estate to a friend whose integrity plus a surety bond made sure the proper execution of his will.

And who would think it, yet mothers' guardian bonds are classed as extra hazardous, like burglary bonds; the loss in one instance comes from the purest of motives, in the other from the basest.

Maritime insurance follows suretyship and then perhaps banks, life insurance and trust companies—all intended to enable man to venture in trade and to safeguard the fruits of his labor—and all are under Government supervision. All these corporations issue only one form of security—common stock, which is rarely bought by the average man be-

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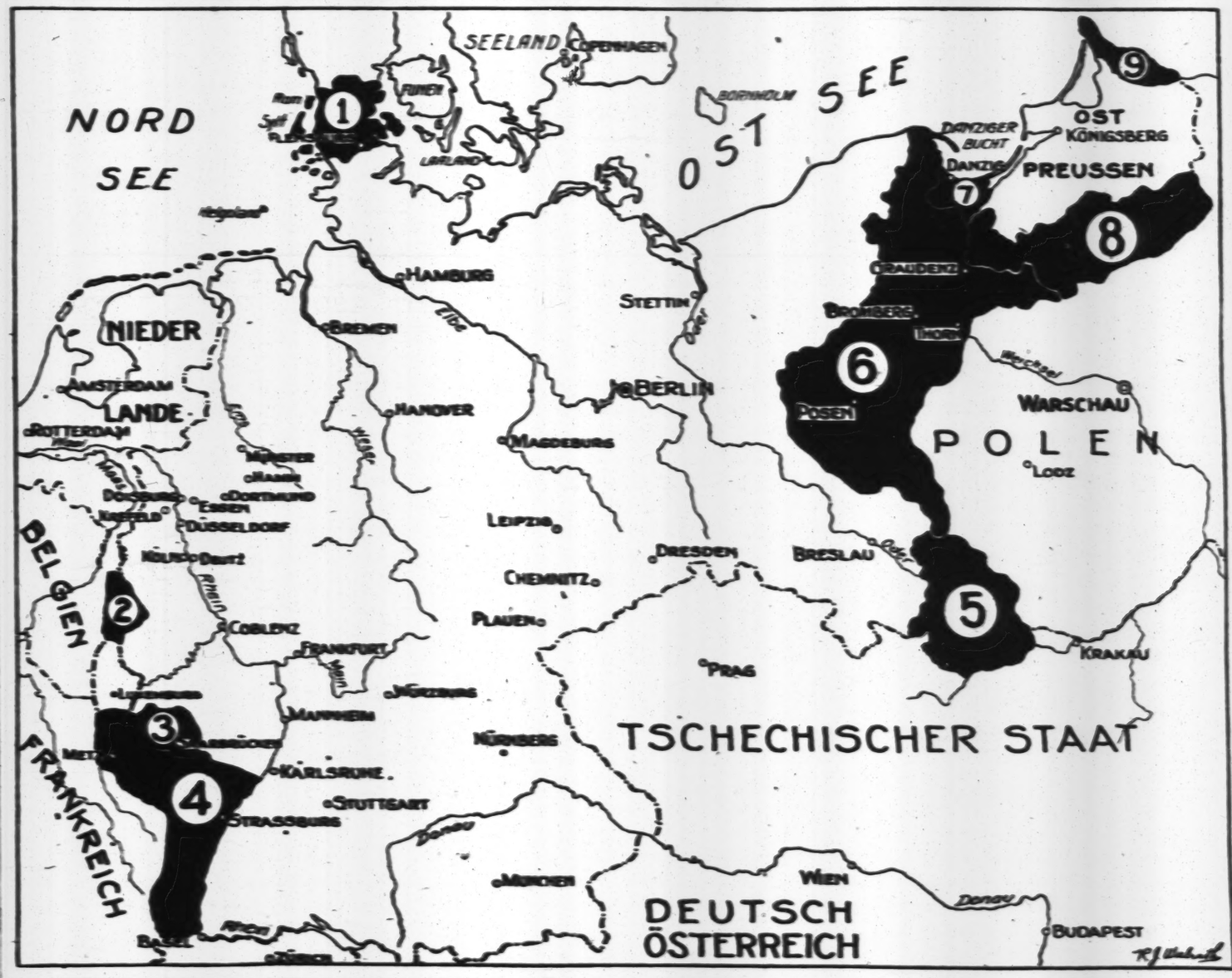
GERMAN MAP REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE FORMER TERRITORY AS LOST



HOW the German mind still clings to the old boundaries of its empire and shrinks the thought of surrendering more than what has been lost of its one-time territory this number's map suggests. It is published by a reputable house in Berlin, and while it has no government authority it undoubtedly suggests what is still in the hope of many.

The black patches on the map indicate the territories which are marked either "Für Rest" or "Für Deutschland Abgestimmt," as follows:

1. The upper part is marked "Für Rest Danish" (for the time being Danish), a narrow strip below "Für Deutschland abgestimmt" (voted for Germany). That is, that in the plebiscite held there the majority of the people voted for Germany.

2. Marked "Für Rest Belgisch" (for the time being Belgian). This is the Eupen-Malmedy district.

3. The Saar district.

4. Alsace-Lorraine is marked "Für Rest Französisch" (for the time being French).

5. Upper Silesia, marked "Für Deutschland abgestimmt" (voted for Germany).

6. A part of Posen, marked "Für Rest Polnisch" (for the time being Polish).

7. Danzig, marked "Freistadt Danzig" (free City of Danzig).

8. A part of East Prussia marked "Für Deutschland abgestimmt" (voted for Germany).

9. Memel, whose fate has not yet been permanently settled by the League of Nations.

'THE DARK AGES' OF AMERICAN DRAMA

NOT LIKE OLD DAYS

Moscow Theatre Methods Recall Them, Says W. A. Brady

DRAMA COMMERCIALIZED

But Better Times Are Coming, Declares Veteran Manager—Some Encouraging Signs.

By W. A. BRADY.

"The Dark Ages of the American Theatre"—that is what William A. Brady, the veteran producer and theatrical manager, calls this present epoch in the history of our stage. He was moved to coin his phrase after attending the opening night of the Moscow Art Theatre company and hearing the enthusiastic praise lavished on the Russian actors and actresses comprising that company by New York's dramatic critics.

"As I watched the performances of these Russians," he said, speaking up and down and gesticulating with all the eloquence of the actor he used to be many years ago, "I could not help thinking to myself: Why shouldn't I be here applauding, instead, the Pittsburgh Art Players—or the Cleveland, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco or Philadelphia Art Players?

"In the old days of our stage we used to have companies of excellent American players. What the critics and audiences of the New York of today admire in these Russians is exactly what our own actors and actresses dramatic companies possessed a decade and more ago. It isn't anything typically Russian at all—it is something which we ourselves have had and lost. And that is why it is a mighty good thing that these Russians should come here and let us know what we have driven off our own stage. I hope other Russian companies will come to New York, and I hope the entire company from the Comedie-Francaise with, once here, and Reinhardt's company from Germany. They would be the best thing in the world for American drama.

"I have read all the ravings of the critics about the Moscow Art Theatre company and, mind you, I agree with them—nothing is further from my mind than to criticise the excellent acting of this company. But—all I wish to point out is that the completeness of their performances simply shamed me to remind American theatregoers of today the completeness of the performances that used to be given in the United States by American companies thirty or forty years ago.

"The reason why these Russians can give such wonderful performances is that they have been playing together in the plays produced by them for a generation or more. Why, I understand that they have been acting the play with which they opened here for more than twenty years—acting it together, mind you. Naturally, something like perfection is the result, just as perfection results from careful training and teamwork in baseball and football clubs.

"Just Look Back."

"Now, the kind of magnificent performances such as are being given by the Moscow players [illegible] in my time, and there is no reason why it should not exist today in our cities, which are more populous than Moscow.

"Just look back at our actors and actresses of years ago—there you have real dramatic artists. Look back at Lester Wallack, John Brougham, Charles Coghlan. I daresay they were as magnificent and thorough as the Moscow players or the actors of the Comedie-Francaise. Look at A. M. Palmer's companies at Augusta Daly's, in the various theatres that he ran in this town all the way from Hooker Street to Broadway and Thirteenth Street—until he died of a broken heart because commercialism in the American theatre had got him out of business.

"Never were finer performances of Shakespearean plays given than those of Booth, Barrett, McCullough, Forrest, Modjeska, Mary Anderson, Annie Clark, E. L. Davenport, Thomas W. Keene, Otis Skinner, Louis James, Robert Mantell, Walnole, Richard Mansfield—why, I could go on for an hour reciting to a list of our actors and actresses of the days when we, too, had our companies just like what Russia sends to today, and didn't believe that what Moscow has to show is a something essentially foreign, which we not only have not now in America but never had before.

"Never had—ah, I tell you, theatrical New York in the old days was a different town from what it is now. The whole attitude of the public toward the drama was different. In those days Americans wanted good plays and good acting, and what they wanted they got. I remember well when I was a boy—a stage-struck little boy—how my father gave me, as a present, a season ticket to the gallery for the Shakespeare productions at the old Fourteenth Street Theatre, and said to me: 'My boy, I give you this to keep you from getting a lot of trash.' How many boys of today would get such a present from their fathers or make use of it, if they did?

"What Shakespearean production would be put on here—Henry V., say? "Julius Caesar," as Booth used to do them—what magnificent productions these were! And "Romeo and Juliet" with Adelaide Neilson and an all-star cast. What stage direction today is the equal of Dion Boucicault? Where is there low comedy like that of Nat Goodwin, comic character portrayal like the work of John T. Raymond and William J. Florence? Where is there a theatrical company like that of the old Boston Museum, which used to tour the country, playing everywhere to capacity?

"And the local theatrical companies of other American cities in the old days—what have we now to compare with them? I remember, for instance, the stock company they used to have in Louisville, which used to give most excellent performances—in Louisville, mind you, which today is off the theatrical map. And there was a great company every down in Charleston, S. C., which opened one of the greatest of American actors, John Owens, the creator of the first "Yankee" part on our stage. San Francisco, too, had a glorious company. It was from San Francisco that Lotta came, and Maggie Mitchell, and Maude Adams, and David Belasco, and a whole lot of others.

"David Belasco is what he is today because he knows the theatrical business from the ground up. He wasn't always a great theatrical manager—by no means! There was a time when David Belasco appeared as an actor in the company supporting Maurice Barry-more. In a theatre that was neither fish nor flesh, a dining room turned into a stage, with a row of candles along the floor for footlights.

"Then there was the stock company at the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia, to which Forrest and Mrs. John Drew and William E. Sheridan belonged, and I don't know how many other companies—all as good as the Moscow Art Theatre company, on which so much people is being bestowed just now.

Beginning of the Change.

"The change in our theatre began with the introduction of the "big show." The exact date from which we can reckon the change was, I think, that of the first performance of "The Black Crook." When it was put on at Niblo's Garden here in New York thousands of American theatregoers had never seen a woman in tights on the stage before. That is why Lydia Thompson and her troupe of the company made such a sensation.

"And there were the same old reformers, then as now, to preach away at the production and call it all sorts of bad names, and there were the same old audiences, to proof what the reformers said and rush to fill every seat in the theatre. Just like now-days!

"After that the theatre got more and more frivolous and more and more commercial. It became entirely different from what it had been in the old days.

"In the old days an actor took his business seriously. He studied his parts with the greatest care. As he had to do any number of different parts in a season, he soon got a big repertoire and he could do anything in his repertoire at a moment's notice. He didn't just learn one part a season, hurry through it every night, and think of nothing but getting away to some midnight club after the performance.

"Why, when I was an actor I have gone on the stage in "The Count of Monte Cristo" all dressed up like a ship, the Prince Isaiah—fine clothes, velvet, courtly old boy—politely bowed himself off the stage, and appeared again here as some lover in the Abbe Paris—in an entirely different make-up and playing an entirely different sort of character—done it, remember, in the time it took the orchestra to play just sixteen bars of music. Think of any actor of today doing such a thing! Why, the Actors' Equity wouldn't permit it—they would call it a violation of the laws of the labor unions.

"In the old days Edwin Booth would play in four nights in sixteen plays within the space of four to six weeks. To show you the difference between the quality of acting then and now, I want to tell you that once when he went out to San Francisco and began to rehearse,

Continued on Page 2.

SLIPPING THE LARIAT OVER

By WILL ROGERS

WELL, this week has been pretty busy in New York. It looked like my home town of Chouteau, Oklahoma, on a Saturday afternoon. The Automobile Show was here. I don't know why they come clear from the Coast to see the same Cars they can see in their local Show Rooms, but they did come and brought their Wives—well, I won't say brought. I mean their Wives came with them.

I had a very busy week. Being the goldbest old thing in New York. I was conscripted to make a speech to the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which is all the Manufacturers. They are a pretty fine bunch of men. Most of them have had their money now for a few years, and they are getting so they act like they always had it. Golf has supplanted the Carburetor as a national Topic.

I often wonder how they distinguished a Gentleman in the old days when there was no Golf.

Mr. Martin Littleton (the Distinguished Lawyer) and I were the sponsors for the evening. I was there, not through any entertaining quality I might have, but to offset the gilbonic and humorous speech of Mr. Littleton. He knew nothing about Automobiles; being a Lawyer he knew very little about anything, so I apologized for him and soon put the members back into a serious and business-like mood. Mr. Littleton, as you know, specializes in Lottery Cases. He defended and saved Harry Thaw. He also defended Mr. Newberry and made it possible to get him out of the U. S. Senate. So you see, he works in direct opposites. One Man he got into the Insane Asylum, and the other he got out of one. And, personally, I think Newberry should be the more Grateful of the two.

Mr. Durant of the Star Car says that in 10 years every Man, Woman and Child in the U. S. will own an Automobile, or, rather, there will be one per Capita. He is laying out his manufacturing schedule along that line. Now all he has to do is to control the Birth Rate.

As an Exhibition, during the week a Dodge crew assembled an entire Car in 19 Minutes. I didn't see it. I can imagine what they did the first 3 minutes, but I don't know what they were doing the other 16.

On the next night I was invited, as exponent of being a light eater, to speak at the Automobile Accessories Banquet. Littleton wasn't with me on this. He had gotten a paid job in the meantime, keeping some Snow man out of the lower House of Congress.

Now, these Accessories are the Bootlegging end of the Industry. They sit back and make all the Parts and the Manufacturers have to go out and sell them.

I launched a Ford-for-President movement. You see, I am figuring on going in the Cabinet, so he will have to be like all of them and pay off his political debts with jobs. You see, all these other Cabinets are picked, not on ability, but what they have done for the Party. Well, we ain't going to have any party. It's to be called the "All-over-the-Road Party," with Mr. Ford for Leader. Our Slogan will be "Come with Ford and you will at least get somewhere."

I will probably have to be Secretary of Shoes, although I don't think I could stand the round of Conferences. I think Vice President would be about my speed. Of course I do hate to stay hid that long, because I like for people to know who I am, but if it looks best for the Party for me to be sacrificed, why, I would do it.

I would love to see Mr. Ford in there, really. I don't know who started the idea that a President must be a Politician instead of a Business man. A Politician can't run any other kind of business, so there is no reason why he can run the U. S. That's the biggest single business in the World.

I just would love to see Mr. Ford, when Congress pulled one of those long stalls of theirs, going around and lifting up the hood and seeing what is the matter.

Well, that's all for Automobiles and Politics, but what of show of the affairs of the world? The big news of the week was President Harding ordering our boys back. Senator Jim Reed reminded the President and Congress that they were still over there. I tell you it's lucky some time to have a fellow around that keeps his eyes open for little things like that.

I doubt if they will come home without being conscripted—at least not if they have heard from home lately.

I would hate to be the man to hand one of those real Soldiers his first glass of Near Beer, after 4 years of German beer, when they land here.

Of course, we must get 'em home. That's no place for a Soldier and a war coming on. I wish they had let those boys have stayed there and Refloved the next war. Then at the end say who is the winner and just what does he win.

I tell you wars will never be a Success until you do have a Referee, and until they announce before they start just what it's for.

I see where they are talking of bringing home these Unofficial Representatives we have had stream around at these various Conferences.

We are the originators of the unofficial Representative. It's like a man going to a Dinner where he was not invited. Now he may have come unofficially, but still he eats just as much as if he had been invited. Col. House was the originator of this form of entertainment.

Well, France has gone into Germany. She said: "I am going to get in there some way, if I have to have Peace to do it."

That's another case of that Unofficial business. France says it ain't war officially, but they are like the uninvited Guest. They are in there eating, ain't they?

Nations never seem to get much nourishment out of these Unofficial invasions. If memory don't fail me, I think we made a pilgrimage into Mexico unofficially. All we got was Sand in our eyes.

Either make it official and go in a-shooting, or stay out!

France says Germany was back in their Telephone Pole Delivery; also shy some sacks of coal. Now, you can't invade just for lack of Coal. If you could, why, look how long the Republicans let the Coal strike lay, last Summer, before they tried to settle it. And now we have no coal.

Well, can't the Democrats invade the basin of the Monongahela, and take over the west bank of the Allegheny and claim that they haven't been getting the coal that was promised during the last Campaign?

I claim they could do it—but the trouble is the Democrats have beat their Guns and Sabres from the last war into Pocket Flasks.

Germany says France sent in some Black troops which they object to. France says they didn't send in any real colored ones, that those were only a kind of dark bay.

Oh yes, just the other night the entire Board of Aldermen of the City of N. Y. gave a dinner celebrating putting through an ordinance to have a Gas Cut Off put in every Building over 5 Stories high. So I was invited over to compliment them on having the Property Owners spend $6 Million, which will cost the Plumbers at least a Million to put in including the time for tools forgotten. Ninety percent of the Traffic of any Town is Plumbers at $2.50 an hour going back for Tools.

Well, this was a Tammany Resolution and was ordered to be put right through, so they were celebrating and spending a part of their cut out of this extra 24 Million. Now if they must get 24 Million from somebody, why I would rather they would get it from the Property owners than from most anybody I know outside the Hat Check Industry.

They claim it's to protect the Firemen. They could have got Gas Masks for 300 Thousand, but you take a cut out of 300 Thousand and that is not enough to interest a Party with the dignity and prestige of Tammany. Of course Gas Masks were good enough to use in the war, but if Tammany had been running the war they would have let a Contract to some Plumbers to put in a Gas Cut Off in every Trench the Germans held. There is safety in a Gas Mask, but no profit.

I suggested to them that the first place they should put one of these gas cut offs was in City Hall. While all the Gas that penetrates from there is not Illuminating, still it's asphixiating.

Buildings under 5 Stories the law don't cover. In case a Fireman finds Gas under 5 Stories, why the Aldermen figured he would be able to jump that far. Of course they may lose the Fireman in this jump, but they figured they would save the Uniform.

But I am for the thing in some shape or another, for if there is a body of men in the World doing tough Jobs it's these N. Y. firemen, and I am in favor of protecting them, not only from the 5 Story up, but why not all the way?

I lost a Watch and a Stick Pin at the Dinner. I thought these people had an unwritten Law they never bothered each other.

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FEDERAL BANK HEAD PRESIDENT'S BOY PAL

WENT TO SAME SCHOOL

Men Grew Up Together and Helped Each Other to Start

CRISSINGER MAN OF TALENT

Combines Experience in the Law, Business, Banking, in Harding's Home Town.

THE old phrase, "Pick your parents wisely," has got to be revised. It should read "Choose your schoolboy playmates with discretion." Play marbles with a future President and it may help you to become Governor of the Federal Reserve Board if you have the other qualities. Daniel Richard Crissinger, once a farmer boy and school chum of President Harding, has proved it. He was born in Tully Township, Marion County, Ohio (the State where the Presidents come from), on Dec. 18, 1860, in a log cabin built by his father, John Crissinger.

The elder Crissinger was a hard worker and had inherited thrift from his Holland Dutch ancestry, so when he had saved up a little money he moved into the village of Caledonia to open a country store. Daniel was 3 years old. It was not much of a store. You know the kind, that carries salmon and sardines, cheese and crackers, a dozen bolts of calico, a box of chewing tobacco and a few dozen pairs of shoes, with a molasses barrel and a fifty-gallon kerosene can in the back room. The store had little stock, but Crissinger made it pay and invested his savings in a sawmill on the outskirts of the village. Not much of a sawmill, just big enough to supply the surrounding neighborhood. Between farming, tending store and running the mill, he managed to keep fairly busy.

One of the things that the village needed was a schoolhouse. Crissinger sold the land and the lumber to the school board and together with his neighbors erected a "little red schoolhouse" that was to become the educational home of Warren G. Harding and Daniel R. Crissinger. The future President was a few years younger than Mr. Crissinger, but such a scrapping big boy that he was received on equal terms with the older lads. The boys played in the grove around the schoolhouse the aforementioned marbles.

Ohio is the natural habitat of politics. There are no noncombatants there. Everybody is an enthusiastic member of some party. Even the youngsters divide into parties as soon as they can walk. Caledonia school had two cliques, the "Chain Gang" and the "Stumps." There were no political principles attached. Mr. Crissinger was a member of the "Chain Gang" and the "Stumps" lay claim to the distinction of being the first organization to which President Harding belonged. The principle article of faith held by the "Stumps" was their duty to lick the "Chain Gang" whenever opportunity offered.

Mr. Crissinger could not devote as much time to school play as the other boys. His father's multifarious interests made it necessary for him to help with the chores. He had to milk the cows before school and to chop firewood and feed the stock at night.

Getting a Start.

New Yorkers sometimes complain because the public schools are overcrowded. Caledonia schools did not have that difficulty. The graduating class to which Mr. Crissinger belonged had only three members. Teachers also were scarce, so he doubled his work by teaching the classes below him, for which he received a salary of $15 a month. This went into the family exchequer. He was raised in the days when "Dad" demanded the earnings of his children until they were 21.

During vacation Mr. Crissinger worked in his father's sawmill, driving teams, hauling logs and doing odd jobs. He failed to observe the old proverb, "Don't monkey with the buzz saw," and as a consequence he had one of his hands permanently crippled. This proved to be a blessing in disguise. His father, recognizing that he would be handicapped in the field of manual labor, determined to educate his brain. Two hands are not necessary to accept a lawyer's fee, so a law course was selected for him.

Young Crissinger was sent to Buchtel College, since transformed into the University of Akron, where he was graduated in June, 1885. His father having removed the lumber business to Marion, Mr. Crissinger entered the law office of Judge William Z. Davis in that city. After three months reading law, he entered the law school of the University of Cincinnati and was graduated as a Bachelor of Laws in June, 1888, having taken the two year course in one year.

He returned to Marion, formed a law partnership with Judge Davis, his former preceptor, and then began to build a home. His father gave him the land and lumber, he and his sweetheart drew the plans, which were not very extensive, and he built the house. About the time it was ready for occupancy, his fellow-citizens elected him Prosecuting Attorney at a salary of $420 a year. With a home of his own, $40 in his pocket and $35 a month income, he got married.

His duties as Prosecuting Attorney were dual. He prosecuted criminal cases and was the county attorney in all civil suits. Soon afterward he also was elected City Solicitor. These three jobs should have kept him busy, but he succeeded in building up a very respectable private practice as well. The real turning point came when he was made attorney for the Marion Shovel Company, the largest enterprise in Marion.

This new prestige brought him other clients. Other industries thought that if he was a good enough lawyer to represent the Shovel Company, he must be good enough for them. His business grew until he represented every big business interest in Marion, and also was counsel for the Erie Railroad. Gradually, he became a stockholder and director in most of these enterprises. He filled such a position with the telephone company, which, Mr. Crissinger enthusiastically says, was the best system in America. He also was Vice President of the Stock Yards Company, and organized the City National Bank of Marion, of which he later became President.

Mr. Harding has been accused of being a strict party man, but his new appointee was born and raised and always has been a Democrat. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney on the Democratic ticket in 1888. He was elected City Solicitor on the Democratic ticket in 1892. He ran for Congress in 1904 and again in 1906 on the Democratic ticket. After these two defeats he decided that law was more profitable than politics and has since stuck to that decision. But he enthusiastically supported Mr. Harding when he was a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Harding and Mr. Crissinger were closely associated during their formative years. Soon after Mr. Crissinger returned to Marion to enter into the practice of law Mr. Harding came there to study the same profession. Mr. Harding read law for one year, then decided that it was too dull, or perhaps that the newspaper business was more interesting, so he transferred his affection from law to journalism.

The friendship begun in the country was renewed in the city. Marion was just the right-sized town to cement firm friendships. The two became members of the same clubs, played billiards together and were interested in the same improvements. As they grew in power and financial independence they became fellow-directors in most of the industries of Marion. They have grown up to ripe maturity together. When Senator Harding came to Washington as President he brought Banker Crissinger along as Controller of the Currency. The only reason that he did not get a Cabinet position in the beginning was that the people of the United States were less well acquainted with him than the President, it has been said.

His qualifications to fill the new post may be thus summed up. He is, above all else, level-headed. He has a natural, shrewd intelligence as a foundation, and, built on this, a well-educated, trained mind. His banking experience has been limited to such as he would acquire as President of a small city bank. Some have expressed the opinion that this would militate against his success as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Ex-Governor W. P. G. Harding was President of a bank in Birmingham, Ala., then a city of not more than 100,000 persons. Mr. Crissinger's business experience has been diversified. It has taken him far afield. He knows by direct dealing business conditions throughout the United States. Marion shovels are almost as universally used as cotton gins and harvester machines.

The farm bloc in the Senate has been insistent on having a dirt farmer at the head of the Reserve Board. Mr. Crissinger will be the next thing to it because of his interests, his sympathies and early training. He knows the farmer and his needs. He knows the necessities of the country banks and of the city banks, and those who know him best predict his success in his new and largest duties.

CHASE WAR PORTRAITS, BOUGHT FOR NATION, PRESERVE SPIRIT OF DOUGHBOY

By WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD.

ALL the portraits just have gone of George Washington show him just about as he was, with great have known him, or at his most intimate friends saw him in his quiet hours. It would have been a fine thing if some great portrait painter, engineer of human souls, had walked through the week of the Revolution with George Washington and his officers and daughters while the tides of war were pulsing.

From what most of us know of war there would have been things in those times that wives and peaceful friends might not have instantly recognized. But they would have been things that would tell us today what was in the hearts and souls of the men who fought out the early destiny of the United States.

During the Civil War there was an artist who took pot luck with the soldiers. He was Brady, the photographer, and his work has proved of inestimable value as a source of history. But his camera caught events and physical results of war, not souls and the spirit of men. What a gallery we would have, if some great portrait painter of that day, mingling with the men and Generals, to they fought, had put on canvas for us the tilt of those blue caps or gray hats, and the set of Grant's or Lee's fighting or worrying face.

But in our great war it was different. Among the hundreds of photographers taking pictures and the scores of newspapers taking notes there was a portrait painter taking the moods and purposes of fighting-line Americans.

Tomorrow in Washington this painter, Joseph Cummings Chase, will turn over to the National Museum of War—dedicated in a building set aside by the Smithsonian Institution for the collection of war relics—the battleground portraits of twenty-two men. They are to be hung in a space set aside not only for the twenty-two portraits in question, but for almost 100 more, which it is hoped will gradually find their way to the museum gallery.

And there they will hang amid the "tin" hats, showing how jaunty those hats were tilted on the privates and Generals who wore them, among the machine guns, revealing to us the faces of the gunners and what manner of Americans boys they were, among the rifles, showing the eye of a Sergeant York, who glanced along one of their barrels for a row of 100 Germans, among the gas masks, showing how negligently but handily they were hung, among the uniforms, showing how dirty they could get in hygienic mud, and how unmatchably they could be worn when a man was too busy fighting to keep his clothes pressed and his shoes polished, amid every accoutrement, from boots to cap, which General Pershing and other great leaders wore. These pictures will preserve the set of their faces, the gleam of their eyes, the tilt of their shoulders and heads as they carried their fittings of office through the mighty purposes of a fighting day.

It takes a powerful blow to produce a high note these days from the heavily strung, ragged, "low-C" war nerves of most of us, but to sit in the Chase Studio, in the old Chelsea Hotel, amid the hundred and more paintings which he made, waiting in the very spirit and mood of war in France, is to feel again in your soul the vibrating of those high and singing notes which carried us to the heights in the days of struggle.

Jimmy Hare, a Spanish war photographer, tried to get a snapshot of a bursting shell in Cuba, and thus accomplish a lifelong ambition. A group of soldiers passed him on the run to get out of the range of shrapnel. As they went by they saw Jimmy with his camera pointed toward the field where the shells had been dropping.

"Well, I'll be Monkey-Mustaches," said one of the soldiers. "There's a fool taking pictures."

Chase was under the orders of headquarters. "Get this man! Get that man!" were the commands he received. He dashed around in an automobile, carrying his painting kit, and men who sat for him were under orders to do so. He painted at night. He painted at 2 o'clock in the morning, at 5 o'clock in the morning, in contrasts, in dispatch, in haste, in the mud and rain of the French Autumn. He painted in a hurry. He had to. It is part of Chase's art that he must paint in a hurry, for he is a capturer of moods and feelings. Like a man on a bicycle, he must keep moving or fall of his goal. He catches the time element in his portraits. You do not say "That's Pershing," you say, "That's Pershing when he was hailing or thinking thus and thus." In addition to the inner urge for speed, there was the external urge of orders from headquarters.

"What are you doing?" I asked Chase, when I met him in Paris.

"Running around like a madman, obeying orders," he told me. And then he exhibited what his orders were.

Before the war could be had painted the portrait of every combatant American General in France. This meant that he had not done them for sovereignties and personal study, every American General who served in France. He was probably the only American who did.

The original portraits, under agreement with the War Department, remain the property of Mr. Chase, and recently a committee of twelve was formed to obtain funds by which the Chase collection could be purchased for the National Museum. The twenty-two portraits to be deposited in the Museum tomorrow have been bought with funds raised by this committee, and the committee has not yet completed its self-imposed task of gathering the money still needed. The members of the "Committee to Acquire for the Nation the Chase Collection of A. E. F. Portraits" are Charles H. Allen, Elliott C. Bacon, Paul D. Cravath, Robert W. DeForest, Charles L. Hutchinson, George Wharton Pepper, Thomas Nelson Perkins, Francis L. Robbins Jr., Henry L. Stimson, James W. Wadsworth Jr. and Alexander M. White.

The purchase of two Pershing portraits for the gallery was an instance of the interest of personal admirers. Stephen G. Stephens of Detroit bought the portrait of Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard. The portraits of the Twenty-eighth Division, purchased, under arrangements made by Major Donovan Milburn, Colonel A. J. L. Hewitt and Major G. T. Allen, the portrait of Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson. The 42d Division purchased the portrait of Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, under the committeeship of Captains Delano Andrews, Shipler Thomas, A. H. Butler and R. H. Hall. The Pennsylvania Railroad purchased the portrait of Brig. Gen. W. W. Atterbury.

Other portraits now in Washington are those of Major Gens. James G. Harbord, William M. Wright, Samuel D. Sturgis, George B. Duncan, and Brig. Gens. Avery D. Andrews, Douglas MacArthur and Robert C. Davis. Other officers and privates whose portraits are in the first instalment include Major William A. Snow, Captain Douglas Campbell, Lieutenant James H. Symington, Sergeant William Herrin, Sergeant George E. Burr, Sergeant Herman Korth, Corporal John R. O'Brien, Corporal Sidney E. Manning, Private Buffa Pitman, Private Charles Cameron and Private Fred Carney.

The names of some of those who have subscribed for the purchase of portraits and whose names will be attached as donors to the name plates on these pictures in the Washington gallery are Marshall Field, Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler, Colonel Herbert H. Lehman, Captain Robert Goelet, Captain Don M. Kelley, the Taft School, Miss E. K. Lawrence, Albert Symington, Carl Meissner, Captain Frederick L. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. James H. R. Cromwell, L. F. and C. Hunter, W. W. and Elizabeth B. Campbell, Colonel Francis J. Parker Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury.

All Together, "There Are Smiles."

Portrait of a Doughboy.

"Rain."

HOW DIAL SYSTEM WORKS IN GREATEST TELEPHONE CITY

MAGIC OF THE MACHINES

But the Human Factor Remains Most Important Element

DEPENDENT ON EXPERTS

Four "Shows" on Road to Educate Public on Proper Use of Instruments.

THE student who invented the old adage that talk was cheap would probably shudder with horror if he could visit New York, "the world's greatest telephone city," and view the herculean efforts of an army of engineers and operators to make talk cheaper and easier on the telephone!

For he would see and hear a talking city. In fact, one might say "the talkiest city" on the globe, with more than 1,000,000 telephone instruments and more than 2,000,000 daily telephone calls. To this number of more than 1,000,000 telephones the system has grown from the single wire strung over the housetops exclusive of Brooklyn Bridge in 1878; from 10,000 in 1900; and 800,000 in 1915.

Let's hope that the author of that old adage about talk being cheap came before 1923 when, it is estimated, the number of telephone instruments in this city will have leaped to 1,775,000—or nearly 2,000,000—an increase of about 75 per cent, and a building program calling for the expenditure of a quarter of a billion dollars will have been completed—and possibly another program started. Though many of the exchanges then will be operated by "dial" or "machine switching," the telephone still will have its 10,000 girls and "then some," because the machine cannot eliminate entirely the cheery girl telephone operator. She must exist in thousands and still additional thousands to help out the machines.

How facts about the telephone system of this greatest of all "telephone cities" have just been brought out by the letter of President H. P. Thurber of the New York Telephone Company to the Public Service Commission on the situation in this city. The letter also caused the bringing out of many more picturesque facts about the marvelous machine—the intricate telephone system of a great city.

It is revealed that much as machines may be called upon to speed up and improve a telephone system, the main factor remains the human element—that intelligence which directs and executes. For instance:

The Cable Splicer.

In his recent letter to the commission President Thurber said that "if the amount of cable to be delivered to the New York Telephone Company could have been materially increased there would be the additional difficulty of securing skilled labor for installing and splicing the cable so secured," and that "cable splicing must be done by highly skilled men who can only be trained in the service of the telephone companies."

Now who is this cable splicer who threatens our constitutional right of freedom of speech—on the telephone?

He is one of the first and most essential men in new telephone construction, the man who goes down into the telephone "subways" and other parts of the system and unreels in the new lines. If he were not experienced he might get one end of your line tied up when Bill Jones's line, and think what that would mean to your happiness. Bill's calls might come in the middle of the night, just when you want to sleep, and you would be getting them. The cable splicer must be able to pick out a wire from a mass that looks like father's fishing tackle after the baby got through playing with it, and then hitch it up to the right wire in another mass of hundreds of wires. How does he do it? Some of those who marvel at him claim he does it "by the sense of smell." Perhaps he does, but he does it, anyway.

There are more than 400 of these cable splicers out of a total of about 8,000 men in the plant department of the telephone company in this city—and each one of these men represents a long schooling in the art of telephone wire splicing. Most of them entered the service of the company as recruits and then were trained by long process in this work of splicing telephone cables.

It takes about three years to make an expert and highly efficient splicer—almost as long as a college course. When the recruit enters the service he is sent out for a week with a splicing gang so that he can get an idea of the work. Then he is sent to one of the schools of the telephone company for a week. He goes back to the gang for more observation. Then back to school. Then back to the gang. Now back to school. Gang again. School once more. Then at the end of several months of instruction, possibly a year, he gets his bit of work. Between spells of instruction in these two places he has become a splicer.

Obviously, when a great spurt of building in the city calls for a similar spurt of telephone construction the company cannot go out immediately and pick out hundreds of splicers. They must be trained in the work they are to do, and that is true of the various stages of telephone construction. Some idea of the vast amount of skilled manual labor involved in the building of a telephone system may be gained from the fact that in the new machine switching system of the Pennsylvania exchange there are 1,000,000 soldered connections, all of which had to be made carefully by hand. There are now 111 central offices in the city and the number of they soldered connections and when runs into the countless billions.

Important as his work is, the splicer is only one of a class of skilled labor among the 8,000 men in the plant department of a great telephone company in the "world's greatest telephone city." There are thousands of others who must be specially trained—many who need not only the technical education but also long experience in handling the knowledge which has been given to them in a course of training. Matters the equipment and gain of the thousands in the system, because there are 111 central offices and several score more in the hard-pressed plant force. In 1920 the gross number of installations was 175,000; in 1921, 171,000; in 1922, 185,000.

"As a measure of the accomplishment," says President Thurber, "it may be stated that the gross station connections in 1922 in New York City are approximately 10,000 in excess of the total number of stations in service in either the Cleveland and Detroit, and within 30,000 of the total number of Bell stations in service in Philadelphia.

"There has been subway completed during 1922 connecting to 4,000,000 duct feet, or about 760 miles. There has also been installed in this year cable in the amount of 1,000,000,000 conductor feet. This would be the equivalent of a 30-wire cable stretching from coast to coast."

Another achievement of the year was the opening of the two new machine switching exchanges. Though similar boards had been in operation in another city, it was considered an achievement in this city because of the great operation difficulties in converting up these machine switching exchanges with the vast number of boards still operated in the regular manner by girls.

When a subscriber in a machine switching exchange calls a number in a manual exchange the numbers are lighted up on a small dial in front of her. Just as the numbers appear in the exchange call board at the Metropolitan Opera House or some department store, or just as your seat number appears on the call board in the main reading room of the Public Library when you call there for books. Then the girl plugs in on the number desired by the machine switch subscriber.

When a subscriber in a manual exchange calls a number in a machine switching exchange an operator operates a keyboard like that of an adding machine, so that the call is thrown upon the right line in the machine switching exchange. Thus the girl works the machine switching exchanges, and about 300 of these girls are now needed in the Pennsylvania, much to switching exchanges to transfer calls from machines to manual and also to take care of the toll calls, which cannot be handled by machine. These girls will always be needed.

An automatic tape machine each day is used on some part of the machine switching system to determine the percentage of error, to time the calls and to establish general figures on the system. It is estimated that the percentage of error in the calls is about 4 per cent. and that the average call requires 30 to 32 seconds, both of which are considered favorable in comparison with manual operation.

In machine switching the tone of the hum on the wire is used for purposes of checking. When a machine switch subscriber dials to for a toll call, which must be handled by a girl operator and not by machine, he must give his own telephone number to the operator. He cannot find her by giving his number by necessity. She places a sort of tuning plug against the connection representing his number, and she can tell by the tone of the hum whether he is giving his correct number. Among hundreds of thousands of calls handled in the three months of machine switching only four persons have attempted to "beat the charge" by giving their own numbers incorrectly.

The individual subscriber also tells by the listening sound of his instrument whether it is in order. The usual "hum, hum, hum" tells him that the line he has called is busy.

Many descriptions of the machine switching system have been written, but the officials of the telephone company believe that their official description, recently written by an expert who was not too much of the technician, tells the story:

"The apparatus necessary to establish a connection between two machine switching telephones may be divided into six classifications," says this new description. "The first is the line switch, which connects the subscriber's telephone with the central office apparatus, the second is the sender, which is the counterpart of the manual operator; the third is the district selector, which helps to find a trunk line to the desired central office; the fourth is the office selector which picks out an idle trunk line to that office; the fifth is the incoming selector in the distant office where the lines in that office are divided into groups of 100, and the sixth piece of apparatus is the final selector where the lines are subdivided into groups of 100, where the last connection may be made with ease and dispatch.

"Each Pennsylvania subscriber's line is permanently connected to a line switch which, when the receiver is removed from the hook, revolves until it finds an idle line to the first piece of mechanism known as the "district selector frame." The calling line is also permanently connected to what is known as a sender selector which, in turn picks out an idle sender. This sender may be called the counterpart of the manual operator, because the sender receives and records the electrical impulses as they are sent out from the dial, and then governs the progress of the call through the remainder of the apparatus.

"Where a subscriber served by the manual type of central office calls a Pennsylvania subscriber the operator who takes the number passes the call in the usual manner to an operator in the Pennsylvania office, who has before her a key arrangement somewhat like an adding machine. By setting up the number on these keys and depressing a start key the operator in the Pennsylvania office passes the call to the mechanical apparatus the same as if it been dialed, and the connection is completed."

Dotted Line Shows Area Affected by the Colorado River Project. Hundreds of Thousands of Acres of Arid Land Will Be Made Into Fertile Farms by the Development of the Colorado River, and Great Hydro-Electric Plants Will Distribute Power.

Error's Big Growth.

Scaling of these eventually will be one of the virtues of the new machine switching system, it is believed, though it will be years before the entire city can be "machine switched." Meantime, the system grows and grows in response to the demands of the public, and as swiftly as splicers and other skilled workmen can make it grow. Some idea of the enormous growth of the "world's greatest telephone city" may be gained by comparing the figure of 220,000, the gross number of new installations planned for 1923, with the 74,322 installations for the year 1914. Of course, there

A LA COUÉ

Another Frenchman Trying His Power of Healing.

NEW HOMES FOR 3,000,000 IN BIGGEST IRRIGATION PROJECT

HARNESSING THE COLORADO

Will Open Vast Waste for Farming and New Industries

ANNUAL FLOODS TO END

Treaty Between Seven States and Nation Makes Possible Great Reclamation Plan.

CONGRESS soon will be asked to confirm a treaty between seven Western States, with the nation as an eighth partner, which is expected to clear the way for the greatest irrigation and power project ever undertaken in this country. This is the first interstate treaty ever reached between more than two States, and it was no small achievement to bring the seven together, each having vital interests in developing a vast stretch of arid land in the great Colorado River basin, where nothing much lives but rattlesnakes, coyotes and rattlesnakes. The waste, according to the plans, is to be so converted that it will provide homes for at least 3,000,000 Americans in the next few years.

The Colorado River Commission was created by the Legislatures of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, with Congress co-operating. Herbert Hoover was placed at the helm, and in record time the seven States reached a compact which will put an end to litigation that has held up development of the river basin for many years. That compact must yet be ratified by the seven Legislatures and officially approved by Congress. Then money will be needed to start the undertaking. A first appropriation of $20,000,000 has been asked. That is only a tithe of the ultimate sum required, but it is enough to insure flood control in the lower California valleys, the most pressing need.

The harnessing up of this river to do the work of man is destined to be one of the greatest engineering undertakings since the pyramids were reared in Egypt's sands. Just a few off-hand figures may help to visualize the picture. For one thing, 4,000,000 acres of desert are to be converted into a pleasant countryside. More than 4,000,000 horse power of electric energy is to be sight from waste waters. The backlands in seven of our largest and most undeveloped States will be open to homebuilders, an empire greater than France. It has been estimated that 300,000,000 people might be sustained in this territory, which now has about 300,000. But for the present the figure is put at 3,000,000 by Government experts. That is to say, 3,000,000 as a beginning.

These are just a few of the things that are to be done in the subjugation of the Colorado River to the yoke of man, instead of letting it go on its wild, unruly course, as it has done for untold centuries, wasting power that could be made to turn the wheels of a considerable nation. While the Colorado has been plunging through its rocky gorge, half the length of the continent, and a few miles away has been scorched and seared for the lack of water. Just to complete the case against this great river it overflows every year, and does incalculable damage.

The Colorado River basin embraces 242,000 square miles in American territory, and laps over into Mexico for another 2,000. The basin takes in portions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona and California. For a long time there was discussion about a comprehensive plan of development. Each State has done something on its own account, and there have been efforts at co-operating between one or more of them. But these plans usually wound up in controversy until the appointment of a commission by the Governors of the seven States, with Mr. Hoover at the helm, representing the Government. And in just eleven months this commission worked out a plan, got all of the members to accept it, and have had it signed, sealed and handed over to their respective Legislatures.

So much for the official part of the story. The real romance lies in the reclamation of this far-reaching territory which has been a waste place ever since the glaciers slipped on down into the Atlantic Ocean. Those glaciers left behind a rugged country full of mountains, gorges, sand and general desolation. A long time afterward some primitive people came that way and managed to get a living out of the land. Probably they were Mayas. Cliff dwellings, bits of antiquities and other evidences of a remote people have been found all over the region, with traces of an irrigation system which antedated by some thousands of years that now projected.

Land of Ramazon.

The next comers were Spaniards, seeking those fabled cities of the Indians, where the streets were [illegible] with gold. They came and suffered and departed. Another lapse, and we have the missionary, the hunter in his coonskin, and then the settler in his prairie schooner. But none of them lingered over long because it was a blighted land. They skirted around the edges to fairer places and the country has remained very much as it was in the time of the Mayas. But irrigation is going to introduce the era of the farm and power plants the age of industry.

The Colorado River is navigable in places and might be made so for a considerable distance. But navigation is to be a minor issue in the big development plan. And agriculture for once is to have precedence over industry, which means that more attention will be devoted to irrigating farm land than to the creation of power. But there is such a flow of water between the river banks that there will be enough power for any conceivable purpose.

The Colorado River basin may be divided into three main sections—the upper, the middle and the lower. The first lies above the Arizona-Utah boundary. It is a rugged, inhospitable country, with narrow valleys and irrigable acreage considerably scattered. In 900 miles the river drops 1,350 feet. Some of the land in this zone already has been irrigated, supporting cattle and yielding sugar beets, potatoes, fodder, garden truck and fruit. There are 96,000 square miles in this section of the basin, 20 per cent. of the drainage area, furnishing 87 per cent. of all the water flowing through the Colorado's bed. In this territory, where most of the water comes from, there is less need of it at present than in the country to the south, but adequate provision is to be made for future development in both. About 1,500,000 acres are under irrigation in the upper basin, and another 2,500,000 can be watered. In the four States of this upper zone, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, there are eight reservoir sites suitable for the production of power, about 2,000,000 horse power, or one-third of the potential power of the river. And these will serve to stabilize the flow of the river when the water will be diverted for irrigation. And the third phase, flood control, will be closely linked up with the reservoirs and irrigation. Power and irrigation rank about equal in the plans for this section of the basin.

The middle reaches of the river, from the Arizona-Utah border to the Arizona-California boundary, some 500 miles, run through deep canyons for the most part. There is a drop of 3,900 feet in this stretch of the river, which cuts through a territory of some 77,000 square miles, 32 per cent. of the whole basin. There is not much irrigable ground in this district, although some of the tributaries are promising, the land on either side being suitable for the same products as the upper basin. But 4,000,000 horse power of energy can be created, and this part of the river will be converted largely to generating power for the factories which are to rise and the electric railroads that will come.

Dam Sites Picked.

Three sites for big dams already have been picked out—at Lees Ferry, Diamond Creek and Boulder Canyon. At the first and the last the possibilities for dams larger than any in existence are excellent, and probably will be realized. It is believed possible to build a dam at Lees Ferry which would be 700 feet high, capable of storing 34,000,000 acre feet of water, developing 1,000,000 horse power. About 300 miles further down the river is Boulder Canyon. This dam, if built to its full estimated height, would be 600 feet high, storing 31,000,000 acre feet of water and developing 700,000 horse power. Smaller dams, including that at Diamond Creek, would be situated between the two mammoth reservoirs, helping to regulate the flow of water.

On reaching the third, lower and last reach of the river we find this part of the basin in Southern Arizona, and Southeastern California, east and south of the Sierra Nevadas, where the Palo Verde, Coachella and Imperial Valleys lie. This area includes about 69,000 square miles, with a gentle climate, where continuous agriculture is possible. It is a rolling country much better suited for farming than either of the other two sections, and all activities in this zone are expected to be primarily agricultural. About 1,000,000 acres are under irrigation now, and another 1,000,000 can be added.

It is the opinion of those who have studied the question that there will be sufficient water to meet the irrigation needs of all the States and at the same time develop 4,000,000 horse power, allowing including the construction of reservoirs as a necessary first step. These reservoirs would overcome the greatest variable flow and would be a benefit not only to the States in the lower basin, but to those in the upper in almost equal degree. During years of low water in the river had the upper States could utilize it to the fullest degree, and the lower States could draw upon the water held in the reservoirs. In the natural state practically the whole flow of the river is absorbed.

The first and most pressing problem before the engineers and State committees is to check the annual floods which do so much damage in the Imperial, Coachella and Palo Verde Valleys. They suffer from Spring floods in the Colorado and Winter floods in the Gila River. To relieve this situation a bill has been introduced in Congress adding $70,000,000, $30,000,000 of which would be used to construct the dam at Boulder Canyon, putting a definite check to the Colorado floods and providing irrigation for 1,000,000 acres, all within a short time and almost out of hand. The other $30,000,000 would be devoted to a canal which is needed to insure water for the Imperial Valley by an all-American route instead of one partly through Mexican territory, as at present. It has been estimated that the cost of the whole operation would be repaid to the Government in forty years by the sale of power and the collection of fees for the delivery of water.

The natural flow of the Colorado River averages almost 20,000,000 acre feet a year. About one-third of this water is used, the lower basin utilizing some 3,200,000 acre feet. The compact between the States and the nation awards 8,500,000 acre feet, or more than double the present need, to the lower basin. This has been held enough to develop all feasible projects in that zone.

The upper basin will receive 7,500,000 feet, or 1,000,000 less than the lower, which also is double its requirement at this time and adequate for all contingencies. If this quantity of water is not consumed in irrigation the remainder will run down through the canyons for use in the lower basins. Some 4,000,000 acre feet of the total flow will be held in reserve for future apportionment or as unforeseen needs may appear. Thus the two basins are fully protected and have 4,000,000 acre feet on which to *draw*.

Biggest Engineering Feat.

Besides the Colorado River project the digging of the Panama Canal might be called a trifling matter and the Suez Canal merely a ditch between two oceans. Such engineering achievements as the Simplon Tunnel also fail to compare, and even the great Assuan Dam in Africa is of less importance. The water power and irrigation works on the Colorado will be in a series, extending for more than 1,000 miles, a greater undertaking in extent, difficulties and possibilities than anything since Cecil Rhodes projected the Cape-to-Cairo Railroad. As the work advances it will make agriculture possible in a large territory where it has been almost impossible. Instead of the country affected depending on cattle, mining and sheep, a dozen new avenues of activity will be opened up. There is little industry outside of mining in the territory, and none is probable on any broad scale, considering the cost of coal or oil and the difficulties and distance of transport. But with the erection of the new dams, storing millions of feet of horse power in "white coal," the whole region should awaken to industry, conducted with the lowest possible outlay for power.

The Colorado plan has so many possibilities that its realization will seem as though a fairy tale had come true. The 242,000 acres involved may contain untold deposits of minerals. In fact, they are known to have rich outcroppings of many veins, but the cost of development has been prohibitive.

The vision which made possible a co-operative agreement by the seven States may largely be credited to the Leagues of the Southwest, an organization which has undertaken to support every movement looking to the betterment of that section. This organization brought pressure to bear on its Governors and other public men, ending in the appointment of the commission which made such an unusual record, transforming the matter from the theoretical to the brass-tack stage in eleven months. It is believed that all of the States will have passed the necessary ratification measures in three months, when the $70,000,000 appropriation will be urged in Congress. The bill is expected to pass, and soon afterward hammers should be singing at Boulder Canyon in the first step toward conquering the Colorado.

PRINCESS MARY'S HOME.

GOLDSBOROUGH HALL, Princess Mary's country home, which will soon be ready for occupation, stands on the outskirts of a small straggling village situated a mile from the main road between York and the picturesque old town of Knaresborough, says The London Daily Chronicle. The two dominating buildings in the village are the ancient church dedicated to St. Mary, and Goldsborough Hall.

Princess Mary has taken much interest and pleasure in the alterations and additions which were required to make Goldsborough Hall a really comfortable residence. A new roof has been added, large, red brick chimney stacks rebuilt and electricity installed, which will be used for all possible purposes, including cooking. Innumerable other improvements have been made to add to the comfort of the occupants.

Privacy is one of the principal characteristics of Goldsborough Hall. The house is almost entirely screened from public view by a long, high wall overhung by tall trees. A wall also divides the grounds of the house from the churchyard, to which a private door gives access. Entrance from the village street to a large courtyard surrounded by outbuildings is effected by passing through a plain, brick archway, whence there is a short approach to the house.

Goldsborough Hall, which was built about 1620 by Sir Richard Hutton, and bought by an ancestor of Viscount Lascelles a century later, is a square block, many added buildings with origin and numerous dates indicated thereon.

NEW STRUGGLE AHEAD OF CONGRESS ON DISPOSAL OF INDIAN LANDS

Friends of the Pueblos Charge Bursum Bill Would Strip Them of Their Grants in Favor of Squatters—Senator Bursum Denies This and Says Bill Means Justice All Around.

THERE is one problem Congress generally has before it. It is never longer alone. That is the problem of the Indian and his lands.

Just now the biggest of these problems is that affecting the title to thousands of acres in New Mexico held for centuries by the Pueblos, but, because of the ancient Aztec and Mayan civilizations. This Pueblo problem will come up in the Senate within a few weeks, probably in the last days of the present Congress or just as soon as the Committee on Claims can vote upon a bill which it is hoped will meet the approval of the two parties to the controversy—the Indians and several thousand squatters who have established themselves within the limits of the Pueblos grants and who demand that the titles to their properties, for the most part small orchards and alfalfa farms, be validated.

The Senate Committee on Claims has been assigned the job of finding the solution. The committee is considering two bills—one the Bursum bill, which has the approval of the Administration, and the other the Jones bill. The author of the first measure is the Republican Senator from New Mexico and the author of the latter Mr. Bursum's Democratic colleague, Senator A. A. Jones. The Bursum bill is the choice of the whites. The Indians and their friends assert that if enacted it would mean the loss to the Pueblos of thousands of their acres and their impoverishment, perhaps to the point of pauperism. They contend that the Jones bill, which sets up a commission to straighten out the tangle, would do justice to all parties.

That the Bursum bill would deny valuable rights of the Indians or its enactment means their impoverishment is denied by Senator Bursum and other advocates of his bill.

The other day there arrived in Washington the Governors and the Vice Governors of the nineteen Pueblos which dot the Rio Grande Valley for a distance of about ninety miles, in the counties of Taos, Santa Fe, Sandoval and Valencia, New Mexico. They came as the representatives of what perhaps constitute the oldest sidewalks in the face of the earth. The Pueblos are the only Indians not ruled by chiefs. As far back as the records go the administration of the Pueblos has been controlled by Governors elected on the first day of the year. Each pueblo or village is independent of all the others.

With these Pueblo visitors came the Rev. Father Pedrolo S. Sanchez, native of these Indians, A Franciscan, one of two of these white men assigned to these pueblos. Accompanying them in Washington was Frank C. Wilson of Santa Fe, who went to New Mexico by direction of President Roosevelt as an attaché of the legal staff of the Indian Bureau in New Mexico, and who has remained there ever since. He is counsel for the Pueblos, and acting in the same capacity for the General Federation of Women's Clubs, one of the organizations battling for the Pueblos in this legislative contest. Miss Mary Austin, the novelist, also is prominent on the side of the Indians. Stewart Edward White is another, with Mansfield Parrish, John Collier and Mrs. Stella M. Atwood of California, the last named Chairman of the Indian Welfare Committee. Organizations lined up on the side of the Indians include the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Anthropological Association, the Women's Association on Indian Affairs and many others. On the opposite side are those who have become financially interested in lands included in Pueblo grants, among them Secretary of the Interior Fall, Senator Bursum and other Republican Senators.

Developed High Culture.

Before Mr. Wilson pleads for the rejection of the Bursum bill and the enactment of the bill introduced by Senator Jones it should be interesting to glance at a little of the really marvelous history of the Pueblos. There are about 8,000 of them. There was a time centuries ago when they were a people great in number as well as achievement. There are irrigation ditches in the Pueblo country constructed back in the Middle Ages. There are works of art, pottery and stone which date to the beginning of the Christian era. Their art of pottery, baskets, jewelry, clothes, &c., is all their own. There is none other like it on earth.

They are brave and splendid fighters. But their wars, for the most part against the Navahoos, Comanches and Utes, always have been on the defensive. They are peacefully inclined, and through the centuries the Pueblos have always been farmers. Their really wonderful irrigation systems still functions. They are monogamists. Father Schneider is authority for the statement that nowhere on earth is there to be found a finer family life than that of the average Pueblo Indian.

The Pueblo's wife is the mistress of her home in every sense of that word. Reverence for their women is almost a religion with them. Father Schneider says that no white parents are more tender in the care of their children than the Pueblos. The discipline of these children is almost perfect, but they are never punished.

From the beginning of our nation the Pueblo, declare those who know him best, never has wavered in his loyalty to or his confidence in the National Government at Washington. Lincoln is held in cherished memory by them, and Grant is a person. When Lincoln was President he became deeply interested in the Pueblos and their ancient civilization. He realized that they were unlike in every way any other Indians. And Lincoln, under his own signature, granted their grants. Then as now there were adverse Governors of Pueblos, and in each of these Governors Lincoln presented a silver-headed cane inscribed with his own and the name of the Governor to whom it was presented.

These canes have been handed down from Governor to Governor. They are held by the empire authorities of authority in the villages.

"However," said Father Schneider, "a Governor of a Pueblo exercises his authority he must have the cane which Lincoln gave to his predecessor almost sixty years ago."

Hospitality is a law of the Pueblos. They are all poor, yet there are no beggars. The cure of the lepid and the blind is a fetish. And they are Christians, enough to the teachings of the Franciscan fathers, who have labored among them since the days of Cortez.

They are wonderful farmers. Some of them descend here come down from the time of the Aztecs and the Mayans. The most famous is the standard dances, which no white man is permitted to witness. These dances are inheritances from the ancient religions of their fathers.

In 1858 the King of Spain made certain grants of land to the Pueblos. The land already was the property of the Pueblos, but the Spanish monarch gave it to them just the same. In 1858 these grants were confirmed by the American Congress. The patents were not ready, however, until near the close of the Civil War and the Governors of the Pueblos came to Washington. President Lincoln handed them the grants in person, the ceremony taking place in the White House. At the same time he presented the silver-headed canes.

A Governor of a Pueblo Village.

The Governors went back to New Mexico and told their people that everything was all right. Mr. Lincoln had seen to that. Years after Lincoln's death the squatters began to appear in increasing numbers. It is charged that in instance after instance they seized the land outright. In other instances they made fictitious purchases of lands from Indians who had no right to sell. Another charge is that the ancient irrigation ditches were hogged and the water illegally appropriated by some of the settlers. Other settlers were entirely honorable in their dealings with the Indians and acted in good faith in acquiring land.

Would "Legalize" Wrong.

If the Bursum bill is enacted it will mean, say those fighting for the Pueblos, the confirmation and the legalizing by Congress of all the misdeeds and the troubles that beset these children of the Aztecs and Mayans. At this point Mr. Wilson, who is in charge of the legal part of the battle for the Indians, takes up the story to tell why the Pueblo is against the Bursum bill and why he favors the other bill, of which Senator Jones is the sponsor.

"In effect," said Mr. Wilson, "the Bursum bill makes of the Supreme Court of New Mexico a rubber stamp, requiring it to decree against the Indians the claims of all persons or corporations that have for more than ten years prior to June 20, 1922, had possession of the lands claimed within a Pueblo grant. The provisions are mandatory, and require the court to enter the decree as soon as the claimant has shown such possession as the statute requires.

"The Indians would have no right or opportunity to defend themselves as to the extent of a claim or the basis of it, and could only defend upon the question of possession.

"It is further provided that upon presentation to the Federal Court of a valid grant from the Governments of Spain or Mexico, or a claim under any grant, act of confirmation or patent of the United States, the claimant shall be entitled to a decree in his favor 'for the whole of the land so claimed,' and above all such claims, if confirmed or patented, have been surveyed and their areas determined officially by the United States, the court's decree must, under the provisions of the Bursum bill, follow such descriptions. There would be no defense available for the Indians. As regards those not confirmed by this Government, an almost unlimited opportunity is afforded to deprive the Indians of their lands.

"It has been conservatively estimated that if this bill should be enacted the Indians would lose not less than 60,000 acres, without any opportunity to be heard in defense of their own titles, which, in most instances, are older than the claims which would be validated against them by the bill.

"A survey made in 1914, 1915 and 1916 by the General Land Office, to determine the boundaries of all claims likely to be advanced against the Indians is made by the provisions of the bill prima facie evidence against them. The purpose of that survey was to give the Government an opportunity to investigate and, in cases of illegal or fraudulent claims, to be in a position to defeat such claims. The integrity of this tracing against the Indians as instrumentality originally intended as a means for their defense is now sought to be used against them.

"On the other hand the Jones bill, which has the endorsement of the organizations seeking to protect the Indians in this matter, creates a commission composed of three men whose duty it shall be to investigate every claim.

"It has been estimated that at least [illegible] of the small non-Indian settlers in Pueblo grants will be confirmed by the enactment of the Bursum bill, while under the Jones bill substantially all of the bona fide settlers, in the opinion of persons who are in the service of the Indian Bureau, will be confirmed in their rights, and there is reasonable hope that the Jones bill substantially all of the bona fide settlers will be confirmed in their rights."

Senator Bursum Stand.

Senator Bursum, author of the bill under fire, but which is approved by the Administration, declares that the Pueblos have none of their rights under his provisions.

"There are," he said, "some 10,000 non-Indians now on the so-called Pueblo grants in New Mexico, each placed [illegible] acres in extent. There are twenty-one of these grants, but the claims which figure in this legislation are mostly in the northern part of the State. These claims, which number approximately 1,000, are all on file in the Interior Department. The land included varies from a town lot to several acres, and most of the claims are less than fifteen acres. Largely they are fruit orchards and alfalfa farms.

"We hear a lot about squatters from those who oppose this legislation. The inference is entirely erroneous inasmuch as these lands were settled by the ancestors of those who are now upon them, back in the seventeenth century, to be more exact, between 1680 and 1692. The lands were acquired from the Pueblos by these people. They did not squat on them to acquire title, but purchased them from the Indians, and the Pueblos had the authority to sell and to convey title.

"It was not until 1910 that this was questioned. There is virtually no claim by virtue of any such thing as a squatter title. The reason for including in the bill the provision which recognizes the so-called squatter's right to possession is due to the fact that prior to 1910 there were no records of deeds in New Mexico. This provision would protect those who have been on the land for twenty-three years prior to the enactment of the bill, or ten years prior to 1910, the year in which Congress passed the enabling act which transferred to the Federal Government jurisdiction over Indian affairs. Under the New Mexico law a settler on unsurveyed land acquires title in ten years, under Federal law in twenty years, but under this bill the time is fixed at twenty-three years.

"Remembering that prior to 1910 there were no records of deeds in New Mexico, the 'squatter' provision, as some like to call it, simply takes into consideration that before the year named some deeds may have been lost and the owners of such titles should be protected. It must also be borne in mind that the Government has no interest in the title to any of these lands, for Congress prior to 1910 specifically quit-claimed, subject to the rights of third parties, the land included within the various Pueblo grants. Congress was undoubtedly advised at that time that adverse claims affecting the quit-claimed areas were in existence. Undoubtedly there are claims which date back before the quit-claim legislation, such as Spanish grants, in the Pueblo areas.

"The pressing need for the settlement of this controversy is apparent to all fair-minded people familiar with the situation. It is necessary for the future welfare of the Pueblos as well as for the non-Indian settlers. All we seek is legislation to make possible the just and peaceful settlement of the problem in as speedy and as inexpensive a manner as may be practicable and in line with justice, equity and fair dealing. The bill protects the Indian as well as the honest settler whose title has been acquired in an honorable, legal and fair manner. Not one inch of land now possessed by the Indians is taken away from them. I am just as good a friend of the Pueblos as any man, and I would be quick to resent any effort to deal unfairly with them."

FRANCE OF FUTURE LOOKS TO COLONIES

By LOUIS THOMAS.

ALBERT SARRAUT, who was one of the French delegates to the Washington conference, has returned on a short trip to the United States and is going to visit some of the French colonies near America, especially the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Co-ordinated.

A few days before leaving France Mr. Sarraut published a big volume entitled "The Development of the French Colonies," disclosing to the public ideas and facts which are the basis of the draft of a bill concerning the development of the French colonial possessions, which Mr. Sarraut recently brought before the French Parliament.

Mr. Sarraut has been twice Governor General of French Indo-China. He was still comparatively young when he attained that position, owing to his high standing, which all in France recognized, and also because of the political situation of his family in the South of France which facilitated, early in life, his election to Parliament. Mr. Sarraut's elder brother is proprietor of the Dépêche de Toulouse, a very important political newspaper which, owing to its local editions, has a dominant power over about one-third of France, in the southwest.

Mr. Sarraut was much astonished at the wealth of the United States and at the efficient methods of Americans, and he would like all to understand how much France is desirous of co-operating with the citizens of all the countries in the world, and especially with the American friends of France, when it is a question of the economic development of the immense French colonial possessions which the French Navy and the foresight of some other political men have opened to the civilization and commerce of the civilized world.

One must always remember, when one speaks of France, that in the eyes of the world France is a very large realm which has as its entire European France (thirty-nine millions of inhabitants), and which comprises, in addition, thirty-four colonies and protectorates, inhabited by more than fifty-five millions of people, and which in toto are as a territory eighteen and one-half times larger than that of France, and also larger than the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines together.

Empire For Plenty.

This large French realm that comprises a total of more than ninety-four million inhabitants, and this figure suffices to explode the figures of the French Army, as well as the difficulty which France may have because she lost her rank as a big naval power during the war and because of her war-effort on land.

The principal French possessions are Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Senegal and French Sudan, Congo, Cameroon and Tchad, Madagascar, Indo-China, French Guinea and New Caledonia. The different parts of this French colonial realm are not equal in civilization nor development. France has done a great deal for her colonies and protectorates. But there is still much to be done and these immense territories are not yet sufficiently populated nor sufficiently developed.

It is easy to see that, if France is able to make the most of her colonial possessions, France and her colonies will be inhabited, at the end of the twentieth century, by more than 200 million people. At the present day the French colonies and protectorates have with the home land a trade equal to one-fourth of the total trade of France itself.

The power of the French colonies and protectorates lies in the variety of their resources, either developed or still undeveloped. There is oil, gasoline, iron, gold, bronze, zinc, nickel, manganese, &c., in these colonies. One finds there enormous forests, rice, cotton, tea, sugar, sugar cane, rubber, cocoa, coffee, earth nuts, castor oil, grapes, &c. In other places one finds magnificent hardwoods, or lands for the growing of cattle.

But of all this only a comparatively small use has been made until now. France has already done a great deal for her overseas possessions. Large amounts of money have been spent to conduct sickness and for the purification of the unhealthy regions, for the education of the inhabitants, and for the creation of an economic management (roads, ports, rivers, roads, bridges and telegraphs). But the immensity of this Colonial realm makes the money given but a beginning, a sort of "getting to work." In order to come to a complete utilization of these colonial possessions, there is needed a program and organized action—that is to say, in accordance with the economic aim of these possessions.

Not for France Alone.

Mr. Sarraut wishes to have this territory developed and improved, and he does not think only of the immediate commercial interests of France. There is, in this matter, a wide difference between the ideas expressed by Mr. Sarraut in his volume and those of the big English colonists. In the mind of an Englishman, a colony is a land which must enrich the homeland and especially its inhabitants. In the mind of the French Ministry of Colonies, a colony is a land where the native brings the benefit of her own civilization, without interfering with the traditions, religions or ideas of the land.

Mr. Sarraut has proposed a general program for the development of French colonies and protectorates. He has arranged, according to their importance, the many things to be done in order that the colonies will give all that they can produce.

Since he has been Minister of the Colonies, Mr. Sarraut has had inspection made throughout all of the French colonial possessions. He sent engineers and had reports on all the points which might be included in his program of improvements. And he took decisions, leaving for later on those matters which were less useful and important and giving then a word of command to all the inhabitants of France and her colonies.

We will not give an account here of these enormous works. France shows, in declaring on that program, that she has full confidence in her future as a large colonial power. She has already put into action parts of Mr. Sarraut's program, bit by bit, with the aid of local credits.

If tomorrow Germany paid her debts to France (if only a part of them), France would be able to put into operation Mr. Sarraut's program and supply orders and work for the world's industries, no matter if it were French industry, that of the United States or of England. If England is in need of openings or outlets outside of her colonial empire, which is even more immense than that of France, it would, of course, suffice to make her 1,300,000 unemployed disappear if she established a program similar to that of Mr. Sarraut.

But it is up to the big writers of industry of the world to say (concerning such a colonial program, which offers possibilities of enlarging all the industries of the entire world) if they desire to help France to make the whole world wealthy in clothing and making the most of these immense territories.

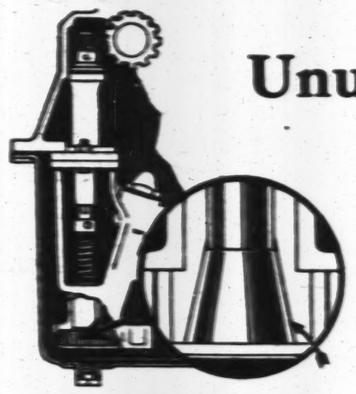
THE OXFORD INTERNATIONAL

THE Oxford International Assembly is composed of delegates from thirty-nine nationalities. This organization, which was formed about one year ago by the students of Oxford University, held its eleventh meeting on the evening of Dec. 6. It was the idea of J. W. Parks, an officer in the late war, who was wounded several times, but who, after the armistice, returned to Oxford to complete his interrupted course. This man saw in the students of forty or so nationalities, who might at some time, be leaders of thought in their own countries, a wonderful opportunity to inculcate the point of view of other nations and peoples.

In this Oxford Assembly the original membership was limited to given whom countries were members of the League of Nations. But it has since been decided to admit all countries. Students from Turkey, Germany and the United States are now taken into the organization. The admission of Turkey and Germany caused sharp debate, and the debate over the admission of Turkey, it said to have been the most violent in the history of the Assembly.

At the last meeting Mr. S. E. Washington, Rhodes scholar from West Virginia, of Hertford College, Oxford, was elected to the position of Secretary-General of the Oxford International Assembly.

The Standard of Comparison



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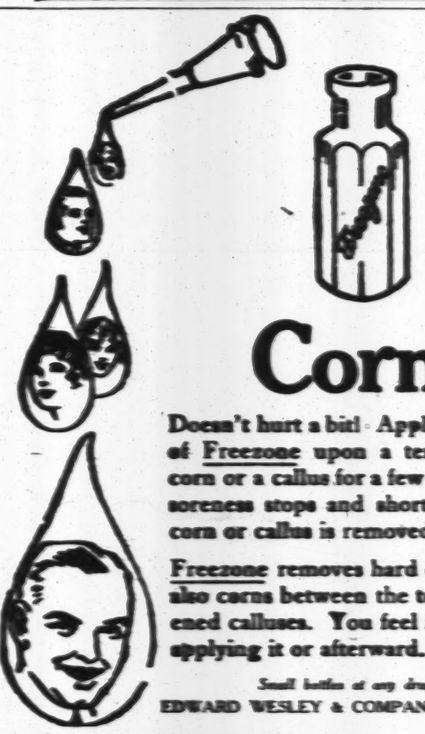

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UPROOTING OF GREEKS IN TURKEY A MODERN EXODUS OF OUTCASTS

People Who Have Lived All Their Lives in One Village to Be Driven Forth —No Money, No Destination, No Prospects—Disease and Hunger Already at Work

By SILAS BENT.

TURKEY has triumphed in the plan to Turkify Anatolia. With the consent of the civilized world a new nationalism is to be established at a cost in human misery beyond imagining. Greeks whose ancestors lived in Asia Minor villages a thousand years before the Turk are to be uprooted ruthlessly and returned to Greek territory.

In return, the Turkish population of Greece, except for Western Thrace, which Turkey hopes eventually to acquire, are to emigrate to territory governed by their own people. Never before there been such an exchange of populations. Note says the Turk is pleased with it, for the suffering it entails revenge humanity annihilation. At the Greek legation in Washington the decision at Lausanne was characterized the other day as an immense victory for the Turks, a great defeat for the Allies.

This epic transfer of population began informally even before the agreement at Lausanne. During the two weeks preceding it, more than 200,000 Greeks left Turkish territory, in some cases under the protection offered by American destroyers. But the Greek Minister estimates 1,000,000 remain to be moved, and the total transfer, including Turks, will be close to 2,000,000. The process will require six or eight months, and the deportees will find themselves set down in wilderness in an alien land, or what must seem to them alien, stripped of most of their belongings, and a people in many cases speaking a dialect they do not understand. That many will die of exposure and heartbreak seems certain. Already the wharves and warehouses of Athens are swarm with refugees, haggard and hungry, whom Red Cross have been preserved so far through charity, and when the transfer is completed the Government will face the problem of feeding a 45 per cent. increase in population.

Gift of the most affecting pieces of fiction in the English tongue is called "The Man Without a Country"; but during the actual transfer of these populations nearly a million men, women and children will be truly without a country. The articles of agreement stipulate that they lose their nationality when they leave the land from which they are being deported, whatever that nationality may be; for many Greeks born in Turkish territory are Turkish subjects, but will be deported nevertheless; and these, as well as those who have retained Greek nationality, will be deprived of their citizenship while they are at sea or on land during the actual transport.

Equipped only with such meager belongings as may be taken on a long journey, homeless and without a country, these families will go forth, for the most part not understanding what it is all about, to parts and quarters in some cases infested with disease. The movement was temporarily halted last week because epidemics of typhus, smallpox and cholera had broken out in 200 different localities in Greece, chiefly refugee centers. At that time sixty deaths had occurred on a single refugee steamship before it arrived at Piraeus from Smyrna and Constantinople. Of 2,000 passengers, 1,400 were children. Thirty-five were landed at sea, but on arrival at Piraeus there were twenty-five bodies aboard the vessel, and on order from the port authorities they were burned in the ship's furnaces. Such are the circumstances already attending this unparalleled exodus.

What It Will Cost Turkey.

It is difficult to feel sorry for the Turks who are to be transferred, although some of them are small farmers, and will go to a country much worse governed than the one they are leaving. For the most part they are nomads and fighters, who have contributed little or nothing to the commerce and industry of the country in which they live. In Turkish territory the business is transacted almost wholly by non-Moslems. They are the traders, the bankers, the small manufacturers. The Greeks and Armenians and Jews are the backbone of the Turkish State, and the taxes they pay have been the chief source of its revenue. It is impossible not to suppose that their expulsion will prove costly in the long run. The Turk is likely to find that the pride the civilized nations have paid him not to massacre the Greekish part of his population will be dearer than the price he must pay before he has done with it.

There will remain in the new Turkey, after the Greeks have been expelled, a population with primitive fatalistic traditions and aims, living in houses built partly of adobe. Roughly it is a community, but that part of the population which has been the chief victim will have been depleted. The Turkish nation sets a value within the Turkish community even in their methods of thought; and there is a third class of nomads quite apart from the others. The interior of the country is a desert plateau, but its borders are fertile and well watered; and it is in this territory chiefly that the Greeks have been found.

Turkey's poverty may be gauged from the fact that in 1913 her imports averaged only $9 per capita, as compared with $40 for France and $117 for Belgium. The chief purchasing power of her population, however, rested with the non-Moslem elements. The burden upon her subjects will be much the heavier because of the exclusion of the responsible and industrious Greeks from her population.

The Greeks who have their small businesses must find a way to hire they can to establish themselves in their own country. The transfer is to be made with the proviso that the Greek population of Constantinople shall be undisturbed and that the patriarchate there shall be shorn of its secular authority but retain religious jurisdiction. It is estimated that there are 200,000 Greeks in the capital, and the Turks have promised not to molest them provided 300,000 Turks are allowed to remain in Western Thrace. But Turkish promises have never been kept in the past. If it called the Turks to break them, and there is no assurance that the promises made at Lausanne is any better than the others.

The Turkish contention is that the transfer is in the interest of peace. It is asserted that only by disentangling populations which are subject to friction can war be averted. This is applying a new method of reasoning to the measures and flexible deportations which have distinguished the Turkish policy. And every one at Lausanne, from Lord Curzon, who had authority, to Ambassador Child, who had none, pretended to approve it. The Turk sat at Lausanne not as a defeated enemy, but as one dealing with his equals, thanks to his military victory over Greece since the World War and his diplomatic victories over France and Italy; and to a proposal which, when first it was made, affected the members of the civilized world, was accorded the assurance of the world.

Reason for Agreement.

If Turkey were dealing with weak nations, instead of the strongest nations in Europe, the statement might be made to plausibly. China, for instance, could illustrate concern with logic when the Japanese suggested it not long about; and Bulgaria, China, was a weak nation, unable to cope with these lawless hordes, she brought them off with money and constituted a consideration to induce the law. Great Britain and France and Italy are paying a higher price than that for peace, in circumstances which must be even more humiliating to the allied chancelleries than was Polling's compromise with brigandage.

But it should be still in consideration of the surrender at Lausanne that the allied diplomats were confronted with a fait accompli. Before the World War there were three millions of Greeks in Turkish territory; a million of them were killed or disperced in 1915; a million and a half of them, since 1915, have been killed or dispersed (dispersal being the worse—therefore method of driving them to still platoons where they died frightfully from starvation), and the remnant at Smyrna were still fresh before the minds of the delegates. What concession could there be against further massacres and forcible deportations if these helpless and peaceable folk were left at the mercy of the Turk?

Our State Department estimates that Greeks have been leaving Turkish territory since the World War value-ably, or under intimidation, at the rate of 10,000 a week. The Turkish proposal at Lausanne was that the transfer of populations be voluntary, which would have meant that the Turks, having no fear of wholesale massacre, would remain in Greek territory, while Greeks, if they remained in Turkish territory, would do so at their own peril or be summarily driven forth. If the transfer was to be effected there seemed no safe way of doing it save by compulsion, however revolting that alternative might seem. To tear hundreds of thousands of persons from the places they had regarded for generations as their rightful homes was considered more humane than to leave them there under the threat of death.

That the Greek Patriarch may maintain his residence in Constantinople and that other Greek residents may continue to live there, in what was for centuries a Greek city, was regarded as a measure of allied clemency. It was, in fact, but the exception of people which her leaders would better be straightened out and segregated, each within its proper boundaries. Still the means of doing this need be equal could not be expected to deter her.

Will Turkey demand next that all Armenians, Jews and other non-Moslems within her borders be expelled? And will other nations follow in the footsteps of this new nationalism? What are to be the consequences of a step to which the European powers have thus lent countenance?

The 400,000 Turks who are to be expelled from Eastern Macedonia, Drama, Kavala, Kozhani and the territory north of Salonika will receive from the Greek Government a justification of the value of their real property, if they have any, and it will be credited to them in that part of Turkey to which they are transferred; and the Greeks will receive similar treatment. A mixed commission under the auspices of the League of Nations will supervise the transhipment and the Greeks will supply the ships, since the Turks say they have none. The expense will be parceled between the two Governments, and is likely to bring both of them to the verge of bankruptcy.

So far there would seem an equality of hardship. But there is a difference in the kind of man who are to be moved about. The Turks are child and illiterate; the Greeks, although they have fallen from the high intellectual estate which is one of the noblest traditions of humankind, are alert and imaginative. There is a difference in the capacity to feel the terrors of this exodus. There is a difference in the capacity to suffer.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, in a letter which Aristide Malkidjian has made public, and which was written but three weeks ago, characterized the Turk in unmistakable fashion.

"The return of the Turks to Constantinople and Thrace," he said, "is a fearful disaster for the Near East, and indeed for civilization itself. How any rational observer or diplomat can attach any importance to the verbal or paper guarantees of the Turks, or believe or imagine that the Angora Government has any authority except that of a minority revolutionary committee, is inconceivable. There can be no satisfactory solution of the Armenian question except the redemption by the Allies of their solemn pledges for the establishment of an Armenian State on the great Armenian plateau."

If Dr. Eliot feels so deeply about the Armenians, what must he feel about the Greeks, who gave to mankind the city-State and have contributed by example political liberty throughout the world, whose civilization antedated and surpassed that of the Turks and other savage tribes and whose people formed for a thousand years a radiant centre of literature and art. The climax of the Turk's history in Europe is a supreme blow to this people, whose history has put all civilization in their debt.

Perhaps the greatest of the Greek advocates is yet to be written. Perhaps it will deal with the great national calamity which befell the people, with the consent and permission of stronger civilized nations, in this, the present, year of Our Lord.

ENTERTAINING CHILDREN

MANY readers will remember the days when children were told "I am going to give you a wonderful treat, dear. Professor X. is showing stereoptikon views of some wonderful old places dug up in Peru and I am going to take you to see them." Won't that be nice?" And small you were rushed into a starched dress, or your best suit if you were a boy, and led forth to an entertainment that perhaps was very informative but, in your opinion, the dullest way ever invented to spend an afternoon.

If the reader remembers all that, no doubt he will be glad to learn that the fashion in entertaining children has changed. New York started the innovation. Philadelphia was a close second, and now the cities of the Middle West have begun to follow suit. In New York the Heckscher Foundation Home in Fifth Avenue started it. August Heckscher's four-million-dollar gift to the children of New York has been christened by them "A Home for Happiness." The portals there swing open to any child, rich or poor, who qualifies according to the one restricting clause, "Children Under Sixteen." This big building with its swimming pools, gymnasiums and open air kindergarten has been given to the children of New York to enjoy. The thing they most delight to do is the little theatre, built within the larger building, that is their very own. For it is there that the spirit of make believe, latent in the heart of every child, is given free rein. In this theatre, with its mural decorations depicting Cinderella, Little Red Riding Hood, Jack and the Beanstalk and other nursery characters, everything is done by the children. The plays are written and produced by them. The costumes are made by them. They conduct their own rehearsals, paint their own scenery, have their own orchestra. So far they have not invited an admission charge of three plus but some enterprising child financier may arise and make this suggestion at any moment. And when this happens, look out for a "corner in pies." The children of New York flock to this theatre of their very own.

The important part of the Heckscher plan is that the children are permitted to enjoy themselves in their own way. Rudolph Dagener, a cousin of Mr. Heckscher's and one of the officers most interested in the work, says the idea is to let the children alone, so that they may pick out their own mediums of expression and develop along the lines for which they are most fitted. In the past, parents have attempted to entertain children in the way they thought children should be entertained. The new idea is to let the children do their own entertaining, the parents simply regulating their recreations by selecting the place where the entertainment takes place.

In Philadelphia the age limit has been raised five years, and the character of the entertainment varied. There it is under the direction of Edward Bok, for many years editor of The Ladies' Home Journal. Mr. Bok thinks that the great global need of the day is to give young people wholesome entertainment, and this Winter he has inaugurated Five Young People's Afternoons at intervals of about one month, in the Academy of Music. The program is made up of the five elements dearest to the heart of a young person—love, wonder, adventure, mystery, fairy tales and sheer fun. The first entertainment is to be the Abraham Lincoln play by John Drinkwater. This will be presented with the same cast of players and the same scenery seen by so many thousands of persons. The second event will be the adventurous tale of "How Wild Animals Are Caught for the Circus." By means of moving pictures the young people are to be taken into the very heart of the wildest jungles by Charles Mayer, animal collector. Killing wild beasts in their lair is dangerous enough work, but catching them alive and bringing them through miles of forest is infinitely more so, and the children will see just how it is done.

"The Most Baffling of Men, Houdini," represents the element of mystery in the third entertainment, billed as "an afternoon of perfect bewilderment." Could any one think of a more exciting way to be amused? Houdini escapes from prison cells, straitjackets and packing cases. He is bound with ropes and nailed up in a box and stays out smiling. The fourth entertainment will be "The Snow Maiden," Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera for young people, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. This opera is a happy combination of fairy tale and exquisite music and will be staged with the same attention to detail which has made the Metropolitan Opera Company famous. The last afternoon will fall in May, "when the circus comes to town," the only entertainment which will not be held in the Academy of Music. One section of the tent will be reserved for the young people.

Tickets will be sold only for the entire series, as it is especially desired to interest each young person in as many different lines as possible. Mr. Bok calls his idea a treat for young people under 21. He does not wish to use the word children, as that might bring many boys and girls in their "teens—those of the very age he wants to attract.

Detroit is working along these same lines in the desire to reach the heart of its children, and a number of other Western cities are picking up the ideas broadcasted by Mr. Heckscher and Mr. Bok.

Hen and Rats Friends.

DANVILLE, Pa., has a hen which loves rats. Recently her owner discovered a litter of young rats near her nest and removed them. The hen refused to set on her eggs, but when the young rats were returned she resumed her setting.

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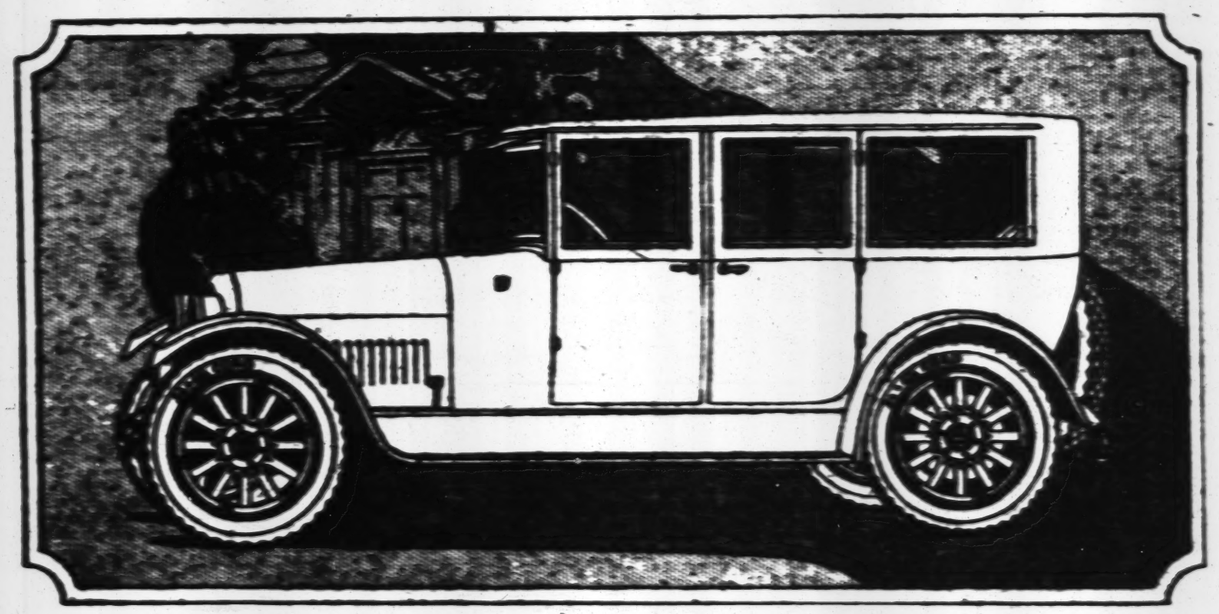

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS

Observations and Comments of Many Men of Many Minds Upon a Variety of Current Topics of General Interest.

Women Under the Law.

* * * I have read in a leading newspaper an editorial on the recent hanging of a woman in England, the girl of which it was that the Anglo-Saxon nations on both sides of the Atlantic, regardless of great justice, have been strongly opposed at the thought that a woman has been made to pay the extreme penalty when convicted of a criminal offense. * * *

To separate woman's criminal liability by statute or to inaugurate the custom of punishing a woman criminal because she is a woman is not only substituting sex for justice, but grossly confusing, and totally illogical.

In my part of the country, the Judge of the Criminal Court, The Prosecuting Attorney of Multnomah and the Sheriff of this county, in valley that of Portland, Oregon, are still women, for in force in England. The Multnomah prosecuting of Judge in Oregon is a woman, the district of Portland is a woman, the sheriff of the county is a woman, and the jury is composed of women, who are the equals of men in all the duties of life. * * *

RICHARD H. COCKE.
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 12, 1923.

The Poor Old Hulse.

The interview with Judge Lindsey on the divorce situation, published in last Sunday's Times, is sufficiently startling. One asks with doleful foreboding what is going to become of the poor old home, if it is true, as he says, that "it is fast becoming the whole of the mighty one of property." * * *

SPRINGS.
New York, Jan. 12, 1923.

Selfish Strife.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Newton suggests that the sin of the American people is selfishness. "Is that not more a symptom than a sin?" America has had ample opportunity (which we have neglected for liberty) this last, but to "prosperity" for every one. Any one may become rich, by chance or by work. Therefore many every one has gone in for the prizes, with the result of a struggle as intense as to have little time or energy for the affairs of others, unless they help our own. * * * We would be poor psychians of the soul, or of business, if we simply said, "this is strange," and "that is favorable," pushed our way and left.

BRAND HALL.
New York, Jan. 12, 1923.

The Modern Girl.

* * * Her fellows are striving, but they are superficial and transitory. Her dress, bobbed hair, her beauty shop complexion, her lavish form clothes, her flapping galoshes, her slightly vine friends, are all designed either to lure or to please her friend, the modern boy. She wants to be free and independent. She wants to look like the girl on the stage. She wants to satisfy all the demands of modesty. She is tired of convention and weary of multitudinous.

Business, when competent women and girls, with the cash for capable to do the work, and professionally with a ready "Present!" This modern girl, respective a problem, but her faults are faults of manner, not of character. * * *

A BROTHER OF BOYS.
New York, Jan. 12, 1923.

Useless Seeds.

The news from that there will be no free seed distribution this year is good news. I have been the recipient of free seeds for a number of years, and have never received a new variety of anything. A person who is a small garden plot does not want long lists of seeds to grow from a package of seed marked "Cabbage" or "Beans." * * *

R. K. C.
New York, Jan. 11, 1923.

A Musical View of Cows.

* * * One document then which we believe is incorporated in Mr. Coolidge's curriculum is that when in our minds construction, uplifting, rejuvenating, tuneful thoughts. Like a chime of musical bells, have been set ringing, we shall find that their harmonious vibrations will draw into our lives those predisposed circumstances, conditions and events that, combined, will make our capacity of joyful a true and perfect practice.

HARRIET DOAN PRENTISS.
Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1923.

THE ANCIENT CALENDAR.

In a recent letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the calendar it is stated that Julius Caesar and Augustus gave to July and August thirty-one days because these were their birth months, odd numbers being thought lucky. Julius Caesar and Augustus would no doubt be surprised to learn this. March, May, July (formerly called Quintilis) and October had each thirty-one days for hundreds of years before Julius Caesar's time, and Augustus was not born in August, but in September. In Volume I. of the Origins of Latin Inscriptions (all Inscriptions Latinae Antiquissimae) on page 341 Dr. Dessau states that "Ante Augustum, genuina fuit, ut ipsum ius Romanum, in Volumine II., page 186, of his "Roman History" (Fowler's translation) tells what Augustus changed the name of the month "Sextilis" to August, for it is called in Suetonius. He mentioned the month called Sextilis, Augustus. The people generally wished September to be an month, because he had been born in it, but he preferred August, in which he had first been appointed Consul and had conquered in many great battles. It was in these things that he took pride."

That Augustus took a day from February and added it to August to make that month equal to July is no more true than that Augustus was born in August, for the author writes on the subject expressly says that Julius Caesar gave to August. Does not Suetonius deserve a place?

BENJAMIN LAWSON.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1923.

Open-Air Schools.

A correspondent in THE TIMES commends the open-air school movement and states that there are 220 open-air schools in New York for the more difficult scholars and those showing tubercular tendencies. It would be a fine thing if this test could be followed by all States and cities. If the open-air schools are a cure for tuberculosis, which are offered with tuberculosis, certainly they would be good for those who are not affected. * * * States and cities that have the most land should be proud their school children into the street, open with the best fresh air. There seems the logic here, more of environment in architecture than in ventilation. What we want is fresh ground, more air and less heat. * * *

EDMUND SHERIN.
Huntington, W. Va., Jan. 10, 1923.

Mid-Victorian Protest.

Why is a reformer? Years ago that pagan philosopher, Omar, wrote:

Ah, Love, could you and I with Him conspire
To grasp this sorry Scheme of Things entire,
Would we not shatter it to bits and then
Remould it nearer to the Heart's desire?

But what about the cold-blooded reformer who goes about his work of breaking the law to make us over? As a nation we are sick of reform and the reformers. We admit that we are far from perfect, but we are satisfied. We don't want anybody to regulate our reading, and our smoking and our other private, personal business. * * * I do not want to take up the matter of prohibition, but isn't the same force that brought that about also reaching over into other things? There are societies for the suppression of smoking. Soon there will be societies for the suppression of living.

Most of us profess vehemently when we are told with a pitying smile that our thing for Tomorrow is so provincial. We protest when we are expected to be thrilled in the presence of what some critical or theorist has put on canvas. We like our old art and poetry and we don't want any one to tell us otherwise. Even in our schools there is felt the force of reform. Nowadays it is considered quite old-fashioned to teach children the alphabet. Everything must be made pleasant. Aren't there some of our authors in the world now who are deliberately shaking the present young people, to give them a "shock"? Of course, when something is "very, great" it will be "new" or "modern" or "good" correctly.

Once a reformer gets the idea that such and such a thing needs reforming, good-bye tranquility until the desired end is accomplished. For one, I protest with might and main. I object to being regulated by some one else. One who is "good" for me is the active spirit that urges a man of intemperate habits to forever more quelled as reformer.

LOUIS SALBITANO.
New York, Jan. 10, 1923.

OUR HISPANIC NEIGHBORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents, who proves himself superficially acquainted with South America, claims that we hold them in contempt the citizens of this country, that we suspect the motives of the United States Government in its dealings with us, and that the leading South American republics are extremely jealous of each other. These, if I may say so, are all false premises.

Foreigners everywhere, in Hispanic America are welcomed or unwelcomed according to their character, and never according to their nationality. Naturally, if a foreigner goes there with prejudiced notions, such as those expressed by your correspondent, indicating that our countries quickly bow to "the big stick," then he is sure to get a frigid reception from us. Among all some Hispanic Americans, even if only possessing a smattering of your history, a great admiration is felt for your political institutions, which we have tried to copy as much as our racial differences will permit. Thoroughly acquainted as we are, therefore, with the main principles underlying these institutions, we cannot help feeling disappointed or outraged, as citizens of free republics, for certain acts which we consider aggressive on the part of the United States; but we have never allowed these as constituting a fixed policy of the Government, or as interpreted there as the result of individual violations of some of your Executives. It would not be consistent on your part to criticise our patriotic attitude, for we have learned from you to jealously guard the sovereignty of our respective countries.

There may be here and there among Hispanic republics petty rivalries, but these do not go beyond the boundaries of personalities, and they exist even among the States of your Union. The general opinion, such as between Argentina and Chile and between Chile and Peru, leans more to a wish for a friendly arbitration. The leading intellectuals of Hispanic America are working assiduously and unselfishly for a closer union between them and the United States, knowing that the good offices of the Pan-American Union in Washington. But in order to obtain satisfactory results we must establish Pan-American relations upon mutual respect for our respective sovereignties, rights and mutual differences, for our natural traits, and, although we would have more of the good traits and less of the bad traits, prefer which unfortunately characterize a better understanding between the two great races of America.

R. MENDE TEBAR.
Long Branch, N. J., Jan. 11, 1923.

BRAHMANS AT HARVARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Brahmans in India, who are gradually losing caste and are critically worried about it, will be reassured to see their spirit so eminently upheld by President Lowell of Harvard. A negro student is refused accommodation in the University Residence Hall. We all cherish our independence as institutions that make man's minds broad. A university, therefore, should be the last place to make such discrimination on the ground of race. My knowledge of American students of several universities does not permit me to believe that there will be many students at Harvard who will protest against letting a fellow-student of the negro race live in the University Hall. President Lowell thinks there will be found a few who will protest.

It is easy to imagine that a certain number of Harvard students come from the South. And it is still easier to imagine that as soon as the influence of Harvard works on them, it will make them that come to protest results to love and to understand. What, indeed, as more boys they are protesting against, as educated and reasonable men they will not. Harvard does not need to be alarmed over these protests. Its foundations are built firm on the liberal thought of America. America shall not disown Abraham Lincoln, her imperial President.

Mahatma Gandhi has labored with only a modicum success to change "untouchability" out of India. It is an evil that should have no place in the academic world—in Harvard the leader of all.

A HARVARD STUDENT.
Columbia University, New York, Jan. 15, 1923.

THE MAGYAR STATE OF MIND

Suspected in Some Quarters of Imitating the Turks and Planning to Wrest Lost Territory From Neighboring States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent happenings in Hungary indicate a state of mind on the part of the Magyar population which does not augur for the peace of Europe.

One would have thought that the creation of the Little Entente would have convinced the Magyars of the hopelessness of any appeal to force and that little by little they would have reconciled themselves to being no longer able to dominate and oppress the Roumanian, Slovak and Jugoslav populations which have freed themselves from their yoke and secured their liberty and independence. But the Magyar mind is apparently like that of the Bourbons, they "learn nothing and forget nothing." The bill on the Treaty of Trianon was hardly dry when the Magyars, in spite of protestation, erected four monuments in solid marble in the principal park of Budapest, representing the "lost provinces." The inscriptions carved on them placed on record the national resolve to tear up the Treaty of Trianon at the first opportunity and again, by force, bring Roumanian, Slovak and Jugoslav men more under the Magyar yoke. These monuments were raised by national subscription and were unveiled amid scenes of national enthusiasm.

This happened many months ago and might have been regarded as a passing outburst of excessive nationalism, which, with time, would die down. Unfortunately this is not so. Despite the fact that Hungary has joined the League of Nations, thereby, outwardly at least, pretending to accept the situation created by the Treaty of Trianon and despite the public utterances of Count Bethlen, breathing pacifism and conciliation, the old Magyar intrigues are being spun behind the scenes and a conspiracy against the peace of Europe is being hatched on within the very precincts of the National Parliament.

That the Government is prepared to tolerate expressions to the aspirations of the Magyar chauvinists and to propagate, at the first propitious moment, "to fish in troubled waters," is proved by the bill recently introduced in the Budapest Parliament by M. Ivan Rakovsky, the Minister of the Interior. This measure has the modest scheme of a law for the "rehabilitation" of the malcontents of pre-war days. If it be passed Hungary will become a State in which public government and administration rests, support, connived in which the Ministry of Prince Metternich would seem a liberal Utopia. The chief argument put forward in his favor was stated, it would be the community that any return of Habsburgism."

In reality the bill, which has twenty-one paragraphs, will give the Government power to crush with iron hand any propaganda or, if it prefers, to use it as a bait to lure any one who does not amply accept the Horthy regime. The police will be supreme and popular liberty will become a mere Shadow.

This, however, only concerns the Magyars. If the "subjects" of Admiral Horthy chose to delude themselves of their liberties and institute an absolute Government, that is their affair. But the bill contains provisions calculated to excite considerable anxiety among the Succession States of the former Hungarian Kingdom.

By paragraph 4 every Magyar between the ages of 18 and 50, if the security of the State demands it, can be compelled to furnish his labor to the State. The same paragraph provides that, under similar circumstances, the State can seize all manner of transport, railways, motorcars, &c., and requisition all horses and draft animals.

Paragraph 7 is in direct contradiction with the Treaty of Trianon and by carrying it out the Magyar Government can create and organize a great army, its openly notification being assured by making one of the provisions of paragraph 4. It is clear that, despite her signature to the Treaty of Trianon and despite her solemn pledges to the League of Nations, Hungary is preparing for a war. Against whom and with what object?

On this point some light is thrown by other happenings in the Budapest Parliament. A few days after this bill was introduced the question of reparations came up in the Parliament. In this matter Count Bethlen needed the support of Count Apponyi and the legitimists. To secure this he sent the leaders of this party to General Bellisha, the Minister of War, who, he said, would explain to them the military and foreign situation. It was originally intended to summon all the parties, even the Opposition, to this conference but, at the demand of M. Szilagyi and M. Friedrich, this was abandoned because, it was stated, General Bellisha desired to submit matters to the conference which could only be communicated "to absolutely safe politicians."

General Bellisha asked the Deputies, when the discussion of the military budget came up, not to criticize certain items of it, as many of them were measures taken in secret. After what had happened in Italy and Turkey and at the Lausanne conference the hope was justified that the powers would accept the revision of the Treaty of Trianon, as they had accepted the revision of the Treaty of Sèvres.

But, if the Treaty Powers fulfilled the Government, he declared, was determined to bring about the revision of this treaty by force of arms. In case a war supervened General Bellisha indicated it would begin on the Jugoslav frontier. The Minister explained that the new bill for the protection of public order was prepared in anticipation of the Government, in case of war, would be armed with extraordinary powers without the attention of foreign powers being drawn to it.

At this conference there were present Count Albert Apponyi, Count Anthony Szapary, Count Joseph Czirjak, Baroness Fallenbach, Count Andrassy, M. Haller, Upron, Friedrich, Barony, Peuper, Varga, Stephen Rakovsky, Hunter, Szilagyi and others. Before General Bellisha made his declaration he asked if all these present were absolutely trustworthy. He at first objected to the presence of M. Stephen Sherry because of his relations with the Socialist Party, but the objection was overruled and M. Sherry remained. A similar discussion took place regarding M. Rudi, but he too was declared to be trustworthy.

After the declaration of the Minister of War a long discussion took place. Those present declared they were willing to comply with the requests of the Government but asked the Minister to answer the following questions: How did he see the possibility of carrying on a war with an army and with officers who are anti-legitimist? Count Apponyi and MM. Szilagyi and Friedrich criticised sharply the behavior of certain officers and the treatment to the condition of M. Gombos, who is the leading supporter of Horthyism in the army.

Count Andrassy declared that it would be absolutely impossible to make war with an army and officers who were bound by their oath to Admiral Horthy and to the Hungary of the Treaty of Trianon. The legitimist officers regard themselves as still bound by their oath to the Hapsburg dynasty.

These officers did not regard Admiral Horthy as the head of the State but merely as its temporary ruler, and the war which was proposed could only be brought into harmony with their oath if Admiral Horthy should declare that he was regarded the idea of the war as the re-establishment of the legitimist kingdom. Those present at the conference further demanded that the Government should restore their military rank to all the Generals and officers who had been dismissed or pensioned and that all anti-legitimist activities should be stopped.

In return for such an undertaking the Legitimists were willing to comply with the request of the Government and would not discuss in Parliament the items of the military budget referred to by General Bellisha, and would prepare for the possibility of war. General Bellisha, in the name of the Government, gave the necessary assurances.

Before the conference broke up, M. Stephen Friedrich, the former Minister, stated that he proposed to leave shortly for Rome to confer with Signor Mussolini regarding the plans of the Magyar Fascisti. He further proposed to visit Constantinople and Angora to confer with Mustapha Kemal and the other Turkish leaders.

The events of the last few days have shown that Magyar aggression is to be directed rather against Roumania than against Jugoslavia. But in any case the fact that the Magyars should be dreaming such dreams is an additional proof of the extent to which the alliance of the Entente powers is disintegrating.

GORDON GORDON-SMITH.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1923.

PAINLESS ABATTOIR METHODS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been interested in the article in THE TIMES of Jan. 5 concerning the activities of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in behalf of more humane methods of slaughtering food animals. As I have been engaged in the wholesale butcher business for over fifty-five years, during which time I have devoted much thought and attention to the subject, my observations and experience may be of interest.

The various methods of slaughtering suggested by Dr. Blair, based on his investigations abroad, are not novelties or methods of recent improvement; on the contrary, they are methods long since tried in this country, and discarded, not only as impractical, but as useless to accomplish the purpose intended. Every practical butcher in this country is now convinced that the present method of slaughtering is the most humane in practice and the most efficient in producing meat fit for consumption by the public. I think I voice the judgment of most practical and experienced men in saying that the method of suspending an animal by the feet and killing it with a sharp knife is painless.

On the contrary, the various systems which require a preliminary stunning, are as painful as the quick and immediate application of the knife. Where the work must be done rapidly and on an enormous scale (as it must in our slaughtering factories) adjustment of masks, bolts, &c., can never be done in a scientifically exact or surgical way; with the result that the stunning process is almost invariably bungled in practice, so that the result causes much more suffering than the present method used in this country. Moreover, the stunning process leaves the meat soft and flabby.

The doctor's suggestion that the big packers oppose the methods he advocates for their own profit shows a lack of knowledge of the subject on his part. If he had, he would not put the proposed plan, as he hints, to their own financial loss, there must be a reason. The reason is found in an extensive experience, and in placing themselves of thousands of animals, and the lack of suffering in their slaughtering, over against pure theoretical suggestions and the adoption of impractical methods, which indicate an incomplete a development abroad in this industry, as in others of a practical and businesslike nature.

L. FRANK.
New York, Jan. 12, 1923.

THE MAKERS OF AMERICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In studying the lives of the men whom God used as His instruments to bring forth our beloved nation, America, one is impressed with the solid foundations laid in young manhood—foundations reared on individual struggles for righteousness and willingness to endure, to sacrifice gladly for the achievement of the great purpose—the unfoldment and preservation of American ideals. This holy seed of pure Americanism was unconsciously germinating in Benjamin Franklin, when, at the age of 12, he rebelled against power unjustly used, and after turbulent, boyish struggles, took passage from Boston to New York and finally landed penniless and alone in Philadelphia. But, never alone, as he testified in his expression of childlike faith (which was the keynote of his life of extraordinary achievement) written to George Whitefield: "That Being who gave me existence and through all most throughout years has been continually showering His favors upon me, whose very chastisements have been blessings to me, can I doubt that He loves me? And if He loves me, can I doubt that He will go on to take care of me?"

This same childlike faith and spirit of self-sacrifice inspired and miraculously sustained young George Washington in his pioneer hardships and dangers, and we find this flame unextinguished when the father of our country, at Valley Forge, knelt, as a little child, asking for guidance at that crucial hour. Young Abraham Lincoln kept the torch blazing and through deprivations and his childlike faith laid the spiritual foundation which prepared him for his great work of preserving the Union. It seems right and important to emphasize this cornerstone, which was early laid in the characters of the makers of America, as a preventive call to our young people today—future citizens of an unprecedented era—to rise to their individual responsibilities and possibilities and build on this same imperishable foundation.

Franklin, in paying homage to Benjamin Franklin, and the details of his great life work age being recounted throughout the country. But, I return once more to the childlike faith which gave him his sense of values and quick perception of the single, lovely thing. An undercurrent of prophetic foresight was especially manifested in Franklin's love for Washington and in his understanding of the Gethsemane through which the father of our country must pass to fulfill his great mission of giving birth to this nation. When, under the old elm tree at Cambridge, Washington took the oath as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, Franklin, in talking with his great friend, John Adams, poured forth his affection for Washington and concluded with this statement: "Above all, Washington has a stake in the success of America. Massachusetts and Georgia are no dear to him as Virginia!"

As we ponder, "Where work," the owners of America," we see the tower of Babel crumbling, and the purpose and mission of our great Federal Republic, her divine cornerstone, being revealed in its splendor. The only lawful light of Divine discovery, the light of America's foundation, is where children will be taught to recognize and accept God's principles who were Divine inspiration should to guard the "young child" America.

RUTH CHEATHAM.
New York City, Jan. 17, 1923.

THE SUBMARINE TREATIES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article of the 1st inst., bringing out the fact that Great Britain now has forty-four light cruisers and sixteen flotilla (destroyer) leaders, while America has none of either class, followed by your Washington letter headed, "Warships of the Future, a Contest of Wits," setting forth the great advantages, under the 10-10-6-6-3 arrangement, that Great Britain would have in the matter of battleships, if these unfortunate treaties are ever dependent, are hopeful signs in our national life, as they may prepare the public for rendering other disclosures as to our real position under the treaties and lead to a realization that open discussion of our problems are desirable.

While the terms of the submarine treaty seem to apply equally to each signatory nation, were there war between America and Great Britain, the operation of its provisions would result absolutely for the benefit of the latter and to the disadvantage of America. This would be due to geographical considerations, which must be observed in connection with the employment of other instruments of warfare. For instance, Great Britain would not need to another her battleships around the world, but would keep them in the North Atlantic, near the British Isles and Canada, for fear of capsizing. One has only to take up a mariner's chart of this area to realize how perfect this situation is, not only to keep the lines open between home base but to sweep the Great Atlantic trade to Great Britain and Canada, and our surface-having shipping absolutely away from Europe, while America would only have one base, and that a thousand miles away from this sea.

America would not dare to take all of her battleships off the Pacific, and, therefore, to attempt an engagement with the British battleship fleet, would be to strike at the two units of the British navy with only a fraction of that strength, which would be sufficient, especially when these units were nearer to home, as your correspondent has pointed out. Should Canada take the side of the British, the latter would naturally undertake to supply the former with troops, munitions, &c., and, while America would have some chance of intercepting this aid, were she allowed to use the submarine against merchant-ships, or battleships, she would be obliged, if these ships were in offshore, to allow it to escape unmolested from the direction of the sea, as she would not dare to venture within striking distance of the full British fleet, with any surface-battle fleet that she could assemble. While this opportunity of intercepting traffic between Great Britain and Canada and thereby cutting out her supplies of destruction before they could be used against American soldiers would be small, without the treaties, it would be, if the submarine treaty goes into force, equally still more to our disadvantage.

The law of naval warfare still permits the sinking of every possible, as well as every established, target, by the submarine without warning, provided the crew, with the passengers and crew shall first be placed in safety. Therefore, it would be necessary for our submarines to be accompanied by ships of another nation, which, if only the first merchant-ship made the attempt, would be the prisoners of our warships, and, if it would usually be a question as to which was the offender at the outset, with the force and consequent loss of the submarine, only allowed to "attack," upon the failure of the merchantman to comply, which might mean, only after a shot from a gun of the merchantman had rendered the submarine useless.

The submarine being the sure spot left by the war, it was very natural for the British, who, having cleared European waters of great navies, felt that it was the only remaining menace to their food supply during war, to concentrate attention upon its repression. So completely was that done that no dispute then was made in the treaty as to the other side of the problem; namely, provisions against the carrying of munitions, &c., on an enemy passenger ship; none as to the amount or percentage of such cargo which should constitute it, or any mechanicians, a war ship; and consequently, no device was established to indicate its real character to the commander of the submarine. Consequently, nations are wanting as to the loading of passengers on merchantmen. Should Germany be a Rule, therefore, it will be possible for Great Britain to transload any but a naval ship, with munitions and troops, if you please, and cruise forward from sinking by submarine, if they so many passengers are added that the submarine would be unable to place the lives of all of them and the crew in safety.

But this is not all that the treaty would mean, as it would make any merchantman likewise immune from sinking. It would open the way for any Shipping Corporation to charter his vessel, as a commercial enterprise, and, induced by a fantastic price, to transport munitions and troops and be reasonably certain that the ship would come through. Consider the position of the usually peaceful merchant crew and crew in the North Atlantic, knowing that war was on and that the rule "the object of naval warfare is the destruction of the commerce of the enemy" had not been abrogated, watching this great procession of the uniform of his country passing by and, although physically within his power, not allowed, because of a stupid treaty that "can only benefit the British, to sip it. He cannot even have the satisfaction of knowing that if the adventure is against his country at the post, it is otherwise in other parts. He knows that the submarine treaty would not inconvenience Great Britain in European waters, as no American merchantman would dare to go there, and on the other Pacific and Indian Oceans Britain has so many harbors and places where she could land the persons that would be taken from the few American vessels that might pass, that it would not even be necessary for her to use submarines, as she has from those so many merchantmen and able seamen that she can arm as has America.

I am not arguing because I would wantonly sink Great Britain, as a possible enemy. The war, however, has left America, the rival in naval power with Great Britain with, at about no cheaper if all through combinations with other powers that were formerly possible, and made necessary the competition in order to bring to the minds of our statesmen, a realization of the fact that we cannot be "Mistress of the Seas."

Through these defects and the lack of provisions applicable to the originality of submarine warfare, as there set forth, not only is the law in no case, as it was, as before the war, when, at the time, submarine at the Hague, Great Britain and Germany, none of the signatories of this, which is prohibit the use of the submarine and America and France refused it, but the provisions formulated in the treaties have been arranged wholly for the disadvantage of America and are ended up for ten years, so that to let or title may be added or taken from it.

WILLIAM H. HUNTER.
New York, Jan. 17, 1923.

AN ABORIGINAL EXPERIMENT

The League of Nations Established by the Five Nations of the Iroquois as an Example to the Governments of Today.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the Five Nations of the Iroquois established their League of Nations, back in the Stone Age of the aboriginal Empire State, they laid down in their Wampum code certain fundamental laws that must ever govern the conditions of peace between nations. Agos of struggle and conflict had left their impress on the mind of our race. Out of this experience we devised not only a League of Nations, but also a League to Enforce Peace. We put Atotarho, one of the greatest of warriors, at the head of the League of Nations, and after the League to Enforce Peace we placed a woman, Jigonsaseh, whom we called "the Mother of Nations."

It took five years of council to produce a working league, and this was preceded by a campaign of education. The brightest of our chiefs went in parties to all the Iroquois villages, and, calling councils, preached the gospel of brotherly love. Atotarho, the implacable foe of all peace, war chief of the Onondaga Nation, at first refused to listen, but finally received the message from Dekanawida, a man whose sincerity he could not question. "The snakes were then combed from the head of Atotarho," in the metaphorical language by which our people described this event. Now what are the serpents of war that bring woe to the world? Long ago our Hiawatha told us that they were Selfishness, Hate, Revenge and Intolerance.

When the Constitution of the Five Nations was drawn up and adopted it contained provisions guarding against these very things. Nations were to be vast brotherhoods, each individual was to be a shareholder in the wealth or poverty of the nation. National storehouses were to contain the surplus production of food, that in times of distress the weak and unfortunate might not perish. Hatred among the brother nations was to be abolished by an interlocking clan system of hereditary families. A chieftain of the Bear in the Seneca Nation, for example, was a brother of a Bear chieftain among every other nation, and found a welcome among them. Revenge of nation against nation was abolished by mutual councils, in which disagreements were smoothed out. In fact, by our compact we were forbidden to war upon one another from motives of revenge. We had a law against the opinion of others and our tribe, and certainly to be brigade nation, ever warred upon any nation or individual because of a difference in religious belief. We invited our enemies to be at peace and to sit in brotherly council beneath our "Tree of Peace." It was to be their refuge as well as ours.

In those days we were a small people, only 20,000 strong, but when the hostile nations about us saw our happiness, they began their wars against us. We had an army of not exceeding 3,000 men, but, being unified and living peace, we quickly subdued half the continent and broke up the military power of more than ten times our own number. And we fought not for the love of war but for peace, and in the end we had it—at least for a time.

Our former foes were invited to partake of the benefits of our conquest and to be at peace. Of course we wanted no indemnity and we got it—hundreds of thousands of fathoms of wampum. We had no difficulty in collecting our indemnity. As it became due, we would send two emissaries to the conquered nation and demand our tribute. If our delegation failed to return we sent a well-organized little party and when it returned it brought not only the tribute but numerous hostages and an interesting collection of scalps. Thus it was that two Mohawks collected the tribute of all aboriginal Long Island. Now we obtained our indemnities in full because of one very simple principle; we forced our late enemies to repudiate their own internal indebtedness. This followed directly the principle that the individual is a "stockholder" in his nation. When the nation fails in a venture all that it supplied to support that venture is lost. When our Algonkian foes found that war worked this way they speedily became lovers of peace.

One might inquire just why the Iroquois League became disrupted, and why it has not endured unbroken. Ah, this is another story. The pale hireling came with the doctrine that land is personal property and may be sold. Our great nation after another from across the great salt sea came crying for dominion over land. We became confused, and, from a peace-loving agricultural people, we became demoralized hunters—even hunters of our own fellow-men. We became selfish of our own tribal interests, because of the superior situation of our brethren we grew to hate them, we sought revenge, and finally, after having varnished our souls with the white man's religion, we became intolerant.

The wounds have been a long time healing, but they have healed somewhat. We still retain some of our old-time laws and customs, and we alone of all native nations have survived as independent sovereign powers, having unbroken treaties with the United States of America. The Six Nations (now there are six instead of five) are acknowledged by the Federal Government to be independent and self-governing. We are here, not in the State of New York, not in the United States, but surrounded by both. The moral energy of our people is unsurpassed. We have endured because of our great laws.

There is a lesson to modern men in our history. The struggling nations of Europe may well read our annals, for there is life and peace in them. Perhaps the Great Spirit has so smiled upon us that we may teach the pale brother a lesson in just government and obtain the secret of enduring peace.

Of course, there are portions of our history that the pale-face considers as evidence of savagery; some of our customs have been criticised. We admit that we have erred and have been bad. In justice, I believe that mature consideration will show that the red man has been bad—almost as bad as the white man.

GA-WA-SO-NA-NEH,
Clan of the Bear, Seneca Nation of the League of the Iroquois.
Educational Building, Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1923.

DISCOVERER OF VACCINATION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discovery of vaccination by Jenner has been praised as one of the greatest benefits, and there is no denying the fact that smallpox, formerly one of the greatest plagues, has been nearly stamped out. Edward Jenner died 100 years ago, on Jan. 26, 1823. He unified in himself the physical qualities of great discoverers, having been neither a famous professor nor a mere scholar, but rather a universal man. He made his discovery not as the head of a university, but as a country medical practitioner. He did not content himself with investigations on vaccination and diseases, but he also explored the hibernation of hedgehogs and the habits of the cuckoo, his last paper being on the migration of birds. He is further said to have been a fair musician and a very successful writer, after the fashion of that time, of fugitive pieces of verse. There is scarcely any great discoverer to be found who was not also a poet or an artist.

Jenner discovered that the variolae vaccine, or cowpox, could be propagated from one human subject to another by inoculation rendering all who passed through it secure from the smallpox. The method, however, of inoculating had already been practiced long before Jenner. It was the famous letter writer, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, who brought from Turkey, where she had accompanied her husband, appointed Ambassador to Constantinople the practice of inoculating for smallpox. She had her own children inoculated and succeeded in winning many a follower. Also a farmer by the name of Benjamin Festy, living in Downshay, Isle of Purbeck, is said to have practiced inoculation. He inoculated his wife and two sons with matter taken from cows suffering from cowpox. There appears to be no doubt that he followed the prevailing opinion shared by the others that cowpox contracted by them was protective against smallpox. Jenner's attention, too, was at an early time directed to this belief widely prevalent in Gloucestershire, that those persons who in the course of their employment on dairy farms happened to contract cowpox were thereby protected from a subsequent attack of smallpox.

In particular his interest was aroused by a casual remark of a young country woman that she could not take the smallpox as she had had the cowpox. In this way Jenner could get help purging his reflection on this matter, but you must not forget there were also other persons who got the same hints with out following them. When Jenner, in 1798, published his discovery his position was not an enviable one. Although he was two times granted large sums by that nation, there were not a few medical men who were unwilling to accept it, who were hostile and assailed him in every possible way by misstatements, misrepresentations and abuse. In 1813 the University of Oxford, having conferred on him the degree of M. D., one believed that this would lead to his election into the College of Physicians, but that learned body, little caring for his important discovery, would not admit him until he had undergone an examination in classics. Jenner would not do it for a diploma. This discoverer, not being admitted in a college of physicians overlooks us a little of the great inventor James Watt, who was forbidden by the city guilds of Glasgow to open shop in the burgh because he had not served the full term of common apprenticeship, and of the first railway engineer, George Stephenson, who was not admitted to the Association of Civil Engineers because he did not comply with the condition of writing a learned treatise—he who nevertheless propagandizing of failure by the most eminent engineers of the day had carried the Liverpool & Manchester Railway successfully through Chat Moss.

Compulsory vaccination has been introduced widely into all countries, but the very complaints has caused many an opponent to that sort of substitution and corruption of the blood as they style vaccination. Therefore, in England parents are relieved of any penalty under the compulsory clauses of the vaccination acts who offered proof that they had, within four months of the birth of a child, satisfied a stipendiary Magistrate, or two Justices in petty sessions, that they conscientiously believed that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child.

It is rather a strange coincidence that just a month before Jenner died the man was born who was destined to continue the work of protective inoculation against other diseases, the Frenchman, Pasteur.

Dr. G. BIEDENKAPP.
Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, Jan. 4, 1923.

NEW ENGLAND CONSCIENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

M. Guy, according to your digest of his recent article in the Revue de Paris, dealing with prohibition in the United States, seems bewildered and just about gives us up as hopeless. Somehow we fail to understand each other. Our fathers seem to have had like trouble. But maybe our case is not so desperate as it looks to M. Guy. He should reflect.

It seems that nearly 300 years ago some of our ancestors repudiated an absolute King, holding that certain principles should ride rough-shod over any interest in the present. And Cromwell gave a new direction to England. Then men of the same breed came to America and after a hundred years and more, decided that certain principles must ride rough-shod over their loyalty to another King—regardless of what might happen to them while about it. So the United States was born.

But our ancestors were only human, since they dominated the Indian and enslaved the negro, because they were an aggressive, domineering bunch—among the best fighters the world had produced. About three generations later they had some qualms about slavery and the exploitation of Indians, largely stirred thereto by their consciences. And so we wiped out slavery and are still paying the bill. We haven't done much for "Poor Lo" yet, but our consciences will root us out of that sloth also. Far be it from me to insinuate that the Frenchman's conscience is weak. It seems strong enough, but works differently. Ours makes us give the vote to women, although we expect no good to result from it! Then these consciences compel us to allow a laborer's vote to count one just like John D. A. And, after wrestling with the problem for three generations, our conscience order us to proclaim national prohibition and we do it.

In 1790 France in many ways was the greatest power in the world, but today the United States is far in the lead. M. Guy might say that is because of our great territory and natural wealth. But Russia was nearly three times as large as the United States in 1914 and possessed not only great resources, but 40,000,000 more people than we. And Russia is in eclipse! Natural selection seems to operate among nations as among individuals. Somehow it seems to discriminate in favor of those civilizations that bear carry the burden of an unborn future while remaining most efficient in the present. To do that, nations must be in the iron grip of a religious ideal that subordinates every interest in the present to standards that cannot be justified by reason! The people of the United States suffer from a "New England conscience," and can't help themselves. In fact, they'll get worse and worse that way. On the whole, it seems to keep plenty of peath and efficiency in them. But M. Guy would need to get different accounts to understand it. Most of the bookkeepers are in the same class. Do Tocqueville is a back number, now to most readers. M. Guy should nevertheless read de Tocqueville. So should the American "wets"! Then rather would spill so much ink over what it happened.

GEORGE I. KING.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1923.

Lincoln Way In Best Condition For Motor Touring This Year

More Than 90 Per Cent. of Long Thoroughfare From New York to the Mississippi Is Well Paved—Recent Improvements in Far West.

WITH the more desirable improvements along the route of the Lincoln Highway in 1922, which will add materially to motor travelling comfort during the coming year, Secretary Austin P. Bennett reports that the popular continental thoroughfare is more than 90 per cent. paved from New York City to fifty miles west of the Mississippi River.

Construction is to be accomplished during the season of 1923 will leave less than fifty miles of unpaved road out of the first 1,100 miles west of New York City. Iowa and Nebraska are further behind, but making every effort to catch up. A paved road across Iowa for 400 miles can be foreseen. At present weather conditions affect the road across both Iowa and Nebraska, and the motist must be wary of ruts from the Mississippi River nearly to Cheyenne, 400 miles. The road is well graded and drained, and in both States receives constant attention.

Wyoming will this year complete her quite 400-mile section of the Lincoln Highway, a boulevard of red granite gravel from Cheyenne out over the Continental Divide and across the great plains where, ten years ago, the chance traveler pitched out any pair of ruts as the rough his judgment or his fancy dictated.

West of Salt Lake City, Utah, remains the only serious barrier to through travel between the two coasts. The difficulties of proper road construction between Salt Lake City and Reno are great, but under the new Federal Highway act, passed in 1921, Utah and Nevada will receive necessary aid from the Federal Treasury.

The Lincoln Highway across Nevada is completely financed. Only lack of co-operation from the present Administration in Utah prevents the early completion of the road from Salt Lake City to the Nevada line. This important problem, comprising the construction across the Great Salt Lake Desert, is now being considered by Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture, who has under his disposition the administration of the Federal Aid Funds for Road Building. It is hoped that a proper road will soon be constructed across the Utah desert, providing the last link in an adequate highway between Salt Lake City and Reno on the California boundary.

The association has extended financial assistance to Wyoming, Utah and Nevada to aid in the early elimination of the more difficult sections. The trail today is rough in places west of Salt Lake City, but once the operations incident to desert is bridged, no conditions will exist which at any time in the Summer will prevent through travel. From Reno or Carson City to San Francisco Bay is a perfect road.

When the figures for Lincoln Highway improvement in 1922 are compiled, it is expected that their total, added to more than $12,000,000 expended on Lincoln Highway improvement from 1916, will show that close to $25,000,000 have been invested in the work.

Today there is available for highway construction in the United States considerably over a billion dollars. The Bureau of Public Roads estimates that fifteen years more will see the completion of a basic American Highway system comprising about 200,000 miles of the most important connections, if present appropriations are continued.

While working to bring along the improvement of the Lincoln Highway as the shortest and most direct road connection with the topography of the country between the two coasts, the association has endeavored to improve the road for more road money, better construction, more adequate maintenance and more intelligible and comprehensive legislation, combined with the aid and co-operation of the Federal Government.

In 1913 the Lincoln Highway was a real line traced on the map between New York and San Francisco, traversing 11 States and 93 counties. No semblance of a through connecting road existed west of Pittsburgh. It was estimated that twenty years would be required to complete the proper construction of an adequate highway 3,300 miles long from the Hudson River to San Francisco Bay. It will not take that long.

The road will not all be paved with concrete. Many years must pass before the traffic across Wyoming, Utah and Nevada, or even in Western Nebraska, will warrant the investment necessary to produce a paved highway, but it will fill all requirements for the traffic it is called upon to carry in each State.

Among some of the well-known motorists and early good roads advocates who have been actively interested in the Lincoln Highway improvements are Carl G. Fisher, Roy D. Chapin, Henry B. Joy, Jeffery D. Waldron, F. A. Sterling, John N. Willys, W. C. Durant, Edsel B. Ford, C. B. Seger and J. N. Gunn. Mr. Gunn is now President of the association.

MOTOR TRUCK TRANSPORTATION

By WINSOR T. WHITE.
Chairman Motor Truck Committee, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

THIS last year will go down in motor truck transportation history as an special one in many respects. More than 1,400,000,000 tons of freight, including 200,000,000 tons of farm products, were hauled over the highways by over 1,000,000 trucks.

The significance of this movement can be better understood when one realizes that it means assistance to rail as well as motor truck shipments. In Cincinnati trucks made possible in a year the release for the main line movement of the railroads of 65,000 cars, the elimination of 200,000 switching cuts and advanced the average freight movement fifty-two hours.

The reason for this widespread success is the development of supplementary facilities to the railroads by the trucks so that the shippers are beginning to appreciate the fact that in proportion as they relieve the railroads of less-than-carload shipments will the railroads be able to render them more efficient and cheaper service on their long-haul requirements.

There has come about pretty general agreement among railroad officials that motor truck operation can be substituted for railroad operation in short-haul line service, by way-car work, and in terminal and suburban distribution. In fact, more than forty railroads, including the New York, New Haven & Hartford, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Western, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Canadian National Railways, and Philadelphia & Reading, are using motor equipment with flanged wheels in branch line service.

Approximately 75 per cent. of the work in the Texas and Oklahoma oil fields is carried on by means of specially designed truck and trailer combinations. It is estimated that $50,000,000 will have to be spent on new productive oil acreage and new well operations, which will obviously entail large-scale motor truck operations within the current year.

Approximately 75 per cent. of the coal and also coking operations are using the necessity of transporting both their products and supplies to and from their local supply stores in trucks. In Colorado, the average shipped from any one mine is not great enough any one season of the year to make it profitable for the railroad to establish direct connection in most cases. In the vicinity of coal, also, there has been a practical tendency of late to substitute oil for purposes of conversion and consumption, evidenced by the fact that products from approximately 2,000 tubes are being hauled now in commercial vehicles.

Fully 10,000 trucks are expected to be employed in milk shipments when the movement becomes full-fledged. Already trucks are bringing into Cincinnati 10 per cent. of its daily milk supply, into Atlanta 30 per cent. of its supply, and into Indianapolis 50 per cent. of its supply. With the possible exception of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, producing areas are located near enough to distribution points so that trucks can be used even more economically for milk haulage. In the opinion of transportation experts who have studied the problem.

Related to this movement is a skilling victory not yet appreciated very widely; I refer to the extensive introduction this past year of glass-lined tanker trucks on routes to insure for the consuming public of this country a better quality that for their milk, as well as the elimination of churning en route. The tanker today is in a much stronger position to purchase farm equipment than in years' months, the value of last year's crops being $4,000,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000,000 over the preceding year.

The Truck Office Department, after several years' experience with motor trucks, has come to the conclusion that they have many advantages over horse-drawn equipment, even where the distance to be travelled is short. In one city alone $50,000 was saved by the substitution of a portion of the letter box collections and parcel post delivery services.

Coincident with this important change toward economic motorized service in local and suburban freight service, there has come about an equally striking improvement in urban passenger transportation. The necessity for some such change as this will be appreciated, when it is recalled that there has been an increase in urban population of 12,000,000, or 28.6 per cent. in the last ten years, and that our rural population has increased only 1,300,000, or 3.1 per cent.

This great increase in urban population has made necessary the extension of existing street car lines and the servicing of congested areas. Into this gap has come the motor bus, of which 40,000 are in operation.

MOTOR TRADE DOINGS.

AT the recent annual meeting of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association W. O. Rutherford was elected President, succeeding E. E. Broadwell. The new Vice Presidents are A. W. Copland, H. L. Herring and E. P. Hammond.

Brooklyn's annual automobile show will open on Feb. 24 in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory and will continue one week. It will be conducted by the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association.

C. B. Tadolski, manager of the Dort motor car branch here announces that the retail showroom at 1,872 Broadway will be discontinued, and the entire Eastern Atlantic district, including New York City, will be administered and service plant, Broadway and 53d Street. Retail sales in all boroughs will be handled by independent dealers. All Dort models will be carried at the uptown headquarters.

Nash Motors reports that on Jan. 9 there were on hand more orders for delivery in January than were booked in any previous month in the history of the company, with the exception of May and June of last year. Total sales of Nash passenger cars in 1922 more than doubled shipments made the previous year.

The Royal Dispatch, a four-passenger sport model, is the car de luxe of the 1923 Chevrolet Six line, of which the new Fifth Park motor is the outstanding feature.

During the New York Automobile Show the Olds Motor Works published a four-page daily newspaper, giving the summary of the news at the national exhibition. The paper was distributed to dealers throughout the country who were unable to attend the show.

Sales of Studebaker cars in 1922 totalled 150,000 cars, as compared with 84,000 in 1921, an increase of 66 per cent. during the year.

MOTOR GROWTH IN SWEDEN.

THERE is a growing demand in Sweden for medium priced American motor cars, says Axel Ahlstrom, special commissioner of the International Automobile Exhibition in Gothenburg, to be held from May 5 to July 8. Mr. Ahlstrom gathered here during the week of the New York national show and he is endeavoring to obtain for the show the latest models of many of the leading American manufacturers.

"American cars in Sweden," said Mr. Ahlstrom, "are generally preferred to the heavy European types. During the latter part of 1922, however, the European makers pushed their cars aggressively, and are getting in force. Its cars intended for Sweden, low gasoline consumption is of great importance, and many of the European manufacturers have made very far in this regard. The Volvo, a Swedish car, is a formal competition in Sweden with other cars, mostly American, achieved a mileage of thirty-two to the gallon. For a month the Volvo got a five cent in Sweden.

"The very motor car tax which became operative in Sweden this year is based on weight of the car. An owner who uses his car a great deal and wears out a number of tires will pay the largest tax. The car owners have that every cent of the tax goes to road maintenance. The Royal Automobile Club of Sweden has taken the lead in the good roads movement, and it has the strong support of the Government. During the unemployment period last year the Government devoted millions of crowns to road improvement.

"In Denmark cars are taxed according to horsepower, and the cars most in favor are the smaller German types. The Danish roads are good and very level. In Norway many Americans cars are sold, but the rate of exchange hampers Norwegian import. The Swedish currency is at present the highest in the world, even higher than the dollar, and this is of benefit to the Swedish import business."

During the Gothenburg Automobile Show Mr. Ahlstrom states that special accommodations will be provided for American tourists who take their cars for a trip through the country and where there are many good camping grounds.

The show will include all commercial and passenger vehicles of all kinds, motorcycles, motor omnibuses, motor ambulances, motor railway cars, motor fire engines, as well as bodies and accessories.

BIG DEALERS' CONVENTION.

SUBJECTS reported by dealers as their most troublesome problems will comprise the largest part of the program prepared for the sixth annual convention of the National Automobile Dealers' Association in Chicago, Jan. 27 to 30, inclusive. Most of these topics will deal with various merchandising principles.

It is said that the automobile business in the first ten year period was in the engineering and mechanical period; the second ten year period was the production period in which the manufacturers actually applied themselves to organizing factory capacities and quantity production; the third ten year period began about 1920 and is the merchandising period. Two years of the merchandising era have passed and leading manufacturers are beginning to place merchandising men in charge of factory distribution.

FEWER TRUCKS IN ITALY.

RAILWAY transportation in Italy was so bad after the revolution that the use of motor trucks increased rapidly. A large number were sold from Italian war stocks to private firms, and the manufacture of new vehicles practically stopped.

The railway situation has recently so improved that the use of motor trucks is being discontinued, as the result of the high cost of gasoline and the fact that railway transportation is cheaper. It is estimated by a large tire manufacturer that the number of passenger cars in use at the present time totals about 40,000, while the number of trucks is less than 25,000.

Mental Tests for Babies Psychology's Latest Field

Infants at Various Age Levels Studied at Yale University—Establishment of Standards the First Requirement—Some of Problems Which Little Ones Are Asked to Solve.

By ARNOLD GESELL, Ph. D.,
Professor of Child Hygiene, Yale University.

EVERYBODY is interested in babies. The editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES apparently is no exception to this rule; for he has requested a statement in regard to the investigations of the mental development of infants, which are being made at the Yale Psycho-Clinic.

Although these studies have been reported in a preliminary form, they are not complete; and we have studiously avoided any assertions that we shall soon be ready to calibrate the baby brain with mathematical, deterministic accuracy. The research, however, lies in the general field of applied psychology and of social pediatrics, and therefore must have some practical bearing on problems bordering the interest of humans, laboratory. The social and public health control of the preschool period of childhood is growing at such an astonishing rate that we shall be increasingly in need of scientific information concerning the mental development and the mental hygiene of infants.

The recent psychology of individual differences has confined itself almost exclusively to adults and to children of school age. Binet's work grew out of a problem in school administration, namely, the adaption and classification of subnormal pupils in Paris. In educational measurements, mental statistics, individual and group testing, applied psychology has concerned itself mainly with problems of immediate administrative importance, such as vocational placement, army recruiting, personnel selection, college entrance, classification in school grades, assignment to special classes and institutions, &c. The result is that psycho-metric data and testing methods are disproportionately developed in favor of the school and adolescent ages.

Two Widespread Beliefs.

In comparison we know extremely little about the norms of development in children of preschool age. Sprawling babies, babies and inarticulate youngsters are not the most convenient subjects for scientific study. They rarely congregate as school children do; and they possess certain attributes of inaccessibility which have protected them from too much psychological scrutiny. There are, moreover, two widespread beliefs: (a) that babies are all very much alike; (b) that they vary so enormously in the way they develop that it is rather unprofitable to investigate them.

Much of present child psychology literature consists of biographies or diaries of individual babies. These records tell us what Baby Alpha did on the 200th day, and what Baby Beta did on the 210th, but they leave us with no accurate working standards as to what is characteristic or normal in unnamed babies at corresponding age levels of their development. We scarcely have the outline of a normative infant psychology.

The procedure adopted in our own investigations, therefore, has been designed to furnish a cross-section view of the mentality or behavior capacities of infants at the ages of 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 28, &c., months. Fifty unselected "normal" infants have been studied at each age level, and we have strictly limited our cases to children who were practically at those ages, or within two weeks thereof. It has been our purpose to secure data for defining more concretely and accurately the behavior ability characteristic of the succeeding age levels, not only in terms of intelligence, but in terms of motor development, habit behavioural, social reactions and personality traits.

The method of investigation employed is one of clinical observation rather than laboratory experimentation. The baby is seated in the mother's lap, before a small table, in an ordinary room, and under accustomed circumstances. We present him with a series of simple objects and problems, situations, including such everyday materials as a cup, a spoon, paper, blocks, and a dangling ring.

Simple as these materials and situations are they have been effective in serving their psychological intent. They have evoked behavior responses almost without fail and have disclosed tremendous developmental differences between different age levels and between individuals in the same age group.

Take for example the baby's reaction to a small red cube. Does he grasp it? With either hand? With both hands? With a preference for the right or left? Does he oppose the thumb in the grasping? Does he put the cube to the mouth? Can he inhibit the hand-to-mouth-reaction? Can he let go of the cube and place it in a cup? Can he recover it from under a cup? Can he take two cubes, one in either hand? What will he do when his hands are full and a third cube is offered? Can he pile one cube on another? Can he build a gate with three cubes, &c.?

These problems are neither trivial nor unfamiliar to a baby, however they may impress the reader. They test the maturity and the organization of the infantile nervous system. Properly interpreted, the responses may be of significance to the physician or clinical examiner. The infant can react only as his nerve cells are constituted by inheritance and experience. When he is six months old he will, of course, show definite limitations of response, and yet he will react in some manner expressive of his developmental status. At each age level, there are modes of response, forms of behavior which recur so often that we must consider them characteristic. Babies are by no means all alike, but neither do they differ so radically that we are unable to delineate prevailing similarities for a given age level and typical distinctions between adjacent age levels. The concrete formulation of these age characteristics providing us with norms or standards for defining individual and developmental differences. Indeed, how can we interpret or even describe the complex phenomena of behavior development without the orientation of orderly observation?

The Traits of Infancy.

Human psychology is the science of human behavior. It rests on the tenet that the phenomena of behavior occur according to law. Wherever there is law there is at least the possibility of prediction. For psychology and for psychiatry the behavior of infants is consequential. The traits of infancy are not meaningless; they are of prognostic import. In them conceal the indications of future defects and virtues. Here also lie unexplored possibilities of preventive education and of constructive mental hygiene, new fields for social endeavor.

Not without reason is the hygiene of the preschool child assuming social and legislative importance. The preschool years are incomparably the period of most rapid and most fundamental growth, both physically and mentally. Biologically these years are of unique and basic importance in the development of an individual for the decisive reason that they come first. Psychologically, they are likewise basic because the foundations of personality are then laid down. Medically, the preschool age is of critical significance because it outranks all other periods in mortality and morbidity. Most of the physical and developmental defects of school children originate or pre-exist in the preschool period. Practically every case of mental deficiency originates and is recognizable in the preschool years.

Three-fourths of all the deaf, a considerable proportion of all the blind, one-third of all the crippled, and over three-fourths of all the speech defective come to their handicap in the preschool period. Numerous cases of mental abnormality, of perversion, of faulty habit formation and of conduct disorder have their roots in the preschool years. Our kindergartens and nurseries must reckon with many problem children, manifesting serious errors or defects in behavior development. One-fourth of all our school beginners fail of promotion at the end of the first year in public school. Retardation, abnormal pronunciation, mental precocity, superiority and normality all tend to reveal themselves well before the child cuts his sixth year molar.

The proper regulation of school entrance, the hygienic reconstruction of the kindergarten, the administration of day nurseries and nursery schools, the creation of special educational provisions for handicapped preschool children, the extension of home placements and child adoption for dependent children of preschool age, the promotion of parental and prospective parental education, the continuous health supervision of children from infancy up, school entrance—these are closely related social problems of growing magnitude. They all involve directly or indirectly, the mental hygiene of our preschool population, handicapped, normal and superior. The diagnostic, supervisory and advisory functions of our infant welfare stations and child health centers must be gradually extended to include the hygiene of mental development.

For all these reasons the behavior of infancy takes on a new significance, both scientific and social. With them we are likely to become not less, but more, interested in babies.

Birth Rate Drops in Japan.

WITH births numbering 2,021,000 and deaths 1,208,000 in 1921, both the birth and death rate showed a decline over 1920, according to data given out in Tokio. The drop in the birth rate was 1.32, bringing it down to 32.66 per 1,000, and the death rate fell off 2.22 to 23.40. Marriages in 1921 totalled 1,000,000, or 10,000 fewer than in 1920.

"DARK AGES" OF AMERICAN DRAMA

Continued from Page 3.

with the local stock company that was to play "Hamlet" with him the actor who was to be Laertes asked him:

"Mr. Booth, how would you like me to play Laertes?"

"Just as you have been accustomed to doing it," answered Booth. "I shall accommodate myself to your business."

"Think of it! The greatest American actor was so aware of the ability of one of the lesser members of a stock company out in California that he was quite willing to accommodate himself to the other's methods of acting Shakespeare! Where in America, I should like you to tell me, could such a thing happen today?

"Where in America today could you produce 'The School for Scandal' after one week of rehearsal? Yet such a thing was possible in a number of American cities some years ago. Actors were actors then. Moreover, the leading members of our stock companies were honored members of the community, who went about in society and knew everybody. They didn't have to sneak in through a back door at social functions and be told off to play before a lot of nobodys. Her award emoluments or stable charters."

Encouraging Signs.

"However, an improvement is already noticeable in the American theatre. There are a number of signs showing that the worst days have passed, that a new era is beginning.

"The productions of the Theatre Guild, for one thing, have done much to improve matters on the American stage—also the work of managers like Arthur Hopkins, Winthrop Ames and others, and of various groups of players in some of our cities. Plays like 'The World We Live In' and 'R. U. R.' have also helped; as have opportunities like that of Barrymore in 'Hamlet.' What Barrymore has done with 'Hamlet' is one of the most encouraging things of all. Think of a young American actor doing 'Hamlet' practically without preparation—that is fine! Why, it took Booth years to prepare himself for Shakespeare; he acted Shakespearean plays out in Sacramento, Cal., for two years before he came east at all.

"Warfield's 'Sylvian' is also an excellent sign of the change coming over our drama. Warfield, by the way, believes in the old theatre as regards Shakespeare, whereas men like Arthur Hopkins believe in the new. Now, personally, I am a partisan of the old, but that has nothing to do with the case. Provided Shakespeare is produced, it doesn't matter whether he is produced according to old or new methods. Produce him, by all means, and let the public take its choice.

"All this sort of thing is most encouraging. It makes us believe that a real change is coming over the attitude of American theatregoers. For, after all, the decline in the American theatre from the high standard of years ago has been due, in large part, to American theatregoers. A great majority of them—in spite of recent improvements—still do not want to go to the theatre to see good plays. They do not want to go to the theatre to think. They have no respect for the theatre as an institution nor for the people in it. What they want is slush. As a result of their attitude they have helped, during the last few years, to debase the American theatre to such a low level that the best class of theatregoers, the class corresponding to the audiences of the old days, have been staying away more and more from the theatre, having become utterly disgusted at the kind of thing served up to them there.

"Just compare an average audience of today with the average New York audience of twenty or thirty years ago. What a sad change has come over it! Think of the old first-night audiences here in New York! I admit that a producer of today can get a first-night audience now and then worthy of being compared with those of former days, but how often? Perhaps you can point to half a dozen first nights in a season nowadays that can hold a candle beside those of the old days, but you must remember that formerly there were brilliant first-nights all the time, all through the season, all over the country.

"In order to get a good first-night audience today a producer is obliged to stage his audience as carefully as he stages his play. And, when he has done that, he will probably be accused of having got together a clique to boom his production.

"Harris Gest staged his audience on the first night of the Moscow Art Theatre Company—probably he took to heart what happened to me when I failed to stage my first-night audience at 'The World We Live In.' Not staging that audience as carefully as I staged the production was one of the greatest mistakes I ever made in my life.

"The newspapers, too, have had a large share in hurting the American theatre. There has been altogether too much exploitation in the press of scandals among actors and actresses, too much connecting of their names with scandals without sufficient previous investigation. That is unfair—it is not the right way for one great institution to treat another.

"In some parts of the country the spoken drama has practically been eliminated by the 'movies'—to all intents and purposes it is a thing of the past. In Texas, for instance, there has not been a good dramatic performance in the last four years—nothing but moving pictures. The spoken drama has also practically disappeared from towns like Albany, and from many of the large towns of New England and California. And it is not the 'movies' alone which are to blame for this state of affairs. Theatrical managers themselves are partly responsible because, by sending third and fourth-rate theatrical companies out on the road they have done a lot toward killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

"But, I repeat, in spite of all the shortcomings of our American theatre of the present day things are moving forward—of that there is absolutely no question in my mind. The present dramatic season is the most distinguished season that New York has known in a generation.

"All you have to do to realize that a change is coming—that it is already under way—is to notice the attitude of some managers who, in the past, have been foremost in giving their first thoughts to the commercial side of the drama. Today the average commercial theatrical manager is every to do the best that he possibly can in his production. This tendency, however, is as yet hardly observable outside of New York City and possibly Chicago. The rest of our American cities have not yet been roused both to what is good in drama."

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When you buy a Studebaker closed car, you buy a body that is worthy of a Studebaker chassis.

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Studebaker has built quality vehicles for 71 years—and that high quality standard will never be sacrificed.

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LIGHT-SIX 5-Pass., 117" W. B., 40 H. P.		SPECIAL-SIX 5-Pass., 127" W. B., 50 H. P.		BIG-SIX 7-Pass., 136" W. B., 60 H. P.	
Touring	$ 975	Touring	$1275	Touring	$1750
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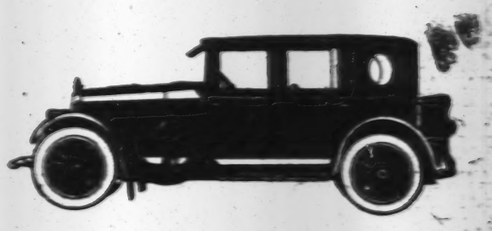

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ARGUMENT FOR TAX FREE BONDS ANSWER TO PROFESSOR SELIGMAN

Right of Raising Revenue Reserved When Federal Government Was Established—Asserts Contention of Economist Is Based on False Premises

By SUTHERLAND FISH.

MAY I be permitted a few words on Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman's article, which appeared on Sunday, Dec. 31, 1922, on the first and seventh pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES? The day the heading, "Mounting Flood of Tax Free Bonds," he makes a studied plea for the proposal now pending in Congress to further amend the Constitution so as to deprive the several States and their municipalities of their inherent rights to borrow money free of Federal taxation.

Had the Constitution been framed for the purpose of enabling the Federal Government to tax the several States and the people thereof without limit, there might be some cogency in the argument brought forward by the Administration at Washington and elaborated by Professor Seligman. The Constitution was sent to a delegation by the several States to the Federal Government of certain powers for certain purposes, as is so clearly set forth in the preamble thereto.

Upon its ratification by the States, ten amendments, our "Bill of Rights," were adopted defining and limiting the powers of the Federal Government. They read thus:

"The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

From the beginning to this day that which Mr. Jefferson sometimes refers to as "our agency at Washington" has been so continuously and of late so aggressively usurping to itself the powers reserved by the States to themselves or to the people, that we now find even so well read a man as Professor Seligman led into the error of speaking of the "exemption" of State and municipal bonds from Federal taxation. He even goes so far as to speak of Congress as "conferring a special privilege and advantage on the States," and "conferring a special privilege to the State and local Government bonds." Neither is nor any member of the Administration can fail to know that the Federal Government lacks all authority to confer, or accord, privileges or advantages to the States or any of them.

The States and their minor divisions enjoy no exemption whatever, the fact being that they have not given Congress power to tax their bonds or the interest thereon.

The proposition now before Congress is simply an effort by those at Washington to deprive the States, their municipalities and their people of yet another of their reserved rights, and must be resisted by all who do not want to see a "Frankenstein" created at Washington, which he creates, the States may later have, for self preservation, to destroy.

It would require a letter as long as Dr. Seligman's may five or six columns in THE TIMES to review and answer all the sophistical threads set forth. But let us look into some of them.

I.

Under his heading "III." Dr. Seligman figures the Federal, State and local bonds which he speaks of as "exempt" as amounting to about $15,000,000,000 and the interest thereon at 4½ per cent. as $675,000,000, and then asks:

"The Federal Government alone will have lost up to 1922 not only the 4 per cent. normal tax, but also the surtax. To-day's surtax rates are held by the richest individuals."

Like others, the Federal Government can not lose and cannot lose that which it never had, namely, the right to tax its own bonds which were issued tax free, and the bonds of States and municipalities which Congress has never had the power to tax in any way. Those seeking for fresh fields for Federal spoliation could readily and might have an logically figure out a vastly larger total in the value of lands and buildings in the United States, which Congress cannot and does not tax. The real estate in the City of New York alone was last year assessed for $8,000,000,000, and so on through the whole country.

Dr. Seligman then says:

"If we assume that these bonds are so held that they are subject to the average tax of 40 per cent, we have a loss to the Federal Government of $270,000,000 a year." This realizing no allowance for the 12½ per cent tax on the bonds held by corporations, which will bring the figure to at least $300,000,000.

From which he argues that this enormous and imaginary loss transmutes any possible gain that might accrue to the Federal Government from lower rates of interest on tax exempt bonds. But where does he get the figure of 40 per cent? The present law requires an income of at least $5,000 for the minimum of a 40 per cent. income tax. Here unfortunately his arithmetic will be further drawn in question.

II.

Lower down, under the same heading "III.," Dr. Seligman produces figures from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made public a few days ago. Taking his figures we find that the number of returns for income tax purposes, the amount of revenue collected therefrom and the average income returns to have been as follows:

	Total Number of Returns.	Total Net Income.	Average Income per Return.
1916	[illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible]
1917	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1918	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1919	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1920	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1921	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The average income throughout the United States having in 1920 been $[illegible] and obviously trending downward, what becomes of Dr. Seligman's assumption that the income from the bonds which he speaks of as exempt "are so held that they are subject to an average tax of 40 per cent"?

In another part of his article, under his head "IV." Dr. Seligman makes a comparison between 4 per cent. tax free bonds, and 3 per cent. bonds subject to 1 per cent. tax, ignoring the fact that under the present law it would require at least a taxable income of $50,000 to yield 3% per cent. Income tax.

III.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report for 1921 (page 18), gives us "among the issues frequently used to reduce the amounts of income subject to taxation," these four:

1. Deductions of losses on sales of capital assets, with the failure to realize on capital gains.
2. Exchanges of property and securities so as to avoid taxable gains.
3. Tax-exempt securities, and
4. Other sources of escape, such as the division of property, the creation of trusts, and the like.

But not so Dr. Seligman.

Under his sub-heading "How the Plan Works" he says:

"It is beyond peradventure of doubt that the prodigious falling off implies an immense investment in the tax-exempt securities."

Dr. Seligman must know that with the introduction of a highly complicated, graduated income tax law there sprang up all over the country a class of lawyers who give their undivided attention to advising those capable of paying their fees on making out their tax returns. Apart from this, any very rich man having been subjected out of 73 per cent. of his income in one year would naturally look around during the next twelve months to see how he could better his condition, and I decline to think from what I have learned in that business have told me that some of the very rich have subdivided their securities among various corporations or trusts. Secretary Mellon's report for 1921 (page 19) shows that in 1918

Of incomes of over $[illegible] there were returned for taxes	$[illegible]
And in 1919	$[illegible]
Decrease	$[illegible]

Assuming that the securities which yielded this difference carried 4½ per cent. interest, the principal involved would have been $[illegible]. Does Dr. Seligman want us to believe that those having incomes of over $[illegible] have brought to all, indeed more than all, of the $[illegible] of untaxed bonds?

IV.

Toward the end of his Paragraph III. Dr. Seligman says that:

"with the growing and importunate needs of the Federal Government we may be compelled to depend again for a large revenue on the bequests of the States."

Wouldn't it be better to limit the "importunate needs of the Federal Government" and make that economy "not the most pleasing for the time being"? The plain people who do not directly pay taxes are beginning to understand that a great part of the useful burden which they do carry is the considerably high cost of living arising from taxation and mismanagement of Government, Federal, State and municipal.

Throughout Dr. Seligman speaks of the exemption from taxation as "accruing to the rich." Here his pointer reads: Does not every man, rich and poor, try to so arrange his affairs as to escape some of the terrible burden which is oppressing us? He must know, as I know, many holders of exempt bonds, so-called, whose returns for income tax show not being there above the normal.

V.

Dr. Seligman's statement under his heading "V." "What Is the Solution?" goes down to date. He proposes that the States shall have the right to subject State and local bonds to the same tax it assumes as its own bonds; the State and local Governments shall have the right to subject Federal bonds to the same burdens as they impose on their own bonds, all of which reminds me of the equally "sad" proposition made in his interesting and informing book on "The Income Tax" (Macmillan Company, 1911), published while the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution was under consideration. His solution of various difficulties then in view (see page 633) was that "the national Government assess the (income) tax, and let the State and local Governments share in the proceeds." Out of all the billions which the Federal Government has taken from the people by way of income tax in the last ten years, how one cent has returned to any of the States or the citizens thereof?

VI.

Professor Seligman's whole argument is based on the false premise that holders of what he calls exempt bonds escape burdens, which they pass on to others. On the contrary, those who lend to the United States, the States and their minor divisions, against their income according, by accepting 4 per cent. per annum interest, while they might get 5 on taxable securities (Dr. Seligman's estimate), really pay more than their share, and at the extent agree to pay it for the full life of such securities. To that extent they benefit all other taxpayers.

Should the Constitution be so amended as to prevent the further issue by the States and their municipalities of tax free securities, the difference between the interest on taxable and on non-taxable securities, which Dr. Seligman, I think rightly, figures at 1 per cent. per annum, will have to be added to the taxation of every State and municipality throughout this broad land, for all time. To us here in New York, where the city has already bankrupted so nearly up to, if not beyond, the legal limit of such borrowing, the change will have relatively small effect on the taxpayer. But our friends in the rural parts of this State, and throughout the West and the South, whose growing needs call, and will continue to call, for fresh borrowings of untold billions, must in their own interest see that this amendment be defeated alike in Congress and in the State Legislatures. The matter that "the power to tax is the power to destroy," must not be forgotten.

As to the contention that by way of income tax there can be collected anything approaching to the difference in interest between a 4 per cent. and a 3 per cent. bond, let me point to the fact that the Government has never given out any figures showing what is collected up income tax on interest on taxable Government bonds. In letters to the Treasury Department, to members of Congress and of the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, and in various other ways, I have been vainly trying to get some light on that subject, ever since the former Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, first departed from the settled honest and wise American policy of having all obligations of the United States as tax free. The power of Congress to tax is ever unlimited as to amount. That today those who hold taxable securities of the United States are not subjected out of 100 per cent. of the interest covenanted to them to be paid is due to the forbearance of Congress and not to its want of power to then repudiate the whole debt.

The average of all returns for income taxes is yearly decreasing and was in 1920 $1,370. Taking Dr. Seligman's rate of yield for State and municipal bonds, 4½ per cent., this represents a capital of $[illegible]. Returns of $1,370 of income yield the Government $[illegible] per annum. Did not the figures show that, forcing such securities to market, will cause the rate of interest to be forced up by from 1 per cent. per annum, the collection in less than one-fifth of the $[illegible] required to pay the Government broke, not to speak of the cost of collecting. In the collection of internal revenue the per cent. of cost of collection has for recent years risen from [illegible] per cent. in 1917 to 1.19 per cent. in 1921.

I am fully aware that in dealing with the average figures of returns, I am subjecting myself to the retort that under our graduated income tax vastly higher percentages are exacted from the very rich. But Dr. Seligman's reports are eloquent and disturbing on the unreliability of the very "high brackets," as a source of collecting revenue. It is sad to say, but think the less true, that those who can afford the price of "the adviser of counsel" always have and ever will protect their own interests within the law, be it what it may, as against the great mass of the plain people who can't afford the necessary fees.

THREE CLASSES OF "SUCKERS"

Continued from Page 1.

[illegible] It is not speculation. There is no mystery about it. Its book value can be guaranteed.

If mankind will not avail itself of sitting approved facilities it is perhaps futile to create more. Blue sky laws, education in corporate finance, sworn statements of assets upon incorporating, full terms for false prospectus, vigilance committees, regulation and record of new-issues here finance-class are some of the suggestions put forward.

But we must go still deeper for the root of the evil. It lies not alone in the cheating and swindle of the evil genius who fashions the scheme to defraud but rather more in the credulity of the average man who hopes to get something for nothing.

Many insects and animals orient their prey by bait and over-quickly mortally to mistake. A cat may sit on a hot stove but will not do so a second time. The trouble with the rat is that thereafter it will not sit on any stove—hot or cold. But man seems incapable of profiting by experience, at least the experience of others, and goes blindly along. That something cannot be had for nothing, that very cannot be gotten out of a thing than is in it, are fundamental truths he never seems to realize.

To return to the corporation. Its use and abuse. Through great of modern origin, it is or is becoming one of man's chief concerns. More than a half million have organized in the United States in the last fifty years, perhaps twice that number. In the state at least, most of us are born in corporations, wedded in a corporation made in Grand Rapids, U. S. A. Our births and death certificates are issued by a municipal corporation. Our food, raiment, transportation, healthy amusement and religion are supplied by or through them. Finally, we are buried by a corporation, in a corporation grave, and our heirs usually get their dole, if any, from a corporation. And yet, a corporation is invisible. No one has ever seen a corporation. It is intangible. No one has ever touched one. It exists only through its charter. We see its property and we speak to its officers and agents. It has no soul and yet, according to an eminent jurist, it is immortal. Altogether it is a complex and complicated creature, and when it fell blows with sixteen kinds of accretion taking precedence over its common stock, the investor needs to be very on one approaching the deadly Upas tree. It is a contradiction. Its capital and surplus, even when it exist (the finest of all assets, to a layman's mind) is carried on its books as a liability.

Its surplus is usually capital. That is it may be actually converted months or years before legally confirmed by a stock dividend. A stock dividend of 400 per cent. makes the stockholder no richer—the corporation no poorer. The inexperienced purchaser of bonds or stocks needs watch his step.

Many of us spend waking hours indiscriminately condemning them, overlooking the vast and indispensable public services they render. It is only when character is thus spoiled with capital that these notable sons of the much beloved of human agencies. More than a hundred years ago a group of men in North Carolina, who planned to the Valley Diamond Swamp Journal, an advertisement in a New York paper, "Wanted, men of character and capital to assemble themselves in a business enterprise in North Carolina." Every financial failure may throw the investor, but if integrity is wanting the stockholder is in jeopardy. The better the stock, the more likely the manipulation by an unscrupulous board.

FREE SHELTER FOR POOR BABIES

OVER at the very east end of Forty-first Street, up the steep hill, a short blind street runs along the bluff for one block.

At the very end of this street there is an old brown house hedged in evergreens, 2 Prospect Place. This is the Junior Leagues free shelter for babies.

Down in comfortable homes, when illness strikes down the mother and sends her into a hospital, the problem, "Who will take care of the baby?" is acute. But when that problem comes in a tenement family with not one cent to spare, it is appalling. There is nothing more appalling than a baby out of luck, and yet the provision for temporarily dependent babies in New York City is astonishingly inadequate. There are plenty of children for the babies who can pay $5 to $20 a week. There are city hospital wards for the normal of penniless babies and other city hospital wards for the care of sick penniless babies and the Potter's Field for dead penniless babies. But until the Junior Leagues opened its admirable little free shelter there was only one institution in all New York where a well penniless baby could be sent for temporary care. Prospect Hill Shelter harbors eighteen little ones at a time and ten more can be crowded out in superfluous temporary homes. The babies come usually for about two weeks and then go home to make room for more, but even then, in the past year, 1,000 children were temporarily sheltered because of lack of room.

The handling home with connected with the shelter is a unique and interesting feature. It has proved an invaluable find the homes to applicants to or keep if or needs can be related. The babies are brought to the shelter daily, and the mother usually remains.

Many of the older babies and children, after they are completed by the visiting doctor, are sent out to board in temporary homes. These homes are carefully selected by the shelter staff and visited at least every day. The [illegible] of each path.

babies not only can be cared for here superbly when benefited out, but healthy children a year old and over usually thrive better in the homes. A baby in a good boarding home is in the normal environment—the family circle. He is petted and pampered with and loved by his foster mother and her children, yet is intelligently fed and cared for. He wonder that he gains and blooms and often returns to his mother healthier than when she left him. There is no much satisfying force as love—mother love, then—and lacking that, the love of another mother-hearted woman.

Down in the shelter itself, however, the health record is remarkable. It is largely due to the personal interest taken by the staff in the babies, and to the large group of volunteers which makes it possible for every baby to have more individual care, than is possible in most institutions. Junior League girls go to the shelter every week-day morning from 9 until 12:30, and in the afternoon from 2 until 5:30. They give the little babies their baths and their bottles, feed cereal and spinach to the one-teeth, take them out and put them to bed. This daily work is done by the younger girls while other girls and members of the Junior League run the place and consult with the shelter doctor, the superintendent, who is almost a child specialist herself, and the field nurses who have seen long service at Henry Street.

To raise the money to pay for this needed work and to run it so efficiently is not an easy matter in the city of this present discontent.

New Cribs for Poland.

SMALL metal cribs in demountable hospital from 20 months to 100 months are now being prepared for general distribution by the Polish Ministry of Finance. During the past five years no metal money has circulated in Poland. The use of paper money is, [illegible] Poland. The new cribs will be made of [illegible] the shape of small pots.

TO ALTER ELEVATED CARS.

THE sliding door and a middle door are to be added to the elevated railroad cars after two generations have struggled with the obsolete swinging gates. In place of the gates a glass door will slide in and out of the side of the car, as in the subway trains. The carrying capacity of the car platforms will thus be increased, and the stopping and starting time reduced. The ends of the platforms will be enclosed. At the centre of each car another sliding door is to be installed. This will be at the expense of the side seats.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR DEBTS

THE Credit Clearing House moved last week into its new headquarters, in the hall above the waiting room and below the art gallery in the Grand Central Terminal Building. At the east end in the department of credit checking, grouped about a long array of telephone operators, who receive from manufacturers or wholesalers a statement of individual orders for merchandise, as these are received from other wholesalers, jobbers, department stores or retail merchants, and the clearing house undertakes to give a definite recommendation on each such order, advising that it be accepted or declined, giving a reply while the inquirer holds the wire. The statistical department of the organization reports that the orders on which such recommendations are given average about a million dollars each business day, and that the net losses during the last two years of exceptionally numerous business failures have been about one-tenth of 1 per cent. Orders outside commercial delegation range are submitted for recommendation by mail, or handled locally. The organization has branch offices in all important cities of the country.

East and west of the rows of telephone operators are banks of steel filing cases, arranged geographically by States and alphabetically by towns and names; the files, which are estimated to number nearly a million, record the continuing history of each credit seeker, whether wholesaler, department store, jobber or retailer, and this history is always up to date, showing the credit condition of each purchaser. The Credit Clearing House volunteers to collect free of charge accounts due to its members. Today it collects without cost to its members between $[illegible] and $[illegible] yearly. Where further personal handling of an account becomes necessary, it charges a moderate fee. The western end of the great hall is devoted to the department of collections.

The clearing house began its work thirty-five years ago in Minneapolis, in a single small room. From St. Paul the agency extended to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Detroit, forming in each city a group of industries organized on the basis of helpful interchange. The centre was transferred to New York in 1918.

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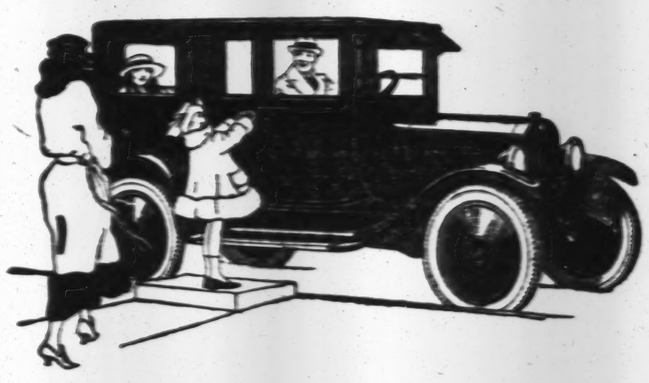

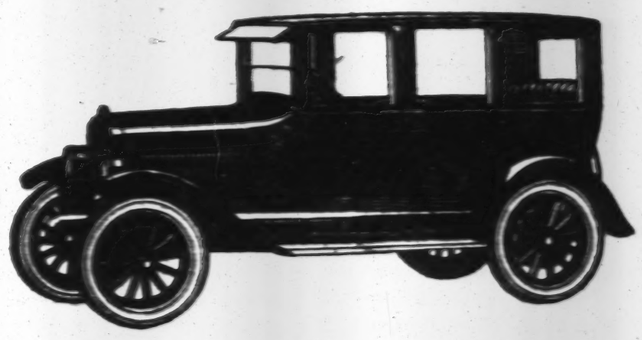

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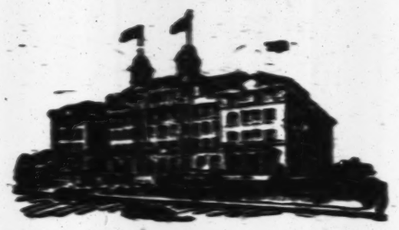

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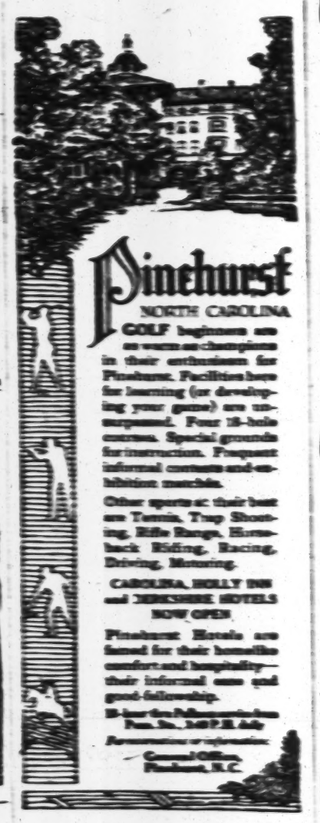

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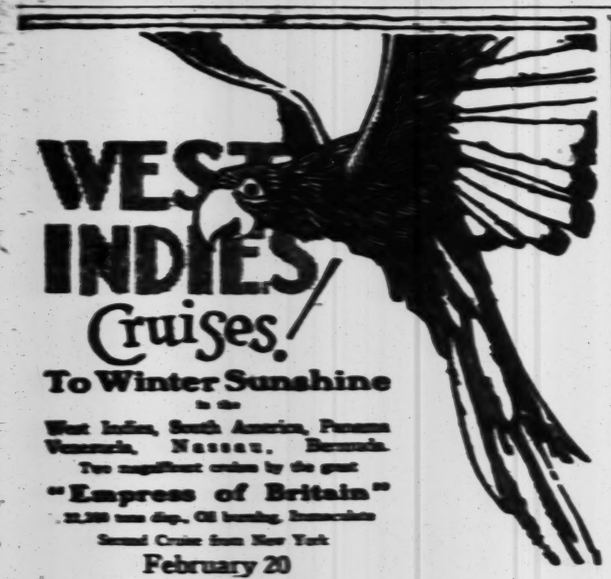

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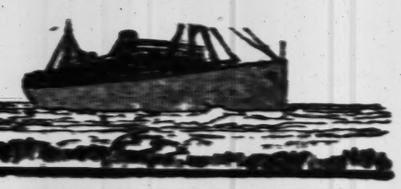

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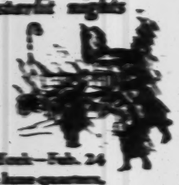

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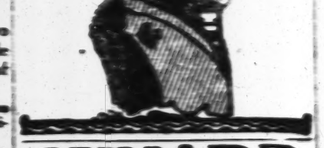

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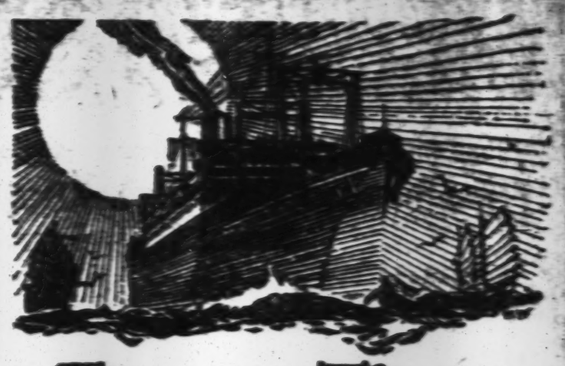

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WIDE POWERS FOR MINORITIES ASSURED BY POLISH DEMOCRACY

Any Group of 1,000 Voters Has Right to Present Full State Ticket, or Fifty May Frame Local Slate—How New President Was Elected to Succeed Victim of Assassin.

By A. POLE.

THE late Lord Northcliffe in an article published at the beginning of this year asked the question, "What Intoxicates people?" and his answer was—"Themselves." He concluded his readers that, as Dr. Johnson had put it, a runaway horse in Fleet Street was of more importance to the people of London than a typhoon in China, involving the loss of a million lives.

Poland must have appealed to the imagination of many because, in spite of the great distance, much space recently has been given to Polish affairs. Every diligent reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES in particular will have realized many disputatious, artless and editorially discussing Polish problems and developments. The assassination of President Narutowicz has constituted this interest.

The history of the last four years in Poland presents many experiences and problems. For Poland, the central bridge between Western and Eastern Europe, with a population of more than twenty-seven millions and varied natural resources, is the only country which has had both to reconstruct an area devastated by the war and to build up a complete system of government for three nations separated for a long time. In the last seven or eight weeks developments have followed each other so closely that it may be timely to co-ordinate them for the reader and supply necessary explanations.

The story should begin with an epilogue: the Constituent Assembly, elected in January, 1919, and declared the sovereign body in Poland until a new Constitution became effective, went out of existence late in November, 1922. It had been elected by the men and women of Poland of more than 21, resident in those parts of Poland which at that time were free from foreign invaders. Later elections were held, whenever possible, as other districts were liberated.

The Constituent Assembly held, from Feb. 10, 1919, on 262 plenary sessions and several thousand committee meetings. It gave Poland a permanent Constitution. It enacted laws regulating elections for the House and the Senate. It granted home rule to Silesia and some other districts, and in particular to Eastern Galicia. It carried the measures to bring the wars in which Poland found herself embroiled at her regeneration to a successful conclusion. It ratified numerous treaties, political and commercial, with foreign countries. It passed chapter XII concerning the organization of the country, reforming the system of justice, enacting land reform and changing the civil code so as to abolish restrictions on women. At last, having decided upon the date of the election of its successor, it finished its career by voting itself out of existence, a creditable thing for any legislative body to do.

The Constitution and the new electoral laws provide for a two-chamber legislature. Suffrage is granted to men and women alike. The House has 444 members and the Senate 111. Voters for Senators must be 30 years old or more, but voters for the House need be only 21 or more. Voters for the Senate must have resided in their district at least a year; voters for the House only a day. Apart from the City of Warsaw, which is itself a an electoral district, thirteen provinces of Poland constitute electoral districts for the Senate. Districts for the House are much smaller. Voting for both Houses is secret and proportional.

The Electoral Plan.

The electoral law was intended not only to effect organization of the two Houses, but also to serve as a means of political education. It was impossible to cut down by law the number of parties in each district. It seemed most democratic to allow any one thousand electors to present their own State list, and any fifty electors to present a local ticket. It would be for the voters at the general election to declare in favor of a large or small number of parties. Later developments must convince the people of the advantages of a small number. Party discipline is always the result of long political training. There are many political parties in every continental country.

The outcry went forth that Poland was preventing small parties from organizing themselves and others criticized Poland for having too many small parties. Much was said in the American press about there being strongly political parties in Poland. This actually was the number of "State lists" registered with the Central Board of Elections. In this sense there could have been thousands of political parties, because any one thousand voters might have presented such a list. How nonsensical was the number of lists may be seen from the fact that seven lists failed to elect a single Deputy or Senator from any district and several others elected only one or a few.

The elections for the House were held on Nov. 5 last and the elections for the Senate on Nov. 12. Students being prepared for elections in Poland, as in France, in order that business shall not interfere. The elections were preceded and followed by a period of absolute prohibition. Participation in the elections was general. Out of a population of 27,000,000, as many as 4,611,000 voted, about 17 per cent. of the population. In the presidential election of 1920 in the United States the vote had been approximately 25 per cent. Of the total number of 11,000,000 entitled to vote in Poland, 42.3 per cent. voted. Interest in the elections varied in inverse ratio to the percentage of illiteracy. In Posen (Posen) the percentage of voters cast exceeded 80 per cent. In some eastern parts it fell to 60 or even 40 per cent. Despite the general participation the elections were peaceful and orderly. The elections of the Senate showed a smaller percentage of voters than for the House, this necessitated Sundays at the polls approximately before two weeks to call of exact results.

One result has been some consolidation of the Polish political parties. Five parties in the House, and four of them in the Senate, practically control the list of Polish members, forming together almost four-fifths of each house. The three largest parties control the majority of seats in both houses. The Right has 108 seats in the House and 40 in the Senate; the Pilsudski or White Democratic Party controls 70 seats in the House and 27 in the Senate; the Liberation or more radical Democratic party controls 40 seats in the House and 8 in the Senate; the Polish Socialist Party has 41 seats in the House and 7 in the Senate. In addition the National Labor Party has 16 members of the House and 2 members of the Senate. A few deputies chosen on minority tickets have become practically affiliated with the Right and the Liberation groups respectively, leaving only 2 Communists without connection.

New Minorities Found.

Another development of importance was the rise of a new group, the so-called Bloc of National Minorities, organized mainly by the Jews scattered over Poland, and by the Germans, and joined by Ruthenians, White Ruthenians, Russians and others. The Bloc obtained 46 seats in the House and 24 in the Senate.

The Jews of Galicia voted for their own candidates, of whom 17 were elected to the House and 2 to the Senate. In East Galicia the Ukrainians obtained 5 deputies. The so-called national minorities include one Russian deputy, 12 White Ruthenians and 20 Ukrainians were elected outside of East Galicia, disposing the legend of the Russian character of the eastern provinces of Poland. Former Prussian Poland elected only 3 Germans, apart from Silesia, where 5 were elected, eight more Germans were chosen from lists of the Bloc in former Russian Poland and from the state list. Jewish-German alliance thus brought about the election of German deputies. It is characteristic, in view of recent controversies, that the so-called anti-Jew wing of Zionists contributed two nationalist Poles (Right and Labor) and not a single German. Characteristic also is the overwhelming Polish character of the delegation coming from the White regions and other regions sought by Lithuania. On the other hand Volynia elected a solid delegation of eleven members of the Bloc of National Minorities.

Two houses met on Nov. 15, the Constituent Assembly having held its last meeting on the preceding evening. From the two largest Polish parties came to an agreement, by which the White party designated the Speaker of the House, and the Right the Speaker of the Senate. The former was elected by 222 out of 432 votes cast; the latter by 58 out of 108 votes. The National Labor Party appears to have voted with these two parties. But no compromise was arrived at as to the choice of the new President.

The President of Poland is elected by both houses meeting in joint session, for a period of seven years, whereas the houses are elected for five years and may be dissolved earlier. The President's office is modelled on that of the French President. At the first election on Dec. 9 five ballots were necessary, each ballot after the first resulting in the elimination of the candidate who had attracted the smallest number of votes. Thus, while in the first and second ballots the Right, the White party, the Liberation Party, the Polish Socialist Party and the Bloc of National Minorities all had their candidates, in the fifth ballot the choice narrowed down to the candidate of the Right and the candidate of the Liberation Party, to whom had come successively, apart from the [illegible] of the Bloc of National Minorities, of the Polish Socialist Party and of the White Party.

Gabriel Narutowicz was then elected President. He was assassinated, as is well known, on the following Saturday, Dec. 16. Under the Constitution the President of the House assumed the duties of Acting President, appointed a new Prime Minister, and convoked both Houses which had adjourned for the holidays to meet on Dec. 19 and elect a new President.

In spite of the short notice the National Assembly met with very few abstentions, 432 votes being cast out of 444 members. The election was clear from the first. The candidate of the White group, who had been eliminated after the fourth ballot in the preceding election, Stanislaw Wojciechowski, was elected on the first ballot by 289 votes, against 125 votes cast for Prince Ehrenfeld of the Polish Academy of Learning, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Cracow. Stanislaw Wojciechowski was black or white.

The election took place early in the afternoon. At 6:30 P. M. Mr. Wojciechowski was sworn in, and at 8 P. M. the Speaker of the House, Acting President of the Republic, handed over the executive power. In the evening the new President took up his official residence in the executive mansion.

This action assured those who had been doubting a dictatorship in Poland, civil war, and other catastrophes. With five years of office ahead and the Constitution at last fully in force to prepare plans for the future, financial reform is recognized as the great problem before the country. A Cabinet based on a stable parliamentary majority may be necessary to accomplish this purpose. The prospects of success are all the better since Poland admittedly has been making good economic progress. Of foodstuffs, and of all the new products not only enough for her own consumption, but even a surplus available for export. Although it is still necessary to import machinery and other articles to replace those destroyed or carried off during the war, imports have been decreasing and exports growing, but a favorable trade balance has not yet been established. Visitors are heard all over Poland that the next step must be to increase crops and organize an efficient system of collecting them. It is likely that when Parliament meets this task will overshadow all others.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS NEGLECTED STUDY

By JULIUS H. BARNES,

Chairman Institute for Public Service.

ABOUT twenty million men and women in our forty-eight States recently voted for and against different foreign policies by our Government. Few of them knew that they were voting about foreign policies other than the tariff, which also is largely domestic. Fewer still, it is feared, cared what the effect of their votes would be upon foreign policies. Nevertheless, in electing 435 Representatives and 35 Senators, our votes either hindered or helped our foreign relations.

It was of this army that ex-Senator Root recently said: "We Americans cannot now think usefully," which means helpfully, about foreign relations, because we lack the necessary information concerning them. Of 20,000,000 voters, probably not one in one hundred would disagree with Mr. Root. Of the country's educators, probably not one in ten thousand would disagree. But the subject of foreign affairs is so neglected in our courses of study and in our educational thinking that a very small percentage of college and professional students ever have even occasional contact with trained analysts of foreign affairs. Recently, when the United States Bureau of Education, the National Education Association and the American Legion joined in compiling publicity matter for help in celebrating American Education Week, from Dec. 3 to 9, no mention whatever was made of foreign affairs or other current governmental problems.

It was this general neglect in teaching foreign affairs and other current history which led the Adventure Bankers Association at its recent convention to ask universities and other educational institutions "to teach sound thinking on economic lines." Preceding this action, but after Mr. Root's statement, the Institute for Public Service undertook to find out what 231 colleges of colleges and professional schools said with respect to foreign affairs. Of these 210 colleges, 175 did not mention foreign affairs among subjects taught. Of 185 which dealt little or much with foreign affairs, 7 mentioned courses in present-day world politics; 41 in contemporary history, which usually starts about 1870; 25 in comparative governments, supply sources and historical, and 10 in the World War and its results.

There is little profit in listing or discussing the reasons why colleges and universities have not yet found it easy to incorporate foreign affairs and other current problems in their curricula. But there should be much profit from sifting cases where it has been found helpful to put the new wine of important current history into the old bottles of college courses.

Outlines of Developments.

The new wine of vitalizing current problems has taken two forms—one concerned an courses in current foreign affairs; and conventional courses in medieval or ancient history, in geography or diplomacy, revamped enough to use contrived problems for stimulating student interest in past events and to use the past to help explaining current history and plausibly future history.

Of special interest in current foreign affairs is publicly supported institutions, the University of Michigan offers one in "world politics" to reflect the "conflicting elements of the always confusing situation of the moment, trying to group them as one unbelievable whole." The reason for giving such a course is stated thus: "The proper solution of these questions depends upon development of sound public opinion; the obligation of the college men and women in the formation of that opinion is manifest." Michigan's President, in his new annual report, says that both "public-minded men" and "world-minded men" are indispensable at this juncture, and recommends the Faculty that "every classroom should be a place where the lessons of the day may be discussed at times when the course justifies it."

"History in the Making" is a course at New York State College for Teachers, which uses current events as a means of interesting students in remote backgrounds.

Daily papers and periodicals are utilized in a course at the University of Mississippi on questions that have arisen in the twentieth century, both foreign and domestic; at the University of North Dakota, in studying the effects of the war on both belligerent and neutral peoples; at Texas University in a course on world politics which deals with current relations to Japan, contemporaneous South America, the reconstruction of Central Europe and the League of Nations; at Pennsylvania State College in connection with the Washington Arms Conference and other problems of reconstruction; and at the University of Washington in a course on Turkey and the Near East and two others on World War backgrounds and the Pacific view.

Of fourteen colleges for women with 11,000 students, nine mentioned courses on the World War; one gives a special course in current events, and seven state that current topics are used in connection with other periods. At Hunter College newspapers and magazines are used. At Rockford College reading in newspapers and periodicals on current events in Europe is required as a means of learning "the characteristic features of contemporary European civilization." At Connecticut College for Women, students are "helped to discuss intelligently the more important social, political and diplomatic problems of the day," by being taught how to use magazines, newspapers and other contemporary sources.

Among eighteen well-known privately supported universities many helpful examples are found. At Northwestern University current events and their historical background are taught with current events providing the background. At Clark University magazine material on special current problems is used by a department, which is called "department of history and international relations." This last year, for example, these special problems included "the social and economic results of the war" and "the disarmament conference and its problems," for both of which current history was indispensable. "Novel elements in contemporaneous intellectual life" is another premise made to students by Clark.

Movement Is Growing.

Other helpful readings from this group of private colleges were: "Dominant major problems of the last two decades," Chicago; "problems of world peace and race relations," Western Reserve; "present-day geography, including world relations, social conditions, &c.," Colgate; "current and historic problems," Georgetown; "new map of Asia," South Carolina; "problems of reconstruction," Washington University; "status of American relations with the Orient," Rochester; "our world interest and recent world politics," Chicago; "world politics in Europe, Asia and Africa," Northwestern.

Columbia University requires all freshmen in the college and advises all freshmen in professional schools to take its course entitled "the introduction to contemporary civilization." This course surveys the "characteristics of the present day," including "the continued struggle for markets and power" and then develops "the hardest problems of today." Although the use of current history is not specified in the syllabus, it is obviously needed to develop properly the major purposes of the course.

Well-known private colleges for men are beginning to prepare for participation in foreign affairs by using current history to make students more eager for remote history and more skilled in applying it.

"An intelligent interest in contemporary conditions" is sought at Colgate not only by a special course on "current historical forces," but by a revamped course in modern European history. A course in American history, in spite of beginning with a European background, aims to give "an appreciative understanding of the problems now confronting the country both in domestic concerns and in international relations."

"Applications to date of settlements arranged by the peace conference" and "some American problems growing out of the World War" are parts of two courses at Dartmouth. The United States as a world power is a course announced at Hamilton, where Mr. Root serves as chairman of trustees.

The extent and progress of teaching important current history have three meanings for colleges and professional schools. It is easy to incorporate current topics so as to strengthen every other subject and weaken none. Proper teaching of current topics greatly increases the interest of both student and teacher. When the "current topics habit" is part of the student's preparation for college, problems for continuing that habit is necessary to higher education's preparation for the student.

The third point is important. Woodrow Wilson, ex-President of Princeton, said: "It is as great a calamity for colleges to be unprepared for boys as for boys to be unprepared for colleges."

HITLER NEW POWER IN GERMANY

ADOLPH HITLER, the Austrian-born, leader of the so-called Revolution Parade, figures largely in called reports of the activities of the hands control in the latest counsels of the German Government. How Hitler's disciples impressed the British correspondent of the conservative Kölnische Zeitung is shown by the following excerpt from his account of a Hitler meeting:

"I look around at my neighbors. At my left sits an old aristocrat, a General in the World War. At my right, in the working clothes of the Eastern suburbs of Munich, a man whose honest eyes show rather his desperate face. Only after the meeting warms up does he tell me that up to a short time ago he was a confirmed Communist, and that only through Hitler has he learned to find himself a German.

"Suddenly every one jumps up and a roar of applause swells through the big hall. Upon the speakers' platform stands a simple, modest looking, slender man of medium height who seems embarrassed and overwhelmed. He is in the brown shirts. His voice carelessly is not unpleasant, but neither is it exactly fascinating.

"At the almost third beginning of his address I think: 'Why does this speaker could be opposed by Hoet and Wirth, as well as by Stresemann or Hugo?' But gradually one is gripped as much by his strikingly logical conclusions as by what one may choose call the compelling strength of conviction. Although the man seems to be in a frame of enthusiasm he speaks calmly, with full, well-modulated and clear voice, and with a vocabulary which is the class of Gustav Stresemann, Lloyd George and other popular speakers, designed to arouse their listeners.

"It is remarkable I think that the audience, half of the old General an my left is clearly moved very far on the sensation of simple conviction. Hitler is a remarkable range of knowledge and historical learning; he whispers in my ear. And later, as the accusation of complicity in Germany's worst and misery is presented with almost crushing force, 'How fearfully confined the man must be, despite his emotional calm; he can't have a dry thread on his body!' My neighbor on the right, the Communist, no longer merely slaps his hands in applause; in his eyes I think I see tears, and at every slight pause in the speaker's address he emits approval with all his might. In fact, in spite of the speaker's moderate tones, a very hurricane of elemental passion seems to be sweeping down upon the audience.

"Is it no wonder, then, that when Hitler, after having spoken two and a half hours, calls to a terrific storm of applause, the General and the Communist walk fraternally to a table to enroll as members of the National Socialist Party. Everywhere there are flashing eyes and exalted spirits. Youthful forms, although showing signs of overexertion, leaps up proudly. 'Yes, yes, there still lives in us, thank God, a little of the old Germanism, despite all the corruption,' a lady of my acquaintance calls to me as we go out, and a professor remarks, 'No college professor can equal this man in the remarkable depth of his conviction or in his power of conviction.'

"We are very, very, with hands of rage from Hitler's speeches when we reach the street, but they are soon allayed by one of his patrols."

THE FRANKLIN ANNIVERSARY.

ATTENTION has been called to the error in an article on the Benjamin Franklin anniversary, published in THE TIMES on Jan. 7. The article should have said it was the two hundredth anniversary of Franklin's starting as a printer in Philadelphia, not of his birth.

Progressive Americans Should Have No Horizon.

AMERICANS have been accused of having no horizon beyond the boundaries of the United States. Whatever foundation of truth the accusation may have had, or may have today, the time for limited vision has passed. For the progressive American there should be no horizon. His vision should sweep the world, taking in all nations, the customs, habits and other characteristics of their peoples, their actions and their official attitudes in national and international affairs.

Can Note Causes

With broadened mind he can then note causes and anticipate effects, knowing that important events in other countries are bound to have their reactions upon his own. And it is possible for the average American of today to know more about things that happen thousands of miles away than his fathers could about things that happened much nearer at hand.

Quite Another Thing

But it is one thing to know about events and quite another to have intimate knowledge of what led up to them, how they were brought about, what their effect upon a nation or the world at large, and the men who took prominent parts in them. To know these is to be well-informed.

Surveys the World

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE surveys the world every day in the year. It notes every important happening and records its circumstances and significance for your benefit. Every month it reviews events in every country during the preceding thirty days, digesting many of them for your quick consumption.

Gives Full Information

It does more. It engages eminent men and women, participators in vital movements or close observers from favorable positions, to tell you about them in the clearest and most interesting manner. For example:

In the January Number

Why Egypt Is in Revolt.

A British publicist says that the trouble in Egypt is not so much because the Egyptians feel themselves ill-treated by Great Britain, but because the narrow Delta of the Nile, practically the only settled portion of the country, is crowded. It is the most densely populated spot in the world. If New York State were as densely populated it would have nearly 60,000,000 inhabitants.

Five Years of Soviet Rule.

Nikolai Lenin, the Russian Soviet leader, declares that the multiplicity of the ruble is hardly enough to give them any real trouble. He admits that the figures for expressing the number of the rubles that have been issued are "astronomical," but seems to think it is easy enough to adjust this by wiping out a few zeros.

Italy's Man of Destiny.

Louis D. Kornfield describes Mussolini, Dictator of Italy, as about forty years of age, of powerful physique and half bald. He has thick sullen lips with eyes downcast, yet grimly observant. A martyr or a tyrant, he can be the salvation of Italy or its ruin.

The Jewish Crises in Eastern Europe.

Professor Charles Sarolea, of the University of Edinburgh, says that although the Jews have occupied a privileged position in Poland, the best intentioned and the most enlightened Polish statesmen will find difficulty in helping them. The new States are not likely to be able to digest the 6,000,000 alien people living in their midst and threatening their national existence.

How Large Was the Confederate Army?

Ever since the Civil War ended there has been conflict as to the number of soldiers the Confederates put into the field. For a long time it has been accepted that it did not exceed 600,000. A. B. Casselman believes this figure is too small. He believes there were at least twice that number opposed to the North.

Nationalistn Marches On in India.

The Indian people are dissatisfied, V. B. Metta says, because they feel that the Western civilization is based on brute force. They claim that Turkey would have been robbed if she had not been able to defeat Greece, and Japan is respected simply because she is strong.

Did Lloyd George Betray Greece?—Basic Causes of the Present Plight of France.—Persia Under an American Dictator.—Is Our Navy Ready for War?—Menace of the Drug Mania.—Women's Demand for Man's Full Civil Rights.—Saving America's Children.

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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1923.

RE +

IMPROVEMENTS FOR QUEENS PROPOSED IN TRANSIT ORDERS

Many Dangerous Crossings at Grade to Be Removed and Tracks Increased.

ESTIMATED COST $2,460,000

Report Says That Tracks in Jamaica Will Be Elevated Instead of Depressed.

OBSTACLES TO BE OVERCOME

Proposed Improvements at Far Rockaway Delayed Because of High Costs.

Orders adopted by the Transit Commission provide for the elimination of all grade crossings on the main line of the Long Island Railroad and, incidentally, for the development of the line from Jamaica to the city line. It is contemplated that the proposed improvements will yield sufficient in added service to relieve the congestion caused by the increase in suburban traffic.

The orders of the Transit Commission follow on the heels of similar action taken by the Public Service Commission on lines of all of the railroads outside of the city but within commuting distance. Some of the grades on the Long Island line are already under removal orders. The new orders cover New York Avenue, Pontiac Street and Sixth, Conduit, Prospect, Washington, and Union Hall Streets. Improvements incidental to the grade crossing work will be the four-tracking of the main line between the city line and Jamaica, the elevation of these tracks and other similar improvements.

All of these crossings are extensively used by pedestrian and vehicular traffic within several of them are on main public highways. When the streets now cross the tracks by overhead approaches these bridges will be removed and the streets restored to their old-time level. In a report concerning the improvements, Comrs. Lincoln C. Andrews, chief executive officer of the commission, said:

"Over all of the crossings of the streets mentioned, at grade, there is very heavy highway traffic. Many hundreds of pedestrians and vehicles use the crossings daily. The traffic in the Summer time, particularly of automobiles, has grown enormously, especially at the crossings on Sixth and Conduit Avenue, which converge on the Merrick Road, the principal highway to the South Shore of Long Island.

"At every grade crossing at Central Avenue there are seven, Sixth Avenue four, New York Avenue over three tracks, electric trains are heavy passenger trains, freight as well as passenger operation, is involved, and the crossings are extremely hot, frequent and dangerous. At all of the crossings the traffic is obstructed to a greater or less degree by building of gates.

"Central Avenue points out that only the greatest care has prevented a heavy accident at these crossings at a time when the gates are down and the traffic moves rapidly over the tracks. Many serious accidents are sure to occur at these crossings if the grade crossing is not eliminated. Concerning it is the opinion of safety he claim that it is safer to cross the tracks than to be with.

"It appears that highway traffic is subordinated to train operation, with the result that in Summer vehicular traffic piles up at the crossings for a distance of several blocks on each side, and it is not uncommon for all this vehicular traffic to pass through the crossing during the period of a few minutes. There is very great danger in spite of the vigilance being upon the part of the public, which is entitled to safety and convenience in travel. I consider that the commission has to decide that the public safety and should determine that public safety and convenience are of more importance than any nothing of the convenience of highway traffic and railroad operation, which actually requires the elimination of the grade crossings mentioned.

"In relation to the elimination of grade crossings on Central Avenue, which will affect the Central Avenue crossings of the tracks underneath the Long Island Railroad, the Commission decided to do the question, as it would place the tracks partially underneath the public highway, and would cut off Hollis and Queens and would cut off Hollis and Queens and would cut off Hollis and Queens

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John Mack, Atty.

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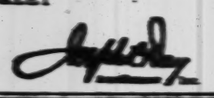
New York City



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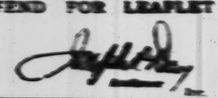

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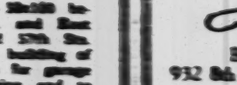

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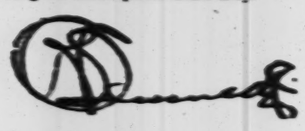

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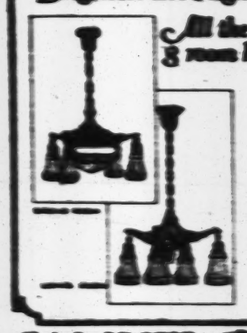

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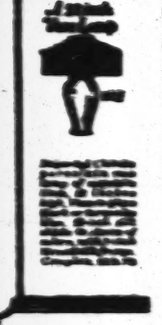

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Modern twelve story corner apartment; exceptionally well located in one of the busiest parts of this thoroughfare. Can be purchased right and on favorable terms. Opportunity to secure a splendid investment in a locality where values are improving.

100x100
Six story elevator apartment arranged in small suites from two to seven rooms. Excellent location near Broadway. This fine investment property can be purchased with about $60,000 cash at a very reasonable figure.

8th Avenue in the 40s.
Wonderful location: fine plot of over three lots with good income producing buildings thereon. Rents about $[illegible] per annum; capable of increasing to about $[illegible]. Price $[illegible]. Open to offer; terms to suit.

Bronx Taxpayer
Entire block front Westchester Avenue, near Simpson, taken in exchange by builder who will sacrifice for quick cash sale. Opportunity to secure property for less than its real value.

Many other fine opportunities for investors and speculators, principals apply.

"See Us Before Buying"
"Exchanges Made"

Byrne & Bowman
30 East 42nd Street
Vanderbilt 2371.

St. Nicholas Ave. Block Front
14 stores, 120 rooms-rooms; 2, 3 and 4 rooms; rent $[illegible]. Price $[illegible].

Broadway
Near 140th St., 100-foot store front; genuine investment; $50,000 cash; 6-story, elevator; big future.

Fireproof
8 story, 22 families, 75-foot front choice property for a particular investor.

Pinehurst Ave.
125-foot corner rent $[illegible]; $[illegible] cash, 10-year mortgage; price $[illegible].

WE THOROUGHLY RECOMMEND THE ABOVE. THEY WILL BEAR THOROUGH INVESTIGATION.

NEHRING BROTHERS
1,442 ST. NICHOLAS AV.

Investors, Notice
Business building below Cedar St., modern, well located, all improvements, 12 stories. Said free and clear. Price $[illegible]. Income $[illegible]. Cash and first mortgage.
ALSO
Corner Morningside Drive, splendid six-story, elevator apartment, 5, 6, and 7 rooms, one and two year leases, fully rented, perfect condition. Price $[illegible]. Well financed. Low rents. Superior investment.
ALSO
Riverside Drive apartment, below 80th St., 7-story, modern building, 7 and 8 rooms; fine order; fully rented. Price $[illegible]. First mortgage at 7½%, 9 years to run. Easy terms. Cash required $[illegible].
ALSO
Many exchanges to offer; also tenements, east or west side. Principals call or write.

L. B. WAKEMAN
[illegible] Broadway. Tel. [illegible] Cortlandt.
Established 1896.

BARGAIN
VACANT PLOT
FIFTH AVE.
In the Seventies
25 x 120
Less than $55 per sq. ft.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

A Prominent
New York Hotel
of excellent reputation, well located and in full operation
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
PRINCIPALS ONLY.
BOX 78 N. Y. TIMES.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES FINANCIAL DISTRICT
300 to 15,000 square feet.
Possession now and May 1st.
W. B. BAER & CO., Inc.
160 Broadway. Cortlandt 3628

REAL ESTATE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

GEO. S. RUNK
TEL. LENOX [illegible]
1252 Lexington Av. (85th St.)

12-Story Apartment
West 90th, above Third St.
ATTRACTIVE LAYOUT.
EXCELLENT INVESTMENT
Rent $73,000. Price $475,000
GEO. A. DOWMAN, 110 West 40th St.

85th Street, Adjoining Broadway
2 HOUSES ON PLOT 37x100
For sale, or will lease for long term.
F. & G. Pflomm, 1,333 Broadway

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Factory — Storage — Garage
Plot 200x200, several buildings, containing 45,000 sq. ft. floor space.
NEAR FREIGHT YARD.
Other business properties, sale or lease.
SHAW, ROCKWELL & SANFORD,
1,372 Jerome Av. Tel. Bingham 2700.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

You, who are seeking a home of individuality located in an atmosphere of natural beauty, quietude and distinct charm, are invited to visit

Fieldston

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON
Just Uptown
West of Van Cortlandt Park

A RESIDENTIAL community which offers extraordinary advantages for children. Unsurpassed for professional and business people. Select a plot now and save taxes. Several beautiful houses offered for sale. Very attractive financing terms possible. Avoid disappointment and see Fieldston now before buying elsewhere.

GEORGE HOWE, 527 5th Av., N. Y.
Specialist in Suburban & Country Properties
FIELDSTON OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY

DISTINCTIVE HOMES BUILT
at Attractive Prices

In building a home you have the pleasure of having it built as you have planned for years, a stucco, frame or brick house, and have it placed on a plot just where you have always hoped to live.

HOW I CAN HELP YOU—
1. I design and plan the house desired.
2. Give you a complete price for a completed home.
3. Determine house, lay out and finish grounds, including the planting, &c.
4. All of this work is done under one contract, making a big saving to you.
5. Houses built anywhere in Westchester County.

I will be glad to call and talk this matter over with you, or you can visit my office by appointment.

GEORGE H. WARHURST,
342 Madison Av., New York City.
Telephone Vanderbilt 3818.

BARGAINS FOR SALE

MT. KISCO—10 acres to settle an estate, nicely elevated, fine neighborhood, assortment of fruit, splendid water supply. Half stone residence of 10 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements. Stable and outbuildings.

MT. KISCO—60 acres of note land with brook and lake. Modern residence of 12 rooms, 3 baths. Stables and outbuildings. Near Golf Club.

MT. KISCO—10 acres, highly elevated, nice views, assortment of fruit, nice shade, residence in splendid condition of 10 rooms, 4 baths, all modern improvements. Garage and stable.

BEDFORD HILLS—5 acres beautifully laid out with shrubbery, flower gardens, vegetable gardens, strawberry and asparagus beds, assortment of fruit such as apples, pears, peaches, etc. Residence setting back from road. Fine large shade trees; 11 rooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, hot water heat. Stable for horses, cows, poultry houses. Other outbuildings. All in good condition. Owner going away, will sell at a bargain or rent furnished or unfurnished. WE ALSO HAVE MANY LARGER AND SMALLER PLACES—detail your requirements. Anywhere in Westchester County.

REED-CLARK (OLD & RELIABLE)
Telephone 1516 White Plains.
Depot Plaza. White Plains, N. Y.

RYE
Several Decided Bargains

7 rooms, bath. Garage. Half acre. Price $10,000.

Frame Colonial residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths. Garage, $22,000.

Stone construction, 9 rooms, 3 baths. Garage, $28,000.

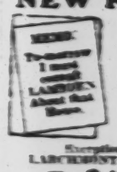
Also the following vacant land: 1-3 acre, excellent elevation, $2,200.

¾ acre, desirable section, $1,500.

Phone Rye 212.

Hish & Marvin
527 5th Ave., New York.
Telephone Murray Hill 6100.

NEW ROCHELLE



In beautiful LINCOLNSHIRE section — superior stucco and hollow tile residence, 12 rooms, 2 tiled baths, gas, overheating, hot water heat—all up-to-date conveniences and improvements; plot 50x170; garage.
PRICE $[illegible]

Exceptional home values in LARCHMONT AND THE PELHAMS

JOS. LAMBDEN & SON INC.
[illegible] Av. Tel. [illegible] New Rochelle, N. Y.

Westchester Hills
42 Acres
50 Minutes from Grand Central Express Service.

Stone and frame residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements. Garage, stable, chauffeur's cottage, greenhouse, farmer's cottage. Large vegetable, fruit and flower gardens. 2 brooks on the property. A very attractive lake could be built at little expense. Sale price including furniture, live stock, etc. Apply O-1123. Phone Briarcliff 6.

Hish & Marvin
527 Fifth Ave., New York.
Telephone Murray Hill 6100.

Moving to Canada
Must sell at once my home, located in beautiful section of Pelham, on plot 100x[illegible], 9 rooms, 3 baths (4 master sleeping rooms and one maid's room), enclosed sun porch, steam heat, gas and electricity, 1 car garage, immediate possession can be granted; asking $[illegible] will consider offer for immediate sale. Apply my brokers.

Prince & Ripley
342 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6100.
Sunday, Call Pelham 1100.

For the Summer
An unusually beautiful estate in the Quaker Ridge Section with a magnificent view of the Sound and surrounding hills. There are 18 acres of rolling land, charming stone house with 9 master chambers, 3 baths, ample servants' rooms, garage for 3 cars with quarters.
Offered for sale or Summer rental.

MacEdward W. BODINE
[illegible] Main St.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Phone 500.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
For Small Refined Family

New Colonial home, 8 rooms, 2 baths, fireplaces, sun porch, centre hall, hardwood floors, garage, beautifully located, five minutes' walk to station; a real bargain; owner must sell.

Price $[illegible].

F. J. THILL, Agent
27 Prospect St. Phone Cedarhurst [illegible].
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 10

Prompt Action Will Secure Unusual Bargain: Bronxville Plot.

FEW PEOPLE ARE BUYING at this season. A client must raise some money at once. We have been ordered to sell out his choice Bronxville holdings. A price has been set that will do it!

Among the finest residence locations available in Bronxville (every improvement, of course). Price, for this out-of-season liquidation, is a full third less than the owner declined last summer. Few choice sites remain available in Bronxville. By spring, the open-market value of these plots will go higher than last summer's price! THIS IS THE UNUSUAL CHANCE for buying-in one of the remaining, genuinely fine, Bronxville residential plots—at much below what you would pay three or four months from today!

Of ½ to 1½ acres each; three bordering on Westchester's most exclusive country club; all within the "preferred" zone—the few plots will go quickly. And first-choice advantage goes to the first inquirers, naturally!

Full Particulars Obtainable Through Westchester County Realty Agencies,

or from

WARD CARPENTER & CO., INC.
16 Grand Street, White Plains, N. Y.
Telephone: 340-J, White Plains.

$$$ SAVED $$$

by buying now. With the spring activity, you will be compelled to pay old prices. Let us tell you the opportunities which make these unusual home district bargains.

Pelham — **Greenacres**
Larchmont — **Pleasantville**
Rye — **White Plains**

CHAUNCEY B. CRIFFEN
Westchester's Leading Realtor
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9326

Local offices at every important point in Westchester are open for your inspection today.

IT'S HERE—1923

YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

I. G. WOLF
Specialist on North Shore, Long Island
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The Oranges & Maplewood

Thirty Minutes to New York on Lackawanna
Comfortable, Convenient, Clean Commuting

EAST ORANGE — **CHARLES E. ROUSEK,** REALTOR

EAST ORANGE — **MUCHMORE BROS.**

THE ORANGES — **FRANK H. TAYLOR & SON**

SOUTH ORANGE — **Raymond Connelly Co., Realtors**

MAPLEWOOD — **OAKES', REALTORS,**

EAST ORANGE — **HUGH H. CLOPTON**

THE ORANGES — **WITHINGTON & TIPLIN**

EAST ORANGE — **EUGENE A. KELLY,**

SOUTH ORANGE AND MAPLEWOOD — **J. CHARLES O'BRIEN CO.**

MAPLEWOOD — **FRED L. DALZELL CO.**

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SOUTH ORANGE — **ROBERT E. DUDLEY** REALTOR

EAST ORANGE — **Gertrude Cook Meyer,**

BOARD OF REALTORS OF THE ORANGES & MAPLEWOOD

Developer's Opportunity

LARGE PORTION OF PROPERTY IDEAL FOR GOLF COURSE, AND MANY OTHER FEATURES MAKE IT AN EXCEPTIONAL PROPOSITION.

COUNTRY DEPARTMENT
Fred'k Fox & Co., Inc.
257 Madison Ave., Cor. 40th St.
TEL. VANDERBILT 0840—N. Y. CITY.

ATTRACTIVE HOME or INCOME INVESTMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE

NEW ROCHELLE — COLWELL & SON'S

Possession April 1st.
Price $25,000—Liberal Terms.
H. E. Colwell & Son's, Inc.
NEW ROCHELLE TRUST CO. BLDG.
232 Main St. Tel. 400.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Westchester Estates, Farms and Residences

FIRM BARGAINS — IN THE HILLS OF WESTCHESTER — CHAUTAUQUA BARGAINS — PELHAM HEIGHTS

537 Fifth Ave. **GEORGE HOWE** New York
SPECIALIST IN SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES

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McCANN AGENCY INC.
McCann Bldg., Bds. 700 and 701.
11 and 13 North Ave.
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Office Closed on Sundays.

Westchester Biltmore Country Club

RYE, NEW YORK
JOHN McE. BOWMAN, PRES.

A limited number of extremely choice and advantageously restricted VILLA SITES, of one acre and larger, adjoining the golf course and adjacent to the Club House, offered to approved purchasers.

For maps and full particulars address

F. B. WELLS,
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Phone Rye 900. Office open Sundays.

Or Your Own Broker

Farley Organization

Developers and Brokers

OFFERS

GREENACRES A real home community at Bronxville Station in the beautiful village of Scarsdale, homes close with minimum frontage of 50 feet; schools, church, station and club on property; adjoins Bronx Parkway Boulevard; a variety of plans and prices. Inland and desirable surroundings.

GREENRIDGE Our NEW development on the ridge, adjoining Scarsdale Golf Club. Overlooking the golf links and surrounding countryside; a variety of plans from $5,000 to $8,000 each; wooded. All improvements during the Summer without assessment. Less than 45 plots offered to desirable homebuyers.

MURRAY HILL 1 mile east of Bronxville Station, a few choice average plots with frontage of 100 feet, accessible by bachelors station.

HOUSES Many exceptional offerings in White Plains, Bronxville and Scarsdale to meet every requirement and price.

Main Office: 342 Madison Ave., New York City
MURRAY HILL 9326
Local offices at White Plains and Bronxville
Midtown—phone White Plains 1300 and 2077

MID-WINTER BARGAIN

Attractive One-Family Home at Kingston Road

Hillcrest Park Jamaica

Price $12,750
Inspection by Appointment

We also have 1 Colonial Home in Hillcrest Parkway, at $13,500 cash.

P. J. BERRY CONST. CO.
50 Mayfield Road Jamaica

Luerssen

BEAUTIFUL BALDWIN

40 MINUTES FROM MANHATTAN. WITH YOUR GOOD REPUTATION, PLUS SMALL CASH, I CAN HELP ARRANGE EASY FIRST PAYMENTS.

Magnificent Bungalows, California bungalows, colonials, 6 rooms, 3 sleeping rooms, gas, modern improvements, gas fixtures, every modern improvement, steam heat, dining section, beautiful surroundings, this attractive, wishes to sacrifice; this opportunity; make your own terms; price $6,500.

C. H. LUERSSEN
Immediately to right on you get off train.
BALDWIN, L. I.
Tel. Freeport 1040 daily and Sunday.

7½ Acres for Sale

Glendale Section of Queens

1,000 Feet Boulevard frontage, suitable for BUILDING LOTS, adjoining Long Island Railroad; sidings available for Factory Site. Price Reasonable. Terms to suit purchaser.

THE V. & O. PRESS CO.,
Glendale, Long Island.
Phone Evergreen 4200.

BELLE HARBOR

Elegant summer, fully furnished houses, having nine bedrooms, three bathrooms, dining hall, garage; $6,000; rental last year at $1,700-$1. Prime date; terms reasonable to secure fine property of very reasonable figure. Full particulars.

Byrne & Bowman
30 East 42nd Street Vanderbilt 0071

Bay Shore, L. I.

Furnished Homes
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
W. A. SCHWAB PHONE 300 BAY SHORE

STERLING PROPERTIES IN THE HILLS BACK OF RYE

EVEN under the manifestly unfavorable conditions caused by recent snowfalls, when various sections of the locality were more or less isolated, the Sterling area has stood forth at all times as easy of access, with all main approaches promptly cleared—an important consideration for the city business man.

Kenneth Foes & Co.
Selling Agents
17 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK

THIS OWNER'S MISFORTUNE YOUR LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY

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GETS BETTER AND BETTER

EVEN NOW, IT IS RECOGNIZED AS THE FINEST SUBURB OF NEW YORK CITY

For Sale — *For Rental*

STANTON COMPANY
Bloomfield Ave. TEL. MONTCLAIR 0028.

EVERY DAY IN EVERY WAY MONTCLAIR

GETS BETTER AND BETTER

REMEMBER: "THE GATEWAY TO MONTCLAIR" IS THROUGH THE OFFICES OF

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Realty Brokers Opp. Lackawanna Terminal Montclair, N. J.

ARCHMONT GARDENS

LARCHMONT GARDENS CO.
Office on Premises

VERGEMERE GABLES

A New Real Estate Sub-Division

ACRE PLOT CO.

MOUNT VERNON

Attractive New Brick 2-Family House

Philipse Manor

Send for beautiful sunplace photograph of this Hudson River community. Choice homes and plots for sale; also house and apartment rentals.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
242 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 7772

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$25 To advertise our NEW DEVELOPMENT, which we have named LAKEWOOD ANNEX, we decided for a limited time only to sell the best 100 LOTS AT A LOW PRICE OF $25 per lot. They are high, dry and level and lie very well. Fine soil and are near LAKE CHAUNCE. WARRANTED DEED FREE. EASY PAYMENTS.

WILLIAMS DEVELOPMENT CO.

MONTCLAIR

For Rental — *For Sale*

FRANK HUGHES COMPANY
AT LACKAWANNA TER. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

BRONXVILLE

Gentleman's Estate

LARCHMONT

Owner Will Sacrifice Attractive New Colonial House

Urgent

Prince & Ripley

Bradley Beach, N. J.

THE IDEAL SUMMER RESORT OF THE NORTH JERSEY SHORE

NEW ROCHELLE

A Tremendous Reduction

NEW ROCHELLE

Commanding an Unusual View of Long Island Sound.

For Sale or Exchange $250,000 Free & Clear Gentleman's House

David Stewart

Scarsdale

Prince & Ripley

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Two-Family House

F. J. THILL, Owner

The Closest Scrutiny

of a real estate title rarely reveals the property owner who hope title insurance. Consult us regarding Bergen County real estate titles. Write for Booklet B.

Bank Jersey Title Insurance Co.
HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY

PELHAM

MUST SELL IMMEDIATELY

Burke Stone Inc.

QUAINT

W. H. OLIVER.

ENJOY THE COMING SUMMER

Burke Stone Inc.

Must Go South

Prince & Ripley

PELHAM

Plainfield, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

PRICE $20,000 — PRICE $55,000

FRANK H. TAYLOR & SON

Scarsdale's Best Value

Burke Stone Inc.

PLOTS THAT FIT THE PURSE

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

BABYLON

Harvey Craw

Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 10

AT A SACRIFICE
NEW FIREPROOF
Manufacturing Plant
With Waterfront and Railroad Siding

PLOT 13 ACRES
100,000 Square Feet
Leading Platform
20 Minutes from Times Square

Flushing, L. I.
NEW YORK

THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Sole Agent
31 Chambers Street, N. Y. Telephone Worth 2020

MONTCLAIR
$18,000 New Colonial Colonial, six large rooms, with beautiful shade. Corner lot, large living room, tiled kitchen, open veranda, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths. Very convenient.
$20,000 Beautiful residence, well-drained, attractive size of the finest views, 8 rooms, 2 baths, all modern improvements, in excellent condition, garage.
$23,000 Beautiful residence, well-drained, attractive size of the finest views, 8 rooms, 2 baths, all modern improvements. Good plot, with beautiful shade.
$45,000 Charles Cushman's well-kept residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths, all modern improvements, extensive grounds, beautifully landscaped.
Murdoch-Fairchild Co
Real Estate Brokers
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair 0?0, 0000

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
FOR
SALE OR EXCHANGE
One of the newest and attractive residences in the exclusive residential section of Morristown, of stone and frame construction, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage, chauffeur's quarters, chicken coop, 4 acres land, tastefully landscaped, tennis grounds and kitchen garden. Owner will sell at low figure or will consider exchange for New York property.
By appointment only, call Circle 2?0.

"The Oranges to Morristown"
We can now offer many choice residences, with 7 to 10 rooms, at $12,000 to $45,000. Attractive grounds, restricted neighborhood.
EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO.
[illegible] Ave., N. Y., & Orange Stn., Orange, N. J.

Stamford, Conn.
New, Colonial type residence, best section, near Country Club, convenient to station; 10 rooms, three baths, hot water heat, two-car garage; large plot.
$25,000. Terms.
Realty Connection Co.
[illegible] Street
Stamford, Connecticut

FOR SALE **AT GREENWICH**
Hill, Exceptionally new frame house, 24 rooms, 3 baths. Exclusive residential district, 3 acres. Four-room house, garage, 2 cows, 3 horses, fruit, berries, gardens, fruits. Tennis court.
Price $21,000 Furnished.
E. P. HATCH, INC.
Greenwich, Conn. Real Estate
TOWNSEND INN BUILDING
Tel. Greenwich 4?0-?0?. Open Sundays.

Ask LADD Real Estate Exchange
Other Bldg., Park Road. Tel. Greenwich 2?0

FARMS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale
In Desirable Town
Residential Estate
In Sunny
FLORIDA
At Fort Gates Near
PALATKA 30 Miles by Water 34 Miles by Air
"The Palmettos"
40 acres on St. John's River. Luxury and with Dwelling, Guesthouse, 2 Cottages, Work, Private Dock, Bathhouse and 2 Launches. Bearing Alligator and Wildwood Groves. All in good up-to-date state. Fine Shooting, Fishing, Boating on the Property.
For inspection and further details
Apply Owner Telephone [illegible]

Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 10.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale
On reasonable terms
SHORE-HILLS HOTEL
in
Bermuda
A Splendid Fireproof New Hotel, with 53 Rooms and 22 Baths
Including dining-room, and kitchen, hotel building and about 35 acres of land, tennis courts, bathing pavilion, garages, private dock and power plant.
Send for booklet.
Telephone Cortlandt 4?0
Joel Hedges Inc.
Real Estate
17 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

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For Sale
FACTORY SITE
3 Story Brick Bd'g @ 21 City Lots
LONG ISLAND CITY
Near Queensboro Bridge
PROPERTY includes 100-foot private dock facing proposed Terminal. Steel and glass covered yards. Frontage on 3 streets. Suitable for any business. Now occupied by steel company. Appraised by Realty Experts at $140,000. MAKE OFFER.
For full particulars and terms,
OWNER, 30 Harrison Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND CITY
Industrial Locations
WITH R. R. SIDINGS AND WAREHOUSES
5,000-100,000 Sq. Ft.
Fireproof Spinkler Buildings
ROMAN CALLMAN CO.
BRIDGE PLAZA, NORTH.
LONG ISLAND CITY

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
CRYSTAL BUILDING
40 to 46 West 20th St.
Between 5th and 6th Ave.
TO LET
THREE FLOORS
10,000 sq. ft. Each
WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT TENANT
South side of street, 50 ft. front, 20 large windows on each floor, admitting plenty of light and air.
Modern construction, high with high ceilings, sprinklers.
Lowest Insurance Rates
Possession Feb. 1, 1923.
Apply CHARLES GALEWSKI
[illegible] Ave. Phone Murray Hill [illegible]
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

LOFTS
45-51 Lispenard St.
4,500 SQUARE FEET
WELL DIVIDED
88 University Place
WEST "U" 200
24-26 East 12th St.
7,500 SQUARE FEET
WELL DIVIDED
327-335 East 29th St.
11,000 SQUARE FEET
WELL DIVIDED
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS
ALFRED M. RAU
[illegible] Ave. Murray Hill [illegible]

STORE
3 and 5 East 53rd St.
3,000 FEET
Very suitable for any high-grade, exclusive retail business or showroom. Will make long straight lease at attractive figure.
GEORGE F. ALLAN, INC.
[illegible] Avenue Murray Hill [illegible]

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20 West 17th St.
Store and Basement
TO LET
February 1, 1923, possession.
A. H. O'BRIEN,
[illegible] Broadway. Tel. Gramercy [illegible]

Business Properties HESS Country Properties

---

about
downtown offices

There are office buildings downtown—so exceptional as to location, tenanty convenience and service, that their space is strongly held and vacancies are rare. Five such buildings listed below, now offer limited opportunities for those desiring better, clear offices in appropriate rentals.

43 Exchange Place
A few desirable single offices and suites are available in units from 200 sq. ft. up to 2000 sq. ft. with one especially fine corner suite partitioned into four rooms.

16-18 Exchange Place
Offices of one to six rooms are now to be had, of 200 sq. ft. and more. One space is divided into four offices; another in the front of the building has five offices. There also is a ground floor space of 1500 sq. ft.—a splendid office or shop.

83 Maiden Lane
Rear portion of second floor approximately 1250 sq. ft. in this desirable building, which caters to insurance companies, for immediate or May 1 occupancy.

68 William Street
Single rooms now for rent in this splendid building have areas of 300 sq. ft. and up. One attractive suite of 1500 sq. ft. the rear part of the fourth floor, is divided into two offices; another is partitioned into four rooms. There also is one full open floor of 4300 sq. ft. with windows on three sides.

21-23 Maiden Lane
The principal space available now is the eighth or top floor of 2500 sq. ft.; an exceptional location for a jewelry firm or insurance house. The light is exceptional. There are other one and two room suites, all of which offer superior accommodations at most reasonable rates.

We invite inquiries for high grade office space—downtown or uptown

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Tel. John 5700

ATTRACTIVE DOWNTOWN OFFICES

ONE ENTIRE FLOOR OF 5,000 SQUARE FEET WITH LIGHT ON ALL FOUR SIDES. COMPLETE FLOOR UNIT WITH PRIVATE OFFICES AND TOILETS. SINGLE OFFICES 300 FEET AND UP.

GOOD LOCATION MODERATE RENTS

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CHURCH STREET
CORTLANDT AND DEY STREETS

A. H. MATHEWS & CO., Agents
Office on Premises. Rector 4677.

Offices @ Showrooms
100 & 104 5th Ave.
N. W. Cor. 15th St.
250 to 1200 Sq. Ft.
Single Offices, $55 to $75 per Month and Up
Double Rooms $130 to $150 per Month and Up
All very desirable space in modern high class fireproof building

LOFT
One Entire Floor, 8,500 Sq. Ft.
Basement - 11,000 Sq. Ft.
Suitable for restaurant, storage or manufacturing purposes
APPLY ON PREMISES TO
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co., Inc.
BROKERS PROTECTED. Watkins 6077

In the Heart of New York
113-119 WEST 40TH ST.
THROUGH TO
114-118 WEST 41ST ST.
One Floor—14,000 Square Feet
Also units of 4,500 sq. ft. and 3,500 sq. ft.
With Unsurpassed Service
Immediate Possession or May 1st. Rents Reasonable.
A. L. HAYMAN, 50 BROAD ST. Room 1437 Tel. Broad 1262
or Superintendent on premises. Brokers fully protected.

AT COLUMBUS CIRCLE
New York's Busiest Traffic Centre
CORNER STORE
UNRIVALLED ADVERTISING WINDOW DISPLAY VALUE. 25 FEET ON BROADWAY, 60 FEET IN DEPTH ON 60TH ST.
COVA BUILDING
N. W. COR. 60TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Tel. Columbus 3000.

TILMAR BUILDING
Adjoining Broadway
145 West 45th St.
High-Class Office Building for Select Tenants Only
OFFICES
$50 Per Month
INCLUDING LIGHT AND HEAT
ROBERT P. ZOBEL
On Premises
TEL. BRYANT 9?0?
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

---

99 Fifth Ave.
Near 19th St.
239 Fourth Ave
Adjoining 18th St.
Fireproof Spinkler Buildings
A Few Choice Lofts
SUNNY, FIRST, SEC. LOFTS, SUPERBLY REFINISHED
ROBERT P. ZOBEL
145 West 45th St.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

S. W. Corner
Madison Ave. 67th St.
100 feet on Avenue
STORES
and Entire Second Floor
J. C. & M. G. MAYER
[illegible] Murray Hill [illegible]

Desirable Lofts
50x90
NEW HEAT & LARGE SKYLIGHTS
Suitable light manufacturing, with lift, good for storage.
Large freight elevator.
437-439 West 16th.

---

32 Union Square
Offices and Showrooms
$540 to $1800
February 1st possession.
A. H. O'BRIEN,
[illegible] Broadway. Tel. [illegible] Gramercy

241-5 W. 37th St.
TENTH FLOOR—ALL FRONT LOFT
75 feet Deep
Suitable Dress or Light Manufacturing
[illegible]

EIGHTH FLOOR
15,000 sq. ft.
4 SMALLER UNITS
300 to 2,000 sq. ft.
Ashland Building
315 FOURTH AVE.
(S. E. Corner 26th St.)
One of the best locations in the city, with every convenience, 6 passenger elevators—4 freight. Sprinkler equipped. Non-manufacturing building.
Eighth Floor (Entire)—15,000 Sq. Ft.
Room 1702—320 Sq. Ft. $1,600
Rooms 1802-3—2000 Sq. Ft. $10,?00
Room 1809—667 Sq. Ft. $2,250
Room 1810—1352 Sq. Ft. $3,600
Possession Feb. 1, 1923
SHOWING APPOINTED
MAX N. MATANSON
522 Fifth Avenue
Vanderbilt 8586

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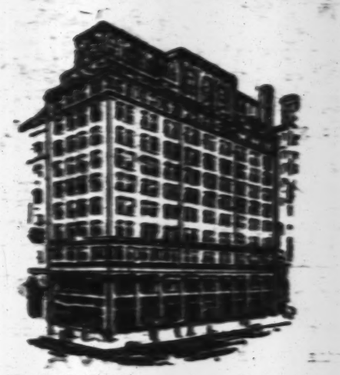
389 Fifth Ave.
Northeast Corner 36th Street



Showrooms
and
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
Best Available Location
In New York's Shopping and Transit Center. Nothing Like It on Fifth Avenue for Sunlight.
Floors 38.9x169 without columns.
Entire Floors 10,000 Square Feet
100% Sprinkler System
READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY
Realty Managers, Inc., 342 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Telephone Murray Hill 3010 Or Your Own Broker

FLOORS—SHOWROOMS

208-210 Wooster St.
Floor 43 x 100

130-4 West 17th St.
Floors 50 x 92

230-4 West 17th St.
4th Floor 75 x 84

120-2 East 14th St.
Floors 50 x 106.6

80-82 Greene St.
5th Floor 50 x 100

684 Broadway
(N. E. cor. Gr. Jones St.)
41.2 x 130
Unusually Light Floors

26-30 Bleecker St.
7th Floor 68 x 90
Sprinklered

225 Greene St.
Floors 20 x 87

127-31 Mercer St.
50 x 100
Store, Basement and Floors

For information concerning these and many other selected offerings of business space inquire of

1261 Broadway Speares Pennsylvania 6520

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS

NEW 16-STORY BUILDING
70 West 40th St.
Facing BRYANT PARK

ENTIRE FLOORS
3800 FEET—17 WINDOWS
NIGHT, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY SERVICE
MODERATE RENT
STREETON COMPANY, Agents
3 East 44th Street
PHONE MURRAY HILL 6664
or Your Own Broker

TO SUBLET—GREAT SACRIFICE
Store, Basement and Mezzanine Floor
42x98
114-16 EAST 25th St., Near 4th Ave.
Electric Sidewalk Elevator, Lowest Insurance Rates
Ceiling 19 Feet High
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
170 Fifth Ave. ADAMS & CO. Gramercy 1092
Full commission to Brokers.

TIMES SQUARE
New Building *Now Leasing*
OFFICES
In Large or Small Units
At low as $2.50 per Sq. Ft.
235 W. 42nd St.
near Broadway
NEW YORK
Apply
Freeman & Company
118 East 28th St.
Mad. Sq. 6032.

LOFTS
Immediate Possession
At Less Than Market Value.
Braender Building
26-32 W. 17th St.
Fireproof, 100% Sprinkler. Light on Four Sides. 2-Truck, 2 Freight Elevators.
Loft ..... 9?x95
½ Loft 45x95
¼ Loft 45x47
40-42 E. 19th St.
Bet. Broadway and 4th Ave.
Fireproof Building. Passenger & Freight Elevators.
Loft 45x90
RICHARD A. ADRANDNY
Agent
[illegible] W. 60th St. Regent [illegible]
Or Your Own Broker.

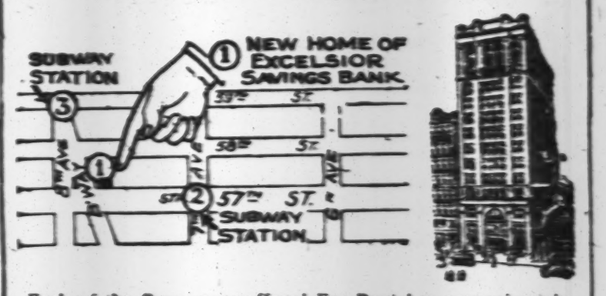
TO SUBLET
DESIRABLE SMALL OFFICES
Apply
Room 2005 1819 Broadway
Gotham Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Telephone Col. 9200, Dept. A.

5-7-9 West 37th St.
4 Upper Floors
EXCELLENT LIGHT
75x100. Possession Feb. 1st.
100% SPRINKLER
H. J. Sachs & Co., 38 W. 21st St.

NORTHEAST CORNER
Lexington Av.-51st St.
Subway Station.
2 Buildings To Lease
For 20 Years and Renewal.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Apply [illegible] 5th Ave. Room [illegible]

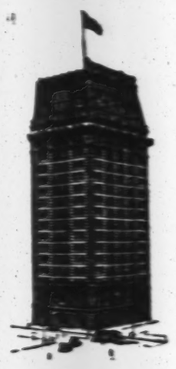
Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 10.

Ready for Immediate Occupancy
Floors especially adapted for offices and showrooms For Rent in New 12-Story
FIREPROOF BUILDING OF THE
EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
221 & 223 W. 57TH ST. AT B'WAY
in heart of New York's Coming Commercial Centre.



Each of the floors now offered For Rent has approximately 3300 square feet of available floor space, flooded with daylight and exceptionally well ventilated. The building meets in a unique manner the requirements of high class Mercantile concerns—fine location, attractive environment, close to Broadway, with Subway, Elevated and Surface transit facilities near by. Apply on premises or to

Charles F. Noyes Company, Renting Agent,
118 William St. Telephone John 2000.



Guardian Life Building
50 Union Square
207-211 Fourth Avenue
N. E. Corner Fourth Ave. and 17th St.
Modern high-class office building overlooking Union Square Park. Executive Offices and Show Rooms Ranging in Size from 300 to 2,100 Square Feet
Exceptionally good light and good service. Moderate rentals. Immediate possession.
H. J. Smith, Agent on premises
Phone Stuyvesant 2300. Brokers protected.

In the Heart of the Financial District
50 BROAD ST.
A FEW VERY SELECT OFFICES. RENTS REASONABLE.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND MAY 1ST
Operated by Owner. Furnishing Unsurpassed Service,
With two street frontages and other unusual conveniences.
BROADEX REALTY CORP., OWNERS
Office on Premises. *Brokers Fully Protected.* Phone Broad 1262

1115 BROADWAY
S. W. Cor. 25th St.
Facing Madison Square
Unusual Loft
In Most Desirable Section
Entire Top (12th) Floor
21,000 sq. ft.
Light on all sides, 9 elevators, additional entrances from 24th & 25th Sts. for passengers and freight
Possession February 1st, 1923
M. J. WHITTALL ASSOCIATES
Tel. Lexington 2730 295 Fifth Ave.

EXCEPTIONAL
Rental Opportunity
549 Fifth Ave.
at 45th Street
SMALL LIGHT FLOOR (800 Sq. Ft.)
SUITABLE FOR
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, BROKER, ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, TAILOR, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SHOWROOM.
Rental $2,600
MARSTON & CO.
540 Fifth Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 4?00
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

15-19 E. 26th St.
Running Through to 10-14 E. 27th St.
Modern 20 story office and loft Building, ideal location, unexcelled service.
CHOICE OFFICES FACING MADISON SQUARE PARK
Entire 16th & 17th floors being made into choice office space, available Feb. 1st, 1923. Early applicants can have offices designed to their own requirements.
MR. BERTER, Lease [illegible]

Store, Basement & 2d FLOOR
260-62 W. 41st St.
Size 50x100. Near Times Sq.
MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING WITH elevator.
Possession Feb. 1, 1923.
S. L. SNYDER PENN. 1400

1,741 Broadway, Near 55th Street
4-STORY BUILDING, WITH ELEVATOR
To Lease, Possession Feb. 1, 1923.
F. A. C. Del[illegible], 1,333 Broadway

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Loft Building To Lease
1, 2 or 3 Years
5 Floors & Basement
20,00 Ft.
Electric elevator. Low pressure Steam. Leading Platform. Near B'way and Lexington Ave. Subway Stations. High Ceilings. Good light. Steam and Power. Modern Occupancy. Immediate and Time Building now completed for occupancy. Rent $6,000.00 Year
New York Cordage Co.
113-115 Spring St.
Phone Spring 3100.

4TH AVE.—432
N. W. Cor. 29th St.
Modern 16-Story Office Building
Offices & Showrooms
All Front Space
From 600-1,000 Sq. Ft.
Inquire of Sup't or
Phone Lexington 9000, Mr. Hunter

LOFTS SHOWROOMS
15-19 E. 26 Running through to 10-14 E. 27th ST.
Modern 20 Story Office and Loft Building. Finest Modern Equipment Throughout.
Exceptionally Desirable Space
LIGHT MANUFACTURING
ONE ENTIRE FLOOR
ABOUT 16,000 Sq. Ft.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
ALSO
11-12-13th FLOORS
With 16,500 Sq. Ft. Per Floor
POSSESSION FEB. 1ST
Sprinklered. Moderate Rent.
Apply Mr. BREITER, LENOX 5000.

251 5TH AVENUE
N. E. Cor. 28th St.
2,500 SQUARE FEET.
Light, Attractive Lofts
NO MANUFACTURING.
82 FOURTH AVE.
Adjoining 10th St.
Loft Floors, Store Front Loft.
FIREPROOF BUILDING. EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT. EXTRA HEAVY CONSTRUCTION.
1 EAST 28TH ST.
Adjoining 5th Ave.
LOFTS. SHOW MANUFACTURING PERMITTED.
Arthur Greenbaum
305 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 4000, or Your Own Broker.

LIGHT LOFT
100x200
133-41 West 21st St.
Sprinkler—Low Insurance
Light 4 Sides—3 Skylights
Four Large Elevators
Gearty
1261 Broadway Penn. 6520

151 West 55th St.
Adjacent to 7th Ave.
Store to Lease
Suitable for clothing, furs, tailoring or kindred lines.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Good Business Location.
Apply
Hotel Wellington
7th Ave. and 55th St.

STORES
BROADWAY
$2,700 up.
Amsterdam Ave.
$1,300
Cor. 74th Street.
R. H. EGLEY, 107 WEST 72ND ST.
Columbus 4000.

AUTOMOBILE BROADWAY SHOWROOM
THE FINEST SALESROOM IN THE CITY THAT IS AVAILABLE, FRONTING 22 FEET ON BROADWAY WITH 6,000 SQUARE FEET. CAN BE DIVIDED. LEASE FOR TERM AT REASONABLE RENT.
AMES & CO.,
31 West 31 St. 4000 Longacre

DOCTORS' OFFICES
Physician and Surgeon Building
5 EAST 53RD STREET
Now modern building, built exclusively for the profession and adaptable to their requirements.
Each suite consists of waiting room, office, examination room and lavatory, with supports and railings, full service and attendance.
GEORGE A. ALLEN, INC.,
101 Park Av. Murray Hill 5000.

LOFTS, 1ST FLOOR, 60x71
131-135 Prince St.
Steam Passenger and Freight Elevators
Sprinklers throughout, low insurance rates.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Brokers Protected. Bryant 5335.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

40 W. 57th St.
Magnificent Gothic Modern Structure
FLOORS
27x105
TO LEASE
FOR HIGH CLASS
Business & Offices
Also
Luxuriously Furnished and Unfurnished Apartments
APPLY ON PREMISES
Brokers Protected.

RENTS REDUCED
Lofts, Offices, Showrooms.
122 Fifth Avenue
17th St. to 18th St.

674 Sq. Ft.	$900
1,088 Sq. Ft.	$1,400
1,623 Sq. Ft.	$1,900
3,020 Sq. Ft.	$3,900

And various other spaces
AT REDUCED PRICES
Space and Improvements, about 20,000 Sq. Ft., with or without furniture, fixtures, equipment, furnishings, silverware, linens, etc., also available.
E. GERARD COX, on premises, 122 5th Av. Tel. Watkins 4000.

FOR RENT IN
Newly Renovated Building
Store & Basement
Also Lofts
1,000 TO 10,000 SQ. FT. ON THE FLOOR. VERY LIGHT.
24-34 West Chambers St.
APPLY
Jacob New Realty Co.
40 West 30th Street
Telephone Fitzroy 3400.

FOR RENT
Lofts & Showrooms
For Light Manufacturing
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
648 Broadway
Near 4th St.
Apply on premises or
J. Romaine Brown Co.,
30 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 3400.

114-20 E. 23rd St.
115-19 E. 22nd St.
12th Floor (top)
17,500 sq. ft.
Immediate Possession
Skylights
Light on 4 Sides
937 Broadway HESS Adjoined 1500

106-10 Seventh Ave.
52 x 90 x "L" 20 x 52.11
2nd & 12th (top) Floors
Top Floor, unusually light with windows all around.
Gearty
1261 Broadway Penn'ania 6520

LARGE BASEMENT
11,000 SQ. FT.
72x105—13 ft. ceiling
Will Divide
SUITABLE FOR
Restaurant,
Storage or Manufacturing
Sprinkler System, Sprinklers, Steam Heat, &c.
APPLY ON PREMISES TO
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co., Inc.
200 FIFTH AVENUE
Watkins 4000.
BROKERS PROTECTED

153-7 W. 23d St.
Lane Realty Co., Inc.
Several Upper Floors
EACH 1500
Light on Four Sides
2 passenger, 1 freight elevator.
Fireproof.
Automatic Sprinkler.
No Manufacturing.
APPLY TO
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
148 West 72nd St. Col. 1833
Or Your Own Broker.

Loft For Rent
40x100
8-10 W. 45th St., adjoining 5th Av.
Passenger and Freight Elevator and best of light—low rent.
ADAMS & CO.
Tel. Connection to Brokers.

48 West 33rd Street
BUILDING, WITH LOFT FLOOR
To Lease for long term or will sell.
Possession at once.
F. & G. Pilmuro, 1,333 Broadway

Fireproof Lofts
5,000 to 25,000 Sq. Ft.
Sprinklers, Shelby Floors, West 23d St. near Docks and Rail Terminals.
JAMES N. WELLS' SONS
191 Ninth Av. (Near 23d St.)

Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 10

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Entire 2nd Floor
7700 Sq. Ft.
Offices
Large or Small Units
Light and Service Included
St. James Bldg.
1133 B'way (Cor. 26th St.)
Building Agent, Room 2000
or
Gearty
1261 Broadway Penn. 6520

A NEW CHOICE
OFFICES
EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT
ADJOINING CENTS OF WINDOWS UNCROWDED.
COVA BUILDING
N. W. COR. 59TH & BROADWAY
FACING SUBWAY ENTRANCE
At Columbus Circle
New York's Busiest Traffic Centre
Telephone Columbus 3000, or your own broker.

BUILDING TO RENT
IN THE HEART OF THE AUTOMOBILE DISTRICT
72 East West of Broadway
LONG TERM LEASE
Fireproof and Sprinkler, Approximately 12,000 Square Feet.
Newly Remodeled.
Low Insurance Rate.
Suitable Adding Machines and Fixtures For Sale.
CHAS. E. MILLER
225 West 34th Street.
New York City.

St. Regis Building
132 WEST 43rd ST.
Adjacent to Broadway
LARGE, LIGHT OFFICES,
with complete service from
$600 upwards
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Apply on premises, 3d floor.

OFFICES
From **$30** Per Month
42nd St.—Bet 5th & 6th Avs.
5th Ave.—Near 42nd St.
Broadway—Times Sq.
Store and Basements of Responsible Tenants
WALTER J. SALMON
17 W. 42d St. Tel. Longacre 0000.

LIBERTY ST. CORNER AND STORES, ALSO OFFICE SPACE
20,000 Sq. Ft.
in 4 Floors
175 Liberty St. Corp.
Modern Fireproof.

LOFTS
TO LET
409-413 East 107th St.
17,000 feet, all or part, 3 lofts of 5,000, one loft 2,000 with or without power.
PROPERTY FOR SALE
75x100—Approximately 45,000 Ft.
124th St., N. E. Cor. 1st Ave.
Steel Sash, Sprinkler System, Power Wire, Motor, Steam Heat, 220 Volts.
FULL CONVENIENCE TO BROKERS.

14-16 WOOSTER ST.
Light Desirable Lofts
Freight and passenger elevators, steam heat, moderate rents.
STEPHEN S. JOHNSON
FRANK. 3000. 1,000 BROADWAY

Warehouses Modern and Fireproof
40,000 to 130,000 square feet.
Early possession. Principals only.
A. W. BAILEY & CO.,
1515 Flatiron Bldg. Ashland 1700.

275 FIFTH AVENUE
PRIVATE FIREPROOF 2ND FLOOR TO LET.
Also 3rd and 4th Floors.
Elevator service.
F. & G. Pilmuro 1333 Broadway

57th St. Store
57th St., 227 West—Beautiful large, light store. Fine business neighborhood, suitable any good going business, multigraphing house and terms to responsible tenant. Immediate possession. Business premises. J. E. Stevens, 225 West 57th St. Circle 8000.

20 West 31st St.
LOFT TO LET, 25x80.
Passenger hoist, elevator, reasonable rent; possession. Wright Barclay, Inc., 200 Fifth Ave.
484 Sixth Av., near 29th St.
LOFT, 50x80, IN FIREPROOF BUILDING
To Lease. Possession at once.
F. & G. Pilmuro, 1,333 Broadway

9 WEST 29TH STREET
Top Floor, with daylight, 25x80.
$2,000. POSSESSION.
F. & G. Pilmuro, 1,333 Broadway

32 WEST 31ST STREET
LOFTS TO LET.
Steam Heat and Windows.
$1,000 for first and fly.
F. & G. Pilmuro, 1,333 Broadway

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FLOORS
19 Madison Ave.
20x100
Facing Madison Square Park
Excellent Light.
Possession Feb. 1, 1923
937 Broadway HESS Adjoined 1500

LOFTS, OFFICES & SHOWROOMS
Southeast Corner
Broadway & 65th St.
MODERNIZED SERVICE
WILLARD S. BURROWS CO.
119 W. 40th St. Bryant 7000.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

38-44 W. 21st St.
LOFTS 47x92
100% SPRINKLERS
POSSESSION AT ONCE.
H. J. Sachs & Co., 38 W. 21st St.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

One Door From Wall St.
OFFICES, various sizes, 160 PEARL ST.
Elevator, light, heat and janitor; very reasonable. Brokerage allowed.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

29 E. 64th St.
Just Off Fifth Avenue
Exclusive Neighborhood
A NEW 11-STORY APARTMENT HOUSE
Building completed. Now ready for occupancy
6 and 7 Rooms
2 Baths
MODERATE RENTALS
Apply Agent on Premises
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue, N.Y.-Tel. Murray Hill 6200
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

High Class FURNISHED Apartments
Modern Fireproof Buildings
2170 Broadway
Cor. 77th St.
9 ROOMS
1 West 81st St.
Cor. Central Park West
2 & 3 ROOMS
840 Seventh Ave.
Cor. 56th St.
3 ROOMS
321 West 55th St.
Block West of B'way
4 ROOMS
300 Central Park West
Cor. 100th St.
2 ROOMS
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING
CORPORATION
119 West 40th St. Tel. 4000 Pennsylvania

57th St. & 7th Ave.
North East Corner
Opposite Carnegie Hall
6 & 7 ROOMS
3 BATHS
Rental
$4400—$6800
UNUSUALLY LARGE ROOMS
SPACIOUS CLOSETS
NEW BUILDING
Now Ready For Occupancy
Inquire on Premises

610 West 150th St.
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE—ELEVATOR
7 Rooms and Bath
AT MODERATE RENT
935 St. Nicholas Ave.
CORNER 167TH ST. ELEVATOR.
4 Rooms and Bath
AT VERY REASONABLE RENT.
91 Ft. Washington Ave.
CORNER 83RD ST. ELEVATOR.
5 Front Rooms
VERY MODERATE RENT
300 Ft. Washington Ave.
CORNER 83RD ST. ELEVATOR.
5 Rooms and Bath
Reliable duties. Reasonable rent.
Inquire on premises or
CHARLES BERLIN
3000 Broadway, Cor. 122d St.
241 West 57th, near 8th Avenue

The Wendolyn
Riverside Drive's Finest Apartment
100th St. & Riverside Drive.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Apply
DONOVAN ESTATE
11 East 43d St. Murray Hill 4000

Co-Operative Ownership of Apartments

CO-OPERATIVE ownership of apartments, properly financed, means strength and security. Few fully understand its underlying principles. It is an important factor in real estate. Applied to housing it means unassailable homes at reduced costs of living. It gives permanency, selected neighbors, and a voice in the management of the building.

Co-operative or tenant ownership of an apartment property is based on true co-operative principles; and under proper conditions effects a tremendous saving in rent and therefore the possession of an investment, more profitable than many other forms of investment. The saving is made certain because it comes from reduced rent of the home you occupy yourself. There is no speculation.

The large number of prominent bankers and lawyers who have invested and are living in co-operative apartments, endorse the idea from the standpoint of security and legality.

We offer below three fine and well located apartment houses—scientifically constructed and reasonably priced. You may have an interest in any of these houses at a cost that makes certain a profitable investment as well as a permanent and comfortable home for yourself and your family.

We welcome your inquiry for the *facts* at no cost or obligation to you.

1060 Park Ave.
North West Corner 84th St.
New 14 story Apartment
Ready for Occupancy about Sept. 15th
All apartments to be sold
3, 4, 5 & 6 rooms
1 & 2 baths
PRICES
$3,300 to $9,680

570 Park Ave.
South West Corner 62nd St.
Adjoining Colony Club
13 story Apartment House
About 37½% of apartments to be sold; balance will be rented.
6, 7, 8 & 9 rooms
2 & 3 baths
PRICES
$17,500 to $34,000

930 Park Ave.
South East Corner 81st St.
13 story Apartment House
8 & 9 rooms with 3 baths
About 37½% of apartments to be sold; balance will be rented.
PRICES
$26,500 to $34,000
Special apartment top floor
15 rooms and 6 baths
Price $65,000

We unqualifiedly believe in and thoroughly endorse the co-operative plan of ownership of apartments.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue, N.Y.-Tel. Murray Hill 6200

150 EAST 73rd ST.
SOUTHEAST CORNER LEXINGTON AVENUE
Co-operative Apartments
6-7-8-9 ROOMS, 2-3 BATHS
Larger suites specially designed
30% TO BE SOLD CO-OPERATIVELY
70% TO BE RENTED FOR INCOME

For Owner Occupants	For Rent Paying Tenants
No Rent	Reasonable Rents
No Assessment	Owner Management
Decreased Income Tax	Select Occupancy

Ready for Occupancy August 1st
Descriptive booklet mailed on request
BRETT & WYCKOFF, Agents
403 MADISON AVENUE
at 48th Street Vanderbilt 3535

New 14-Story Fireproof Building
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY
39 Fifth Avenue
Between 10th & 11th Sts.
Suites of
Living Room, Bedroom
Serving Pantry and Bath
Living Rooms 14' x 26'—Wood Burning Fireplaces—$2,300 to $3,000—Restaurant
Apply on premises or
Bing & Bing Corporation
119 West 40th Street Tel. Pennsylvania 4130

KNICKERBOCKER CHAMBERS
66 WEST 33RD ST.
Only a Few Apartments Left
2 Rooms & Bath
Rents $1,150 to $1,350
NEW EXCLUSIVE ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
Restaurant on Premises. Service to Rooms.
Maid Service if Desired.
BROKERS ON PREMISES DAILY AND SUNDAY.

Paying rent means that you own nothing more in the end than at the start. You are building an asset when you buy a Garden Apartment at
Jackson Heights
22 Minutes from 42nd St. Subway Station.
New Elevator Garden Apartments
5 to 7 Rooms—2 to 3 Baths
Social and Business References Required
Children's Playgrounds, Golf, Tennis, etc.
Tenant-Ownership Plan—Liberal Terms
Take Subway to Grand Central transfer to Queensboro Subway (Corona Line) to 25th St. (Jackson Heights) Station—(Office Opp. Station.) By Motor: 59th to Queensboro Bridge, Jackson Ave. to 25th St.
The Queensboro Corporation
Murray Hill 7057 50 East 42nd St.

HIGH-CLASS **MURIEL ARMS** NINE-STORY
2,665 Grand Concourse
N. W. Cor. Kingsbridge Rd.
Opposite Poe Park
Elevator apartment, steel constructed, fireproof building, situated on the highest elevation in New York, equal to the best building in the Park or West End Avenue sections
Attractive Suites of 2 Rooms, Kitchenette & Bath
3-4 Rooms, Foyer & Bath, At Moderate Rentals
The location is most ideal and within 2 minutes' walk from 4th and 9th Ave. "L," Lexington and Jerome Ave. Subway; at Kingsbridge Rd. Station.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.

New Apartments—Ready for Occupancy

1140 5th Ave.
6 Rooms—3 Baths, $4400.
Park frontage. Excellent light.

1160 5th Ave.
1-7 Rooms—1-3 Baths, $1000-$4700.
4 Room Apartments, $2000 and up.

Our aim is to make our tenants satisfied with "French" buildings. The good will of the tenant is the best asset of agent, builder and owner.
Consult your own broker or
FRENCH & FRENCH, INC., Real Estate Management
500 Madison Ave. at 55th St. Tel. Vanderbilt 8000

We beg to announce the completion of the

FIRST FIREPROOF

Co-operative Apartment

on Long Island

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY

KEW HALL

in Kew Gardens—Long Island

One of New York's most exclusive and accessible suburbs, where your children may have all outdoors to romp and a great play-room for rainy days.

KEW HALL is constructed of steel, concrete, and brick, with tapestry brick corridors, Otis automatic elevators, enameled steel doors, "Whitehouse" Steel Kitchen equipment, Hot Water Heat, and all of the comforts and safety known in a Park Avenue Type Apartment.

Every Room of its entire eighty apartments is an outside room, opening toward the hilly view or into the spacious garden.

Its deep-raked brick joints, soon to be ivy covered, its chimney pots and heavy slate roof against the sky line, and its entrance garden lodge gives it the charm of an English Village; while its proximity to the station and its sixteen minutes of clean, uncrowded travel by electric expresses from Pennsylvania Station, makes it very accessible to the city.

Four to Seven Rooms, $7100 to $12000

To approved purchasers

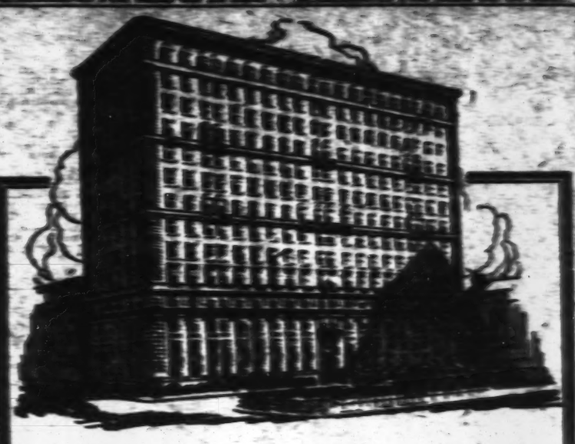
FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

WALTER RUSSELL, INC.

366 MADISON AVENUE MURRAY HILL 9308

OR ON PREMISES AT KEW HALL TELEPHONE RICHMOND HILL 5000

JOHN K. TURTON COMPANY, INC., BUILDERS



580 Park Avenue

A Co-operative Apartment House

With Every Apartment Desirably Located

INSPECTION of the plan of 580 Park Avenue will reveal that the architect, aided by an exceptional location advantge, has created a 14-story building containing 52 apartments *every one of which* is in a desirable outside position.

The building occupies the entire west block front between 63rd and 64th Streets. It faces two churches—a feature that, combined with the great width of Park Avenue, insures permanent easterly light to even the lowest floors.

There are four apartments to a floor—each with a generous frontage on Park Avenue. The room arangement is particularly interesting. Floor plans will be sent on request to

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.

Plaza 9200 15 East 49th Street

or Your Own Broker

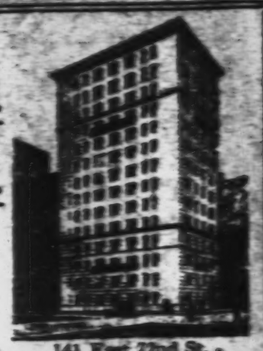
DUGGIN P. ROBINSON & COMPANY
Incorporated
ENGINEERS AND CONSTRUCTORS

J. E. R. CARPENTER
ARCHITECT

CULVER PLAN

141 East 72nd St.

168 East 74th St.



100% JOINT OWNERSHIP

Apartments Available for Those Who Conform to Our Standard

Rent Saving equivalent to 12% on your investment

168 East 74th St.
5 & 6 ROOMS—1 TO 3 BATHS
Prices $9,600 to $12,900

141 East 72nd St.
12 ROOMS—4 BATHS
Prices $30,900 to $35,400

Nine stories in height, with a facade of Harvard brick, with marble trim, the architecture being of the late Georgian period.

The projected building with its mansard roof is a distinctive type of apartment dwelling, and is to be located on a private house block where values are enhancing rapidly.

There will be thirty-seven apartments.

Fourteen stories in height, with limestone facade.

A realization throughout of a most complete and perfectly equipped gentleman's home.

There will be sixteen apartments, with quartered oak plank flooring of random widths and plate glass windows. Kitchens to have rubber tiled floors and white enamel ranges.

Both buildings completely decorated, to contain open log-burning fireplaces; kitchens equipped with white enameled steel dressers; bathrooms tiling and fixtures of the highest quality. Brass hot water pipes throughout both buildings, with many other admirable features incorporated.

YOU CAN HAVE YOUR APARTMENT PLANNED TO SUIT YOUR INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS IF DESIRED.

To be sold under the CULVER PLAN of co-operative ownership—a plan that for 17 years has had an unbroken chain of success in producing and selling to satisfied purchasers Permanent Apartment Houses appraising in value over fifty million dollars.

Joint Ownership under the CULVER PLAN is recognized as sound in principle, conservatively financed and satisfactory in operation; the stock of the apartment owner is accepted as good collateral for loans by large financial institutions.

This Company Makes Loans and Always Maintains a Market for Patrons Desiring to Sell Their Holdings.

Joint-Ownership Construction Co., Inc.

FREDERIC CULVER, President.

342 Madison Avenue Telephone Murray Hill 9190

Selling Agents

DOUGLAS GIBBONS & CO.

Vanderbilt 0626 CULVER PLAN 6 East 45th St.

Featuring The Largest Rooms

IN CO-OPERATIVELY OWNED APARTMENTS

The New 14-story Building at

1050 Park Avenue

Southwest corner of 87th St.

IS NOW BEING SOLD IN SUITES OF

6, 7 and 8 Rooms (Three baths)

and in suites of special sizes as may be desired

22 apartments ONLY will be sold under an unusually attractive and advantageous cooperative plan

100 feet on Park Ave.
135 feet on 87th St.

FOR RENT

A limited number of especially desirable suites in this building are offered for rent at prices consistent with the accommodations.

PEASE & ELLIMAN

340 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 6200

Ready for Occupancy about August 15th

---

300 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Corner 102d St.

Most Ideal Location on the West Side

Highest-Class Apartment House
New Completed. Ready for Occupancy

Something New in Apartment House Construction

14 Story—4 Elevators

3, 4, 5, 6 ROOMS—1 to 3 Baths

EXTRA LARGE BEDROOM—ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE

Maid Service by the Hour.

Also, Special Doctor's Apartment

MODERATE RENTALS

Inspection on Premises Daily 2 P. M., or by Full Information

300 Riverside Drive Corporation
OWNERS AND BUILDERS
217 Broadway Room 300 Tel. Rector 3900

Or Your Own BROKER.

NEW 15 STORY FIREPROOF BLDG.
S.W. Cor. 105th St. & West End Ave.

READY APRIL 1ST

LARGE 3-4-5-6-7 AIRY ROOMS

Every Modern Improvement
WITH ABUNDANCE OF CLOSETS
Convenient to All Transit Lines and Subway Station
Apply to Agent on Premises, or

Palermo Bros. 601 West 115th St. — Joseph Palermo, Pres. Phone 3736 Cathedral

---

Unfurnished—West Side.

Apartments

Immediate Possession

1 West 68th St.
Cor. Central Park West
7 ROOMS

2170 Broadway
Corner 77th St.
9 ROOMS

840 Seventh Ave.
Corner 56th St.
3-4-5 ROOMS

321 West 55th St.
Block West of B'way
4 ROOMS

350 West 55th St.
Block West of B'way
2-4 ROOMS

300 Central Park West
Corner 96th St.
2 ROOMS

434 West 120th St.
Cor. Amsterdam Ave.
2 ROOMS

45 Tiemann Place
Block So. of 125th St. and B'way Sub. Station
2 ROOMS

Apply on premises, or

BING & BING
CORPORATION
122 W. 40th St. New York. Tel. 4320 Pennsylvania.

Non-Housekeeping Suites of

3 ROOMS

Overlooking Central Park

ELDORADO

Central Pk. West, Cor. 91st St.

AN APARTMENT HOTEL WITH THE GARDEN RESTAURANT

An unusually desirable residential location, block front facing Central Park, with all outlook, light, with complete furniture, linen, silver, etc., complete in every detail, with unusual service.

Exceptionally Attractive Prices.

SHARP & CO.

B'way at 66th St. Tel. 3800 River.

Unfurnished—West Side.

ALWYN COURT
182 West 58th St.

An apartment house containing apartments of 3 rooms and bath with the complete accommodations of a refined home.

One Suite of 12 Rooms
Large Reception Foyer
5 Baths

A. H. CYBRIEN
Owner's Building.
Tel. Schuyler 9800.
BROKERS PROTECTED.

Unfurnished—West Side.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

Six rooms, new high-class apartment, facing park; very convenient to subway; equipped and kept; newly decorated. Rent $130 month.

291 EDGECOMBE AVENUE
NORTH OF 145TH ST.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

646 Park Ave.

Lenox Hill—66th, 67th Sts.

Now Open

All the advantages of the Larger Residence with the quiet atmosphere of a private Home.

2-3 Rooms
1-2 Baths

$2500—$4700

Including complete service and electric light

Exclusive Restaurant on Premises
Table D'Hote A-la-Carte Room Service.

Management of

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St.
Plaza 9200

---

300 West End Avenue

Northeast Corner 74th Street

12 Rooms and 4 Baths

Corner Apartment, Southern Exposure

Immediate Possession

Apply on Premises or

Mark Rafalsky & Company

21 EAST 40TH STREET. Telephone Vanderbilt 2019

HOTEL DEVON

70 West 55th Street

3 bedrooms, 3 baths, a parlor (18 ft. x 27½ ft.) and a library; 4 exposures, eighth floor. Furnished or unfurnished. Immediate occupancy.

The Perfect Home
is Awaiting You at
853 Riverside Drive
Just North of 100th St.

3-4-5 Rooms
6-7 Rooms 2-3 Baths

Private Playground, Spacious Garage with Entrance from Building. Every Room Outside, with View of River or Drive.

NORMAN DENZER
Managing Agent
3007 BROADWAY
Telephone Billings 6277

JUST COMPLETED

The Knickerbocker Garden Apartments

3008-3018 Knickerbocker Ave.

N. E. Corner 100th Street and Knickerbocker Avenue

One Block From Delancey Subway Station, and Public Schools.

4 Rooms, Bath, Foyer, $72-$85

Every room an outside room, facing the street or beautiful Bryant Gardens. Attractive entrance, elevator service, janitor service included. The kitchen is all Sanitary, the dining porch, beautifully enclosed. Bathrooms are tiled with modern fixtures, including porcelain bathtub and lavatory, built-in medicine cabinet with white glass door. The kitchens are equipped with white enamel sink range, kitchen dresser, etc.

180
Riverside Drive

COR. 96TH STREET

New Fireproof Apartment Dwelling

APARTMENTS OF

One 6-Room—One 7-Room
One 8-Room; 3 Baths

WOOD, DOLSON CO., Inc.
2100 Broadway Schuyler 2100

Unfurnished—East Side.

The Edgehill Garden
APARTMENTS
237 W. 230th St.
(Adjacent B'way 231st St. Sub. Sta.)

3-4-5 ROOMS

Exceptionally well arranged rooms. Abundant closet space. Beautifully decorated.

Inspection Cordially Invited.

Unfurnished—East Side.

NOW READY
Nine Nine Story
Fireproof Building

125 E. 63d St.

Near Park Ave.

4 & 6 Rooms
2 & 3 Baths

$3,400 to $4,300 per Annum

Exceptional Large Rooms
Woodburning Fire Places

Management of

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th Street.
Plaza 9200

Representative on Premises

Ready for Occupancy
New Building

105 E. 63d St.

Just East of Park Ave.

3 Rooms & Bath

$1700 to $2900

PER ANNUM

Management of

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St.
Plaza 9200

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

CASCADES

265 Central Park West

SOUTH CORNER 67TH ST.

6 rooms, 2 baths
7 rooms, 2 baths

Special Corner floor corner apartment of 7 rooms, 2 baths, with private entrance available for Doctor.

Inspection Superintendent on premises or

RICHARD A. AERAMSON
45 West 45th St. Bryant 4894

VAUXHALL

780 Riverside Drive (cor. 155th St.)

2-room apart. Vacant
3-room apart. Sublease—Reasonable

VIEW OF HIGHLANDS AND RIVER

Modern Fireproof Building overall by grounds of Highlands. Beautiful exterior of Hybrid Georgian.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL FAMILY.

REFERENCES REQUIRED.

Supt. on Premises. Billings 2000

---

114 E. 40th St.

Near Apartment—Near Park Ave.

2 & 3 ROOMS

WITH KITCHENETTE

2 Desirable offices with separate entrances.

RENTALS $1,200—$2,200

Rooming Agent on Premises
Consult your own Broker or

FRENCH & FRENCH, Inc., Agents.
350 Madison Ave., at 45th St.
Tel. Vanderbilt 8000.

Modern 14-Story Building

125 East 72d St.

Adjoining Park Ave.

5 & 8 Rooms

Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc.
200 Madison Ave. Vand. 1977

OR YOUR OWN BROKER

---

743 Fifth Ave.
at 57th Street

Bachelor Apartment—
Only One to Rent
Large Living Room, Bed Room, Foyer and Bath. Complete Service. $2,500 Per Annum.

Management of

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th Street Plaza 9200

Oneonda Apartments

[illegible]

6 and 7 rooms—2 baths

[illegible]

Apply Superintendent on premises, or
[illegible] West 49th St. Bryant 6300.

The Royalton
44 West 46th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED SUITES
FULL HOTEL SERVICE
RESTAURANT
A Guest's Hotel Exclusively

The Osborne
205 West 57th St.
Cor. 7th Ave.

2-3-4 Rooms
Bath, Kitchenette or Kitchen
from $1,500.

Liberal Concessions to Out. L.

Superintendent on Premises.

WALTER J. SALMON
32 West 40th St. Tel. Longacre 8000

The La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.

7 Spacious Rooms
Southeast Exposure
Overlooking Central Park
Moderate Rental
Exclusive Section
Superintendent on Premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

The Edgerton
309 West 109th Street

Unfurnished and Furnished
Reliable References Required
Representative on Premises, or

Coulson Realty Co., Inc.
[illegible] 5th Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt [illegible]

New Modern Building
Adj. Riverside Drive

2 Rooms, Bath & Kitchenette
Immediate Occupancy

---

2 WEST 87th St.

2 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath.

Moderately high Duplex apts. Will decorate to suit.

Inspection Superintendent on premises, or

RICHARD A. ARAMSON
45 W. 45th St. Bryant 4894

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120 WEST 86TH ST.

Modern Fireproof Apartment Building

8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS

[illegible]

THE ACKERLY, 241 W. 71ST ST.

8 ROOMS

3 Baths, Bedroom, Maid's Room, Reception Hall, Dining Room, Library, Kitchen, Pantry, Laundry, Maid's Room and Bath.

Apply on premises, or

G. SCHWEGLER

---

145 Audubon Ave.

Corner 180th St.

Modern conveniences of Central Park West, 6 Rooms, Bath, 6 Lavatories, Maid's Room and Bath.

94th St., 321 West

NEW RESTAURANT RATES.

High-Class Elevator Apartments.

4 & 5 Light Rooms and Bath $1200-$1600

Block Southeast Madison Square, Independent Immediate Possession.

S. W. Corner
Madison Ave.
67th St.

APARTMENTS DE LUXE

2 & 3 ROOMS

Washington Square

J. C. & M. G. MAYER
[illegible] Madison Ave. Tel. [illegible]

Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 10

151 E. 80th St.
North East Cor. Lexington Ave.
New 11-Story Fireproof Building
IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY
3-4-5 Rooms
1-2 Baths
Wood Burning Fireplace
$1700 to $2950
All 3 & 4 Room Apartments Rented
A few 5 Room Apartments Still Available
Also Rented Furnished Apartment
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 40th Street
Phone 9260
GRESHAM REALTY CO., Inc.
Or Your Own Broker

4 EAST 88TH ST.
In the renovated 5th Ave. Dwg.
5 ROOMS
2 BATHS
$2,800 and $2,900
Only 2 Apartments Left.
ALBERT CHASE, Owner, 6 E. 42nd St.
Showing Layout on Premises.

789 Madison Ave.,
COR. 67TH ST.
2 Rooms & Bath
Spacious living room, open fireplace.
Will decorate to suit tenant.
Inquire Supt. on premises or Richard A. Alexander, 42 East 40th St. Murray Hill 4180.

1326 Madison Ave.
Corner 94th Street
Above high-class, exceptionally large, all outside rooms; corner apartments; Janitor service; Electric elevator; Fireproof; Equipped for the high service, $2,000 per year.

85th St. Apts. 3 East 85th St.
at 5th Ave. 4 Rooms, Elevator Apartments, $2,300.
Fashionable Residential Section.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY
One Month Free Rent
KINGS GARDEN COURT
Kingsbridge Road
Sedgwick Av.
Highest Elevation in N. Y.
3-4-5 ROOMS
With Every Modern Improvement.
Have large foyer and closets.
3 minutes walk to Lexington and Jerome Av., sub., 183-5th Av. "L" or Kingsbridge Rd.
Reasonable Rent.
Agent on Premises.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS
136 HICKS ST.
"5 Minutes from Wall St."
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, With 1 & 2 Baths.
MODERATE RENTALS
Immediate Occupancy
CARY, HARMON & CO., Inc.
Main Office.

Queens Boulevard Arms
Queens Boulevard at Bragaw St., in New Queens Boulevard Residential Section.
10 Minutes to 57th St.
22 Minutes to Grand Central.
Prewar rooms and children's playrooms, all large and sunny. Fine equipment and appointments.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath
$65 to $90 Month.
Owner, Inc., Queensboro Subway, at Grand Central (57th St.) to Lawrence Street Station, Long Island Division.
Agent on Premises Daily and Sunday.
Phone Hunter, Point 6200, or
Wm. B. May & Co.
489 MADISON AVE. (50th St.), N. Y.
Phone 8570 Plaza.

ELMHURST APARTMENTS TO LEASE
New, every modern improvement, southern living and dining rooms, kitchenettes, bright, clear hall and tiled bath, shower and hot water supplied, $65. Outside rooms, living and dining rooms and kitchenette, bedroom and bath, shower, hot and cold water supplied, $75. Five rooms and bath, hot supplied, $85, reference required. Owner, George Johnston, office at premises, Queens subway station. Open daily and Sunday.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

SECOND MORTGAGE LOANS.
A large fund of second mortgage money from a private source, is open to borrowers who find it difficult to obtain second mortgage loans on their property up to the required limit from banks or trust companies in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, Long Island, Westchester and New Jersey. This will find our valuable library and our name immediate, prompt action without hesitating and red tape. W. R. 189 Times.

LOAN APPLICATIONS
Invited from
OWNERS AND BUILDERS
On
FIRST MORTGAGES,
SECOND MORTGAGES,
CONSTRUCTION LOANS,
LEASEHOLD LOANS,
MORTGAGE LOANS.
Prudent & Thoughtful Service Only's.
31 Wall St., New York City.

WE CAN PLACE
FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES,
$10,000 AND UPWARD.
LARGEST CITIES IN
UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
PROMPTLY, DIRECT.
L. N. HERNSTEIN & CO., INC.,
61 WALL ST.,
NEW YORK.

WE HAVE FUNDS TO INVEST
In 1st mortgages on 1, 2 and 3-family houses, Brooklyn, for cash.

REALTY MORTGAGE CO. (INVESTORS),
Cortlandt 4720. 38 Nassau St.

MONEY to lend on usual or large lots, vacant and building loans, also buying and selling mortgages in Brooklyn and Queens. Jeffery & Estabrook Co., Mortgage Dept., 476 Myrtle Av. and Board of Realtors Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MONEY to loan on real estate, first and second mortgages, building loans in amounts, unexcellent or other good collateral. Glass Building Corporation, 25 West 45th St., Bryant 4780.

MONEY to loan on small or large first and second mortgages and building loans in Brooklyn or Queens. Buckley & Horton Co.'s Mortgage Department, 416 Myrtle Av. Fire Office.

FIRST and second mortgages, small or large amounts; building and personal loans; also best home construction plan; quick action. JAMES E. HINKY Jr., 209-11 5th Av., New York City.

FIRST and second mortgages, money to loan, any amount, on all type of property; reasonable charges. Allison & Beck, 350 Broadway. Phone Canal 2126.

MORTGAGES (First and Second)—Applications on New York City improved real estate will receive prompt attention; reasonable rates. A. A. Bagdasian, 47 West 34th.

AMPLE FUNDS for 1st and 2d mortgages, building loans, construction, development. Wm. Cornell, 115 Broadway. Rector 7361.

AS PRINCIPAL, solicit applications for first or second mortgages, city improved, low charges. Martin Jones, 50 Maiden Lane.

BUILDING and permanent mortgage money secured on metropolitan property; mortgage section, Andrew Reid, 2 East 23rd Street.

WITHOUR BONUS—City and country. Use our money. Lawyer, Times Bldg., Times Sq.

LOANS to borrow, 5s, 1st mortgages. Write X. Phent, 45 East 28th.

I WILL INVEST in good first or second. G. X. 162 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS WANTED.

FIRST mortgage loan $17,500 wanted on $22,000 residence, best school district Westchester County; principals only. F. 81 Times Downtown.

$17,000 WANTED on first mortgage on thirty flats, 7th Av. (revised), rental $8,000. Lawyer-Builder, 1,212 Boston Road.

BUILDER wants $25,000 mortgage, $100,000 security; estate preferred. L. 425 Times Downtown.

$4,637 to borrow on first and second mortgage. S. M. 168 Times.

SECOND mortgages bought; quick decisions given. Mercantile Realty Co., 37 West 42d.

HOUSES.

Washington For Sale.

WEST 87.—Exceptional house, 4-story, 18x50; 12 rooms; immediate possession. A. A. Schwartz, 72 34 Av.

EAST 179th St.—Beautiful 12-room house, 4 baths, 3d floor; period night, remarkable location. REALTY, 112 W. 42d St. Bry. 3241.

STOR, 132 WEST, near 7th Av.—Brick building, bargain, price $45,000. Columbus 7024.

NICE 97.—NEAR 4TH AV. FLAT 4-ROOM, TWO 2-STORY BLOCK DWELLINGS. PRICE REASONABLE. TERMS. J. Arthur Fischer, 420 5th Av.

28 WEST 60TH STREET.
Furnished room house for sale, can get title-clear possession of present lease. Apply on premises.

230 E. WEST—Owner's private dwelling, all improvements, 7 bedroom rooms, 3 baths, immediate possession; exceptional opportunity. F 812 Times Downtown.

7TH ST., near West End Av.—4-story brown-stone private house, newly decorated, 2 baths, immediate possession, price $45,000. WOOD, DOLSON CO., INC., Broadway and 60th St. Schuyler 7200.

NINE WEST—Four-story and basement, new roofing, heating and electrical, $35,000 with $5,000 mortgage. Jacobs & Goldfarb, 200 West 72d St.

WEST 60s—Five-story and basement, near Central Park West, 20-foot, price $35,000, cash $15,000. Chas. K. Cheley & Co., 20 West 72d.

WEST, WEST—Four-story and basement near Central Park, 20x50, 16 rooms, 3 baths, excellent condition, or $35,000 or exchange of houses, Bronxville or Scarsdale.

EAST 60s—Three-story and basement, near Lexington Ave., 18 rooms, 3 baths, price $35,000, cash $15,000. Chas. K. Cheley & Co., 20 West 72d.

WEST, WEST—Four-story and basement near Central Park, 20x50, 16 rooms, 3 baths, excellent condition, or $35,000 or exchange of houses, Bronxville or Scarsdale.

EAST 60s—Three-story and basement, near Lexington Ave., 18 rooms, 3 baths, price $35,000, cash $15,000. Chas. K. Cheley & Co., 20 West 72d.

WEST, WEST—Four-story and basement

Closing Hours for Advertisements
Sunday Edition

FRIDAY, 6 P. M.
Advertisements for suburban classifications in Real Estate must be received by 6 P. M. Friday.

FRIDAY, 6 P. M.
Advertisements for Special Sections must be received by 6 P. M. Friday.

SATURDAY, 12 P. M.
Display classified advertisements must be received by 12 P. M. Saturday.
Business Opportunities 12 A. M. Saturday.

TUESDAY, NOON.
Display Schools, Sanatoria, Hotels, Resorts and Automobiles.

THURSDAY, MIDNIGHT.
Display Apartments and Real Estate advertisements for the Bronx, Queens, Long Island and Westchester.

Daily Edition

If received after 6 P. M. on date preceding publication classified errors, in order to be corrected, must be received by 12 P. M.

Classified Advertising Rates

Cents are words in an Agate Line.

Business space runs Finish, Apartments Wanted, Rooms Wanted, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Real Estate Wanted, Lots and Acreage, Farms, Country Homes, Business Chances, For Sale, Automobiles, Exchange, Agents Wanted, Employment Agencies, Per Word, Business Opportunities (Cent, 20c), Per Word, Wanted—Offers, Per Line, Rate Displays (Inches), Per Inch.

Lost and Found, Death, Marriage and Birth announcements accepted up to midnight.

Errors may be rectified by delivering advertisements well in advance of closing time.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A QUICK PROFIT.
Direct from builder, corner 3-story tenement of Broadway and 242d St., Bronx; 3-4 lots, 50x100; price $12,000; cash $3,000. Actual cost $15,000. Apply OWNER, care Times Office.

FOR SALE, MADISON AV.
Two-story dwelling, that will stores, also 12x20 extra lot, for water; cash required $12,000; rest over $7,000; principals only. Box 1, Times.

HEAV, ROCKWELL & SANFORD,
1 West 125th St.

6-STORY ELEVATOR APARTMENT, vicinity of Broadway and 145th St., Bronx; 72 F.F. (Ca. Ca. Ca.); price $112,000; rent $21,000; average $12 per room; $2,000 cash required. KENNAN & CORNER, INC., 367 FIFTH AV. Murray Hill 2100-2.

CORNER BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Six-story apartment building, plot, 50x87, 27 story, near subway, to be sold; have purchaser $52,000 at 4½ per cent. Mortgage; $11,000; equity $15,000, with $12,000 cash. Owner, 37 East Fordham Road, Tel. Tremont 4000.

FOR SALE, MADISON AV.
Two-story dwelling, that will stores, also 12x20 extra lot, for water; cash required $12,000; rest over $7,000; principals only. Box 1, Times.

HEAV, ROCKWELL & SANFORD,
1 West 125th St.

6-STORY ELEVATOR APARTMENT, vicinity of Broadway and 145th St., Bronx; 72 F.F. (Ca. Ca. Ca.); price $112,000; rent $21,000; average $12 per room; $2,000 cash required. KENNAN & CORNER, INC., 367 FIFTH AV. Murray Hill 2100-2.

CORNER BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Six-story apartment building, plot, 50x87, 27 story, near subway, to be sold; have purchaser $52,000 at 4½ per cent. Mortgage; $11,000; equity $15,000, with $12,000 cash. Owner, Box 2, Times.

AN OPPORTUNITY to purchase 24-story two-story apartment house, near Fordham Road, Bronx; 3-4 lot, 75x100; price $52,000; average $18 per room; price $12,000; rent $21,000; actually Bronx, 37 East Fordham Road, Tel. Tremont 4000.

$1,000 up, P. H. 1000, manufacturing building, Bronx, Ideal; will spend $15,000 for repairs; preferably to lease; location Grand St., Jerome Avenue; February 1st. CHAS. F. MOTTS CO., 128 William St. John 2000.

THREE 6-STORY ELEVATOR APTS., Bronx, 60, 64 and 72; rentals 20Jan St. and Broadway; rents $56,000; average $17 per room; price $512,000; terms to cash. KENNAN & CORNER, INC., 367 FIFTH AV. Murray Hill 2100-2.

R. E. BRAND BEAUTY CO., INC.
Lord Broadway (2800 B.), Audubon 7000.
EXCEPTIONAL investment, 2000, B. near the Grand Concourse, 6-story walk-up, two-story, 30 ROOMS, 2-3-4 rooms each apartment; 2 stores; 2 entrances; 2 heating systems; guaranteed rental over $14,000; price $64,000; only $15,000 cash required; not quickly. Call K. De Bost, 110 West 40th.

FIREPROOFING WORK.
East St., near 8th Av.; cold water tenement; excellent condition, 20x60, all 3-room apartments; 20 families; have been 95 per cent. 12 per cent. investment after paying salaries; this can be improved; full price $100,000; terms arranged.
HEAV & CO., 367 West 125th.

INVESTOR ATTENTION!
Corner, 4th Ave., 3-2-story buildings with garage; rent $1,000; 75-year lease; price below market; 6 per cent. Mortgage; price $14,000.
D. KEEPNEWS & SON, INC.
101 Nassau St. (cor. 42d St.). Rector 1122-4.

FOR SALE, BARGAIN.
This water front, 24x100, 2-story, 25-family dwelling; electric lights in halls; price $17,000; $4,000 purchase only to business.
HEAV, ROCKWELL & SANFORD,
1 West 125th St.

GRAMERCY ST. (near Stuyvesant St.)—Three-story walk-up and three-story tenement, on plot 25x60, offered cheap with mortgage terms. DEVONSHIRE & CO., 26 Cortlandt St.

6-STORY WALK-UP, vicinity Broadway and 145th St. 30x100; 2-3, 3-4 on each floor; rent $21,000; price $84,000; suitable terms. KENNAN & CORNER, INC., 367 FIFTH AV. Murray Hill 2100-2.

HIGH-CLASS elevator apartment, over 120 rooms, $21,000 rent; excellent location; principals only. V. S. Burr & Co., 103 Broadway, Cortlandt 3028.

A FINE BUILDER'S PLOT
47th east of Broadway; also 50's, west 10th Av., suitable for business or apartment.
ROBERT M. PULSIFER, 1 East 42d.

WEST 57 (between Madison and Park)—Walk-up, six floors west, one room front; price $46,000 cash required. V. S. Burr, 103 Madison Av., Rector 1122.

CORNER TAX-EXEMPT WALK-UP.
Choice location in Washington Heights; small apartments with stores; fair rentals; good terms; price very cheap.
CHARLES SEGLIN, 1,500 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS!
Will build a suitable building for responsible tenant on 40 feet 1 room on 45th St., near Broadway. M. S. Adams, 30 East 42d St.

CHELSEA APARTMENTS REPAYS NEARLY 50% ON LOWEST PRICE. 27th near 8th. BARGAIN. PRINCIPALS ONLY. SELIGSON, 103 PARK AV.

LESS THAN 1 FIGURE RENTAL.
Elevator, elevator, 20-door, 24 families; two-room apartments; steel construction; 100 rooms; $70,000; terms; $25,000 cash; Columbus section. X 100 Times.

$27,000 CASH will buy new elevator apartment house, 80's, near West End Av.; 20 rooms; 10 families; net profits plus mortgage $12,000 cash required. Owner, 1,500 Broadway (Tel.).

PRICE REDUCED, SEVEN-FAMILY HOUSE.
Six rooms, service, hardwoods, tiled bath, steam; Corlandt; 100 feet to express; terms $1,700 cash; $1,000 rent; $1,000 mortgage; Bronx, 1 Gold, Pelham Bay, N. Y. 174, 3848 Pelham.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, walk-up, 7% Three rooms, good rentals, $12,000 to $17,000 cash, principals only.

WINDSOR, RAYMOND & BRINKERHOFF,
Murray Hill 7460. 200 Madison Av.

INVESTMENT—Corner Greenwich and office building, above 23d St., 27 ft. front; rents of $42,000; price $97,000; should turn over 20%, to brokers. Retailer, B. Weeks, 400 5th Av.

$7,000 cash will buy Riverside Drive corner; 10-story elevator; 2-8, 3-7 and 1-6; 2 and 3 leather; great bargain; principals only.
WOOD, DOLKEN CO., Inc.,
Broadway & 46th St. Schuyler 2100.

SIX-STORY new low apartment; $27,000; cash $22,000; low rent; easy terms. Principals only; no brokers. REGISTRAR, Box 174, 1600, Lexington Av., corner 54th.

$200,000 buys 34-story office bldg. on Broadway, prominent downtown corner; subject to 25 year lease, rental pays all charges, 6 per cent. Investment. ROBERT MEALEY, 280 W. 42d St. Rec. 2200.

4-STORY walk-up, Washington Heights; 25 families, can be bought right and with exceptional terms.
WOOD, DOLKEN CO., Inc.,
Broadway & 46th St. Schuyler 2100.

WASHINGTON ST. (near Dalrymple St.)—Three-story stable and three-story tenement, on plot 25x60, offered cheap with mortgage terms. DEVONSHIRE & CO., 26 Cortlandt St.

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4-STORY walk-up, Washington Heights; 25 families, can be bought right and with exceptional terms.
WOOD, DOLKEN CO., Inc.,
Broadway & 46th St. Schuyler 2100.

$27,000 cash buys Riverside Drive corner; 20 families, rent $3,000; price $60,000; suitable terms. KENNAN & CORNER, INC., 367 FIFTH AV. Murray Hill 2100-2.

TAX-EXEMPT WALK-UP.
Corner, 4th Ave., 3-2-story buildings with garage; rent $1,000; 75-year lease; price below market; 6 per cent. Mortgage; price $14,000.
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1 West 125th St.

GRAMERCY

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1923.

Circulation greatly exceeding 500,000 copies in Metropolitan District and Adjacent Territory.

R E

Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 9.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WEST, 102 EAST—Three rooms, bath; $35 up; hall service.

WEST, 120 EAST (near Lexington)—3 rooms, bath; $35 up; hall service.

WEST, 120 EAST (near Lexington Park)—Two furnished southern rooms, sunny exposure, cooking privileges; $22 per month. Call Sunday and evenings A. N. Smith.

WEST, 126 EAST (near Lexington Park)—Six light exceptionally furnished rooms; February to June; $100 month. Inquire Supt.

WEST, 141 EAST—Light exceptionally furnished 4-room apartment; electric light, telephone, Superintendent, Entrance 23.

WEST, 29 EAST—Well furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, modern service. Supt.

WEST ST., 4 EAST—The Lexington—Comfortably furnished two, three rooms, apartments, private bath, service, telephone.

WEST, 15 EAST—Four outside rooms, all southern exposure, large kitchen, modern conveniences.

WEST—Share my apartment with employed business girl. Mr. Wolfert, Spring 6800.

WEST ST., 6 EAST—2 rooms and bath; $36. S. J. Hunter, 25th Sth Av. Phone 2800.

WEST, 139 EAST—2 handsomely furnished, sunny rooms, bathers Square 8700.

Thomas Hotel, Madison Square 8700.

WEST, Thomas Hotel Vanderbilt—Phone suite, two rooms, large foyer, kitchenette, 2200 bath, private telephone, $100. Call Vanderbilt.

WEST, 147 EAST—Entire floor; 2 large rooms, foyer; kitchenette, unusual; $200.

WEST, 70 EAST—Two rooms, kitchenette, handsomely furnished, exclusive residential, reasonable. Supt.

WEST, 139 EAST—Modern one-room apartment, tiled bath, southern exposure; $70; linen, Sunday, or Murray Hill 4800.

WEST, 8 EAST—Completely furnished 3-room apartment, desirable locale. Cor. bell.

WEST, EAST—Complete, kitchenette, sunny, well furnished, large; reasonable. Telephone Plaza 4800.

WEST, 172 EAST (Apt. 2)—Four attractively furnished rooms and bath; all conveniences; rent available; real kitchen, use of telephone; rent, suitable to responsible tenant; $75 rooms all day. Apply to 2d floor or premises.

WEST, 140—Two rooms, kitchen, bath, apartment, separate furnishings, nothing Pullman; dollar per month to October; $100 month. Inquire Sunday 9-2. Phone 8200.

WEST, TWO MINUTES AND NINE WEEKS' RENT, PERMITS AND MORE WEEKLY are offering for immediate occupancy a few of very attractive, beautifully furnished apartments, many of which have sunny exposure, some of which have Hudson River, Central Park and other desirable outlooks; modern fireproof buildings with restaurants and valet service.

200 West 57th St.
Tel. Circle 1227. Circle 2018.

WEST ST., 225 EAST—Delightful, sunny 4-room, bath; real kitchen; 9 to 12 weeks. Apartment 46. Phone 2324.

WEST ST. AND 7TH AV.—TO SUBLET TO ONE, TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, TWO LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS, FURNISHED, 6TH FLOOR, HOUSE; SANITARY SHOWER BATH; THE ONLY ONE IN HOUSE; REASONABLE RENTAL. APPLY WOLF & RINEK, 27 BROADWAY.

WEST, 19 EAST—Single, double, two rooms, bath, day week, month, year; special rates. Bay Ridge Hotel.

WEST (Madison)—2 rooms, bath floor; exclusive locality; 30 min. Sq. Jr. Including maid service. Phone 3882 Rhinelander.

WEST, 108 Lexington Av.—Beautiful large studio room, private bath. Rhinelander 4800.

WEST ST. (Near Park Av.)—Beautifully and artistically furnished apartment, exclusive, convenient location, luxury service, 37 minutes to Wall St. prefer German woman; references exchange. Rhinelander 4877 after 11 M.

WEST (Madison)—Two large rooms, bath, $35 monthly (or 1). Phone 3402, Rhinelander.

WEST, 28 EAST—Beautifully furnished apartment, possession at once, bachelors preferred.

WEST—Apartments, suitable bachelors, maid service if desired, reasonable. Vanderbilt 1400 (Rhinelander).

WEST, 271 EAST—2 outside rooms, high class, elevator; bargain. Eliot, Frank.

WEST, Madison Av. (Near Madison)—Newly decorated, furnished, 1, 2 outside rooms, kitchenette, use of telephone, maid service, from $27-$35 weekly; hotel service, reasonable rates.

WEST, 9 EAST—Seven outside, sunny rooms, overlooking garden; bargain. Smith.

WEST, 17 PARK—4 rooms, 2 baths, excellent location. Dalton, Vic. Kentucky & Bradhurst.

WEST, 1 EAST—Three rooms, bath, $50 per month. Call Sunday, Stevens, Murray Hill 4800.

WEST, 1 EAST—Large room, bath, kitchenette, telephone, $50 per month. Call Sunday, Stevens, Murray Hill 4800.

PERSONALLY selected 2nd furnished, unfurnished apartments, Rhinelander 4800. Charity & Pulitzer, 47 West 42d. Longacre 4800.

4 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $90.
6th—Charming 10-foot living-room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, modern; elevator. Phone 6600.

FURNISHED Apartments, 3-5 rooms, kitchenette or apartment and maid service. Vanderbilt 1400.

WEST, small rooms, kitchenette, bath, first floor, near Park Av. Phone 2422.

Personally Selected Apartments—All sizes. Smith-Stevens, 103 Park Av. (at 40th). Murray Hill 4800.

Furnished—West Side.

7TH AV., 88, Apt. 12—3-room furnished apartment; immediate possession. Call Sunday 2-6.

WEST ST.—Having to leave town, offering private four-room apartment, newly and artistically furnished; new and very modern bathing in 5th St. near 5th Av. For further details write, giving references. H 252 Times.

WEST, 40—Two bedrooms, living room, bath, kitchen; completely furnished; for six weeks, from Jan. 27; $200 per month to Superintendent.

WEST ST., 1227—Three White Frost apartments, 2 rooms, bath, light, sunny, artistically furnished; average exposure; electric light, service if desired; Feb. 22; rent $125. Wickham 8800.

WEST ST., 1227—Suite two or three rooms, kitchenette, sunny exposure, $40-$50 monthly; references required. Supt.

WEST, 17 WEST—Charming 3-room apartment to sublet now to June 1; rent reasonable; partly furnished or unfurnished. Call Sunday.

WEST, 16 WEST—Beautiful floor; private house; two large rooms, bath, elevator; $125 monthly. Chelsea 2000.

WEST ST., 19 WEST—2 or 3 Rooms, $65-$75. WAKING BATH, RANGE.

WEST, 240 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; rent $50. Call Sunday, telephone, Wahl.

WEST—Attractive 2 rooms, bath, light, exposure, Trafalgar, Madison Square 7700, Mother.

WEST ST., 36 WEST—Two-three rooms, high-class furnished apartment, bath, maid service, telephone, reasonable.

WEST ST. (near 5th Av.)—Large south room, sunny exposure, small bathroom, kitchenette and bath, furnished or unfurnished, to Oct. 1. Phone 3400 Chelsea.

WEST, 12 WEST—Large, light, attractive two rooms, kitchen, bath. Keller.

WEST, 141 WEST—Three elevator apartments, showers, kitchenette, complete housekeeping, $35-$125 up monthly. Longacre 4800.

WEST (near Broadway)—2 front, sunny rooms, kitchen, 7; 120 Times.

WEST, 1 EAST—Large room and alcove, bath, kitchenette, fireplace, hardwood floors, all exposures, unusual, furnished, $125. Lexington 4800. Call Sunday, Stevens, Murray Hill.

WEST ST., 147 5th Av.)—Beautifully furnished studio apartment, real fireplace, Brownstone, ideal for married couple. Call Sunday. Phone Bryant 3846.

WEST ST., 75 WEST—Newly furnished kitchenette apartments, reasonable. 2600 Bryant.

WEST, 200 WEST—Apartment 313 to sublet, newly furnished, 4 rooms, real kitchen, to married refined couple. Call afternoons or evenings. Lewis.

WEST ST. (near 7th Av.)—Refined, congenial home offered with another attractive apartment; $60 monthly. Phone Bryant 3800.

WEST, 240 WEST—Five large suitable rooms, kitchenette, Longacre 4800.

WEST ST., 48 WEST—To Oct. 30, charming, furnished two-room kitchenette apartment, with service, telephone. Mr. Frank.

WEST (near 8th)—Apartment to lease ground floor; 2 rooms, kitchen, bath, order, Circle 8100.

WEST (near 8th Av.)—Sunny front room, bath, kitchenette, Spring 8100 till Oct. 1; $100 monthly. Phone Bryant 3800.

WEST ST. (near 8th Av.)—Sunny furnished two-room, bath, kitchenette; open to responsible tenant. Phone Riverside 4800.

WEST ST., 70 WEST—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano. Circle 3000.

WEST, 111 WEST—Two charming furnished apartment floor; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; high class will sublet or for exchange; exceptionally large rooms with fireplaces, bath, tiled kitchenette—or a kitchenette with, tiled bath; furnished or unfurnished; electrically furnished, building grand pianos, telephone, maid service. Apply Wolf apartment.

WEST, 72 WEST—Charming and unusual ground floor; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, effects.

WEST, 39 WEST—One room, bath, exceptionally furnished; terrace; $60 monthly.

WEST ST. (Broadway), HOTEL CUMBERLAND—STUDIO TYPE SUNNIER SUITES OF PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH, $60 UP; SUBLET, APPLE MANAGER, GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL.

WEST, 100 WEST 57TH ST.
2 very choice apartments for rent nearly furnished; entire furnishings for sale, or separately or together. 2 floors, $200 (Circle 1).

WEST, WEST—Six-room furnished artist's apartment, exceptionally furnished; furnishings for sale, $3,000; will sublet or pay-over rental; to admit. H 206 Times.

WEST ST., 139 WEST—Beautifully furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; near Great Northern Hotel; immediate possession. Call Lawson, Circle 8800.

WEST ST. (opposite Carnegie Hall)—Great Northern Hotel; charming front two rooms, kitchenette, entirely furnished, to Oct. 1. Harvey Chase, 2407 Broadway. Col. 2000.

WEST ST., 248 WEST—2-3 rooms and bath; maid and valet service; $100 up monthly. Rhinelander.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENT to rent with letter 20th St., consisting of 2 bedrooms, 2 baths and living room; very high-class furnishings; hot and cold water in each; apply to Gardner, Dwight & Hamlin, 261 Park Av. Murray Hill 4800.

EAST SIDE. WEST SIDE.
BEAUTY APARTMENTS,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
TWO TO TWELVE ROOMS.
SERVICE? SERVE? OK.
421 Madison Av. Murray Hill 4800—4800.

NEW and newly furnished 3 rooms (slight exposure), tiled bath, service and telephone; rent, $100 by the month. Telephone Bryant 3800.

To Author or Artist, author Shaw's private apartment, all modern improvements, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, telephone, 2 minutes to 42d St., 5 minutes 5th and Madison Av. 1 230 Times Building.

FURNISHED apartment for rent, to the 20th, between 5th and 6th Ave.; 3 rooms, all conveniences, gas, electric light, telephone, maid service; $100 by the month. Call Sunday, Stevens, Murray Hill 4800.

Furnished—West Side.

WEST, 1 EAST—Large room and alcove, bath, kitchenette, fireplace, hardwood floors, all exposures, unusual, furnished, $125. Lexington 4800. Call Sunday, Stevens, Murray Hill 4800.

LARGE living room, bedroom, bath, all outside rooms; one block from Washington and Vanderbilt; service if desired; $125 monthly. Rhinelander 4800.

PERSONALLY selected 2nd furnished, unfurnished apartments, Rhinelander 4800. Charity & Pulitzer, 47 West 42d. Longacre 4800.

4 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $90.
6th—Charming 10-foot living-room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, modern; elevator. Phone 6600.

FURNISHED Apartments, 3-5 rooms, kitchenette or apartment and maid service. Vanderbilt 1400.

WEST, small rooms, kitchenette, bath, first floor, near Park Av. Phone 2422.

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7TH AV., 88, Apt. 12—3-room furnished apartment; immediate possession. Call Sunday 2-6.

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WEST ST. (near Broadway)—2 front, sunny rooms, 7; 120 Times.

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WEST ST., 248 WEST—2-3 rooms and bath; maid and valet service; $100 up monthly. Rhinelander.

WEST, 250 WEST—Beautiful living room, sunny exposure, kitchenette, bath. Rhinelander.

WEST ST., 240 WEST—Two-room suite in sunny exposure, use of two gentlemen who occupy apartment. Apt. 42.

WEST, 250 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, telephone, maid service, $100 up. Rhinelander.

WEST ST., 250 WEST—Furnished, sunny, quietly furnished; $60 monthly.

WEST, 250 WEST—Quaintness, well appointed, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, telephone, $100. Rhinelander.

WEST ST., 250 WEST—Two large rooms, private bath, kitchenette, modern conveniences.

WEST, 250 WEST—Very desirable living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; living room 20 ft., sunny, dinners serve; permanent or temporary; $125 up; furnished or unfurnished; maid service; will furnish immediately to suit responsible tenant taking lease from September, 1923; opportunity to secure lease for family moving to year-over term. Rhinelander.

WEST ST., 210 WEST (Apt. 6)—Newly furnished sunny room and three baths; one or four months. Call or telephone Supt.

WEST, 7 WEST (Rachel Hall)—Attractively furnished semi-room apartment. Phone Schuyler 6800.

WEST, WEST—Sublet 7-room apartment, entirely renovated, beautifully furnished; a real home. Call Schuyler 8800.

WEST, 140 WEST—One or two rooms, completely well furnished, in modern hotel-apartment.

WEST, 210 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, every improvement; magnificently furnished.

WEST, 200 WEST—Seven light rooms, $100; well furnished; kitchenette, Bath.

WEST, 140 WEST—Completely furnished 2 rooms, kitchenette, private bath; sublet to Gentleman; available 2 bedrooms may or sought; $75. Schuyler 8800.

WEST, 200 WEST—Richmond apartment; beautiful living room, bedroom, kitchenette, tiled bath.

WEST, 200 WEST—Comfortably furnished two-room apartment, Cost, Schuyler 8800.

WEST, 212 WEST (Riverside)—Large, sunny parlor suites, bath, kitchenette, $60 up.

WEST, 210 WEST (Near Broadway)—Beautiful 3-room apartment; unusually furnished; rent, $100 with service; electricity, gas, steam, $125 with service. Schuyler.

WEST, 240 WEST—Leaving for Europe, will sublet beautifully furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchen, first floor, private entrance; rent $100; nominal; gas, electricity, maid.

WEST (2,700 B'way)—2 or 4 light rooms, elevator building; first class service, $75 up.

WEST ST., 4, WEST—Duplex apt., 6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Phone Academy 6400.

WEST, WEST—Six attractive rooms; sell furniture or sublet reasonably. Academy 6400.

WEST, 220 WEST—Two-room kitchenette apartment; unusually large and attractive. Chelsea.

WEST ST., 210 WEST—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; beautifully furnished. Inquire Supt.

WEST ST., 222 WEST—Exceptionally furnished six-room apartment to sublet; very reasonable to responsible party. Phone Academy 1400.

WEST, 270 WEST—Four rooms, sleeping-room, service furniture. Call Sunday 1 to 4 P. M. Bell 2.

WEST (2,700 Broadway)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette apartment; modern, private, warm. Phone.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WEST, 224 WEST (near Riverside Drive)—Attractively furnished, front, sunny light rooms, elevator; all conveniences. Riverside 4700. Chelsea.

WEST, 200 WEST—Attractive living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; completely furnished, phone, service, 1 month.

WEST (Riverside)—Superior light rooms, elevator, light, dinner specialized. Riverside 2000.

WEST, 120 WEST—Living-room, bedroom, real kitchen, bath, floor apartment. Call Wednesday, Monday.

WEST (200 West 72d St.)—Attractive furnished parlor floor, phone, private bath, kitchenette; newly decorated; maid service, light, dinner specialized. Riverside 2000.

WEST, 120 WEST—Three-room apartment, newly furnished, kitchenette, bath, phone, service, dinner apartment. Riverside 2000.

WEST, 32 WEST
Five cheerful outside rooms, beautifully furnished; modern elevator apartment. Riverside 4800.

WEST, 120 WEST—Parlor floor, elegantly furnished, phone, bath, kitchenette, electricity, telephone.

WEST (Subway), near Drive; new and beautifully decorated three-room apartment, bath, telephone, elevator; exceptional value; $125 monthly. Seeley to Infinity, 1. 100 Times.

WEST STREET, 200 WEST.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS.
Housekeeping apartments, 2 and 4 rooms, kitchenette and regular kitchen; attractively furnished, including maid, linen and electric light; $60 up; 2 minutes to 59th St. subway express station; Broadway.

WEST ST. (Broadway)—Six-room apartment, very exclusively furnished; newly decorated; Colonial rugs, piano, Victrola, every comfort; $125 per month; leaving town, will rent long or short period at right price to right party. Write H 200 Times.

WEST ST., 240 WEST (Apt. 201)—4 large rooms and bath; complete in every detail; until Oct. 1 or longer; $200 monthly.

WEST, WEST—High-class elevator apartment, 7 rooms, two baths, elegantly furnished; Riverside 6140.

WEST, 214 WEST—Charming 4-room apartment, kitchen; southern exposure; accessible; three cents any time. Apartment 34.

WEST ST., 215 WEST (Broadway), Ansonia Annex—Comfortable three-room furnished apartment; southern exposure; elevator; $60 month up.

WEST, WEST END—Sunny studio, bed, monthly; excellent furnishings. P 270 Times.

WEST, 321 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED TWO-ROOM PRIVATE SUITE, PRIVATE BATH, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE, WEEKLY, $25 UP.

WEST, 310 WEST (Riverside)—Large, sunny front suites, bath, kitchenette, $60 up.

WEST, 210 WEST (Near Broadway)—Beautiful 3-room apartment; unusually furnished; rent, $100 with service; electricity, gas, steam, $125 with service. Schuyler.

WEST, 240 WEST—Leaving for Europe, will sublet beautifully furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchen, first floor, private entrance; rent $100; nominal; gas, electricity, maid.

WEST (2,700 B'way)—2 or 4 light rooms, elevator building; first class service, $75 up.

WEST ST., 4, WEST—Duplex apt., 6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Phone Academy 6400.

WEST, WEST—Six attractive rooms; sell furniture or sublet reasonably. Academy 6400.

WEST, 220 WEST—Two-room kitchenette apartment; unusually large and attractive. Chelsea.

WEST ST., 210 WEST—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; beautifully furnished. Inquire Supt.

WEST ST., 222 WEST—Exceptionally furnished six-room apartment to sublet; very reasonable to responsible party. Phone Academy 1400.

WEST, 270 WEST—Four rooms, sleeping-room, service furniture. Call Sunday 1 to 4 P. M. Bell 2.

WEST (2,700 Broadway)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette apartment; modern, private, warm. Phone.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WEST, 17 WEST
NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
4-5-6 rooms, nicely furnished, for one-year lease; $60-$75 up. "L" subway; 210 up. Supt. Telephone Academy 1240.

WEST, 120 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ENTIRE FLOOR; PRIVATE BATH; SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; MONTHLY; REASONABLE.

WEST, 215 (MANHATTAN AV.)
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 room housekeeping apartments, elevator and non-elevator; $10 up; telephone essential. Main office, 215 Manhattan Av. Open evenings, all day Sunday. Academy 1867.

WEST, 320 WEST—Two double front bedrooms, living room, phone, shower, bath, maid service included, $60 week; business men only; references. Kerwin, Academy 6800.

WEST, 307 WEST
FIREWAY PROPERTY.
2, 3 rooms, high class, $10 up. Academy 9611. Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WEST, 301 WEST—Seven beautiful large sunny rooms, attractively furnished; all conveniences.

WEST ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
High-class furnished apartments of 2 and 3 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, $60 and $80 up. Phone Academy 9611. Open every day from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WEST, 236 WEST—Two or three months, attractive four-room apartment to responsible persons; reference; $75 per month. Cathedral 6100.

WEST, 305 WEST—Nicely furnished 4-room apartment, river view, high-class building. Cathedral 6100.

WEST, 305 WEST—Five rooms, well furnished; $65. October. Cathedral 6100. Smith.

WEST, 305 WEST—Five rooms, front, extra large bedroom, piano, phone, elevator.

WEST, 310 WEST—An unusual roof apartment to sublet from Feb. 1, five rooms and bath, kitchenette, dining room, living room, two bedrooms; attractively furnished; windows on all sides; ideal home for small family; one by apartment only. Phone Cathedral 6100. Apartment 84.

WEST ST.—Lease; until October, 5 attractive rooms, immediate possession, $130. Academy 2000.

WEST, 302 WEST—Lovely little four-room apartment; sunny, dainty, complete; 2nr floor; desirable location; immediate possession, $125.

WEST ST., WEST—Apartment; corner, eight rooms, all light, six enough city newly furnished; convenient to Broadway subway line; opportunity. Telephone 2067 Cathedral.

WEST ST. (1,984 Amsterdam Av.)—Three beautifully furnished rooms; apartment; bathroom supply or gentlemen. Brooks.

WEST, 320 WEST—Two rooms, bath; electric kitchenette; frequent; elevator building; man.

WEST ST. (270 Manhattan Av.)—Two outside rooms, kitchen, elevator; furnished or unfurnished; southern exposure. Inquire Supt.

WEST, 320 WEST (NEW, CHEEL)—ATTRACTIVE ONE, TWO ROOM SUITES, PRIVATE BATH, SPECIAL WEEKLY RATE FULL HOUSE SERVICE.

WEST, 421 WEST (Columbia University)—Attractive 3-room apartment for rent; fully furnished. Cathedral 4600.

WEST ST., 425 WEST (Laurania Hall)—Central, warm, attractive two rooms, bath and kitchenette, suitable for couple or three. Apt. 12.

WEST, 427 WEST—Living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen privileges; reasonable. Jones.

WEST, 500 WEST—Elegantly furnished four-room apartments, real kitchens; elevator; private telephones; silver and linens, use of vacuum cleaner; very reasonable. Apply Superintendent all week.

WEST, 321 WEST—4-room apt., exceptionally clean and comfortable; complete housekeeping; elevator house. Apt. 4.

WEST, 327 WEST—Two large rooms, real kitchen, bath; well furnished, private house; 8-9 months; $200 monthly.

WEST—River view six rooms, ninety furnished; reasonable. Riverside 5400. Apartment 94.

WEST, 545 WEST (Broadway)—Business woman, Christian, will share apartment with a lady or two.

WEST, 315 WEST—Quantities, six furnished rooms, $400; elevator; $95. Apt. 3.

WEST, 420 WEST—4 rooms, $60, well beautiful furniture; $600. Carroll.

WEST, 636 WEST—Three large, beautiful rooms; shower; high-class floor, silver, Victrola; subway. Apt. 22. Morningside 3370.

WEST, 600 WEST (Riverside)—Two rooms with kitchen; reasonable. Apt. 12.

WEST ST., Near Broadway—Desirable six-room apartment, available Feb. 1; gentleman; owner will share with couple; housekeeping required. B 625 Times Downtown.

WEST, 300 WEST—Attractive, newly furnished 4-room apartment, kitchen. Apt. 4.

WEST, 437 WEST—4 outside rooms, well furnished; elevator apartment; $105. Richter.

WEST, 61 WEST—Six lovely light rooms, elevator; five minutes $130. 4-6.

WEST, WEST (200 Convent Av.)—Four sunny rooms, private bath, beautifully furnished, decorated; $150 monthly, includes gas, electricity.

WEST, 600 WEST—Attractive 6-room elevator apartment on Broadway; well furnished; immediate possession. Apt. 44. $175.

WEST (Riverside, Broadway subway)—Large outside room, adjoining shower bath, small kitchenette; use of new steam, electric-elevator; refined; $60 monthly; references. Tel Audubon 6800.

WEST, 615 WEST (Apt. 42)—Furnished housekeeping apartment, four rooms and bath; elevator service; two blocks from subway station. Phone Audubon 7200.

WEST, 320 WEST—Attractive furnished apartments, 3 rooms, kitchenette; kitchen; every convenience. Apt. 4. Apply Superintendent.

WEST, 600 WEST—Four, owner's residence, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; complete, $125.

WEST ST. (Broadway)—Couple going to California will sublet for months or longer completely furnished apartment; 2 rooms, kitchenette, maid's room, large kitchen, sunny; all rooms outside; electric lighting, gas, hot water, telephone, bathing room, bath, extra lavatory; all modern conveniences; 1,000 Broadway; rent $150. 9 AM TO 7 PM.

WEST ST., 337 WEST—Attractively furnished 4-room apartment; elevator; $125. Chelsea.

WEST, 301 WEST—Party leaving city wishes to rent her 4-room apartment, bath, fully furnished; $35 weekly; adults; references. Inquire hall boy. Marcia.

WEST, 304 WEST—Five attractively furnished, sunny rooms; private telephone, linen, silver, etc.; $125; 4 rooms, $80. Turner.

WEST ST., 370 WEST—Refined couple share apartment, Christian home comforts, kitchen privileges. Billings 1170. Apt. 27.

WEST ST., 344 WEST (Apt. 60)—Cozy suite, real kitchen; subway block; $65.

WEST, 421 WEST—3 light rooms and bath, newly furnished; elevator. Farrar.

WEST, 336 WEST—Five rooms, furnished, $100. Signature accepted; player piano.

WEST, 305 WEST—Small furnished apartment or large room with bath; references.

WEST, 618 WEST—Wanted, congenial business girl to share apartment, with business lady. Apt. 6. Billings 1000.

WEST, 600 WEST—Will complete partly furnished newly decorated 2-room apartment. List your requirements. Regal, Wadsworth 3974.

WEST ST., WEST (300 Haven Av.)—Extremely attractive 3-room furnished apartment; overlooking Hudson; reasonable. McGowan.

WEST ST.—Five-room apartment for sale, near 300; lease long; furniture; reasonable. Inquire 320 West 74th.

WEST, West (90 Northern Av. Apt. 8C)—Four well-furnished, light rooms; lease Feb. 1 to Oct. 1; reasonable to desirable tenant; open evenings, 6 to 9, or by appointment. Phone Plaza 2400.

WEST (4,300 Broadway)—4-6 rooms, beautifully furnished; elevator 900-$120. 20.

WEST, 301 WEST—Elevator apartment, 6 rooms, river view; immediate occupancy. Apt. 1.

WEST ST., 600 WEST (Apt. 27)—Bachelor having this apartment would share it with business couple.

WEST, 300 WEST—Will sublet till October, one of most desirable apartments on Washington Heights; 5 large rooms, all outside, beautifully furnished; splendid view; leaving city; references required; $125. Pringle.

WEST, 602 WEST—Four large rooms, bath, nicely furnished; elevator house; rent $100; lease to Oct. 1 or shorter term. Apply on premises.

WEST, 601 WEST (Apt. 32)—Four rooms and bath; newly decorated; completely furnished; directly opposite subway; furniture market; rent, $100 every month; company. Apt. 3 P. M.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

BROADWAY (3050)—Selling complete my luxurious 5-room apartment; lease April 1922. Apt. 1.

BROADWAY, 2,451 (B)—Four rooms, bath, completely furnished; desirable neighbor; lease; reasonable rent.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 60—Attractive 3-room housekeeping suite, newly decorated. $75. Apply Monday. Academy 1276.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 71—To rent, furnished apartment for February and March; large living room, with one or two bedrooms, each with bath; kitchenette; room service included; restaurant in building; can be seen between 10 and 1 Sunday. Town House Hotel, Apartment 610.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 97—Artistic, comfortable furnished; all outside rooms; large studio overlooking Park; grand piano; 2 or more bedrooms, dining room; reasonable; long lease preferred. 7 South.

CENTRAL PARK (South)—Two bedrooms, living room, kitchenette; $100 monthly. Telephone Sunday, Sheldon, Bryant 3021.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 255—Attractively furnished four rooms, bath, real kitchen; from 12 to 4; references. Burke.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 (106th)—Four large rooms, newly and attractively furnished; $125 monthly lease. Apt. 12b.

CLARENMONT AV., 100—Delightfully furnished three-room elevator apartment; near subway; sublet until October. Apt. 32. Morningside 4476.

CLARENMONT AV., 100—Lady share with lady, kitchen, independent combination living-bedroom, bedroom. Morningside 4773. 201. Apartment 42.

CLARENMONT AV., 100—Four attractive rooms overlooking Grant's Tomb. $120. Apt. 32.

CONVENT AV., 470 (Apt. 21)—Three rooms, bath, heat; will sell furniture.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Young woman has attractive apartment, would share with business girl; reasonable rent. Phone Watkins 2000.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Seven large rooms completely furnished. Telephone Stuyvesant 1098.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Five-room house. Complete housekeeping furnishings; front garden. Spring 1300.

HOTEL NARRAGANSETT (Old St., Broadway)—Sublet 2 outside rooms, bath, furnished; references required; modest rent. Hotel, 3A.

MADISON AV., 70—1, 2, 3 room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; all improvements.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40 (110th)—Christian lady will share fully furnished four-room apartment with business girl; opposite park; telephone, radio; only $12 weekly; references exchanged. Phone University 3440. Apartment 76, after 3 Sunday, before 4 Monday.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (near 120th St.)—Beautiful eight rooms, three baths; short or long lease; owner's home; Steinway grand, Victrola, excellent cook available. Cathedral 5884.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Nine rooms and three baths, entirely furnished; available Feb. 15 to May 1; rent for less than unfurnished. Address H. B. Rock, Grand Central Terminal. Tel. Murray Hill 8800.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 290—Exceptionally attractive 3, 4 rooms, overlooking Riverside; complete housekeeping; piano; immediate possession; $97, $125 weekly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 375 (corner 158th St.)—6-8 rooms, bath, elevator apartments; telephone; beautifully furnished; complete equipment. Rudolph.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (114th St.)—Six rooms front, exclusive elevator apt.; handsomely furnished; fifth floor; Sept. 15th; at sacrifice. Circle 2720. Simpson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790 (157th), luxuriously furnished; 6 rooms, 2 baths, piano, Oriental rugs, silver, linen. Hayman, 2000 Billings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (near 97th)—Completely furnished 4-room front apartment, piano, Victrola, for 3 months or longer. Phone Riverside 6800.

RIVERSIDE—Attractively furnished 4-room elevator apartment, $135. Telephone Bryant 2978 Sunday.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 47 (7th)—Furnished or unfurnished floor, bath, overlooking Hudson; $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 570 (Apt. 67)—Sell elegantly furnished (river view lease); rent $112. Morningside 9020. Saunders.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116—Sunny double room, private bath, kitchen; $80 monthly. Allen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 87—Three-room apartments, bath, kitchenette; new, elegant furniture; low.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 87—Stylish, large room, bath, skylight; suitable artist; lease.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Sublet, four rooms; will sell complete furnishings. J 285 Times.

THE WELDON.
BROADWAY AT 124TH ST.
Under new management, "Restyled, newly and attractively furnished.
1-2-3 ROOMS AND BATH.
Very moderate rentals. Centrally located, convenient to all transit lines.

TRINITY AVE., 407—Attractive 3 rooms, each, newly furnished; lease to Oct. 1. Frances McGrath. Apt. 32.

WASHINGTON SQUARE—Bachelor apartment, handsomely furnished, one enormous room, large bath and dressing room; first floor; quiet and sunny; open fireplace; $150 monthly; including club service. Telephone 3873 Wackins.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 80—Being called out of town, I am compelled to sublease until Sept. 30; my nicely furnished room, with hot and cold water, shower bath, electric lights; rent $60; immediate possession; rent begins Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON SQ., 80—Large studio, bedroom and bath, beautifully furnished with beds; also handsomely furnished three rooms and bath; rent reasonable; maid service.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH—Six rooms and bath 9 months from Feb. 1. Write for appointment. W 984 Times Downtown.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH—Six rooms and bath 9 months, partly unfurnished. Write for appointment. W 984 Times Downtown.

WEST END AV., (86th St. subway)—Beautiful apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; modern, high-class building; exquisitely furnished, mostly imported, Steinway grand, 3-way, Victrola; rare flower bedding, furniture, sublet or sale. Phone 10218 Schuyler.

WEST END AV., 76—Highly attractive 5 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, on 12th floor; modern up-to-date building; southern and river exposure; immediate possession until Sept. 1 or longer.

WEST END AV. (86th)—Southern incredible rental, beautifully furnished 6-room apartment, $300 monthly to October. Riverside 4000.

WEST END AV. (Near 86th St. Subway)—Four light rooms, bath, newly furnished; warm; real kitchen; $140. Short lease. Schuyler 7818. Sundays or evenings.

WEST END AV.—Lease and furnishings (new) of large, high class running apartment for sale. Schuyler 7864.

WEST END AV. 410—Furnished apartment, six rooms and bath; ready for occupancy March 1. Apply Supt. Schuyler 6128.

WEST END AV., 439—Unusually attractive apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette. $100.

WEST END AV., 601 (Apt. 4A)—Beautifully furnished 3 rooms, 2 baths, $125 per month from Feb. 1 to Oct. 1.

WEST END AV., 784 (near 97th) four rooms and bath.

WEST END AV., 486—Six rooms, 2 baths; consider renting room. Schuyler 7884.

WEST END A

Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 9.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Unfurnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED ROOMS

West Side.

East Side.

Business Opportunities: Section 2, Pages 7 and 8.

PUBLISHED BOOK.

PUBLISHED BOOK.

PUBLISHED BOOK.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Long Island.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

ROOMS WANTED.

Manhattan.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

Rockland County.

BOARD WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Information Welcomed

The New York Times welcomes legitimate complaints from persons who answer advertisements in its columns, only to be presented with a fraudulent scheme or be subjected to an effort to swindle. The Times endeavors to exclude misleading or questionable advertisements.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

PLEASE READY
BY GRADUATE
FOR A POSITION WITH WHITE
[illegible]
Ability, [illegible] of typing
[illegible] with both publishing houses of
[illegible] Times, Herald, Tribune, Post,
[illegible] and had not had either job
[illegible] years, excellent [illegible]
[illegible] Times Annex.

FRENCH AND SPANISH LETTERS wanted for translation into English at home. Write M. Gaddoni, 27 West 68th.

FRENCH LESSONS—Young Parisienne, graduate Sorbonne University, 42 West 68th. Cathedral 6846.

FRENCH CONVERSATION, young Parisienne (Sorbonne), MEA Du Shaw, 39 West 68th. Endicott 6846.

FRENCH LADY, modern home, taking or caring for child or any different duties; [illegible] 28 Sth Av.

HALF-DAY position, either stenographer or personal stenographer. D 252 Times.

Stenographic Agencies.

HAVE YOU A TRAINED
WELL LIKED SECRETARY
AVAILABLE SUMMER?
Practically giving tight, [illegible] good-
[illegible] Lake, 32 Lin-
coln Av. (Bell.)
THE AMERICAN Stenographic Agency,
[illegible] Bldg., 1 Madison Av.
[illegible] week or day. 32 W. 39th St. Bldg. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT—SALESMAN—
CORRESPONDENT.

I am a well-read, well-educated young man, 28 years old, of pleasant personality, agreeable but not forward. I have had six years' experience as an accountant, correspondent, office manager, two years' travelling experience and six months' whole-sale. I am looking for a permanent, interesting all-around job where I can EARN $40 per week and more. I can guarantee to return, if not afraid of hard work, an [illegible]. L 250 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—AN INCOME TAX EXPERT, LATE WITH U. S. GOVT., WASHINGTON, NOW WITH LARGE FIRM, CORRESPONDENCE, PITTSBURGH, IS REMOVING AND A CHANGE WITH FIRM IN OR NEAR NEW YORK. ADDRESS LIBERTY, 68 READY AV., EAST LIBERTY, PA.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE EXECUTIVE, OFFICE MANAGER, WITH COMMERCIAL, BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATE EXPERIENCE IN ORGANIZATION, FINANCING, CREDIT, COLLECTIONS AND GENERAL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, AN INTENSIVE WORKER, EXTENSIVELY DRAMED IN HOME AND ABROAD, FORMERLY CREDIT AND CREATIVE ABILITY, SEEKS INVITING SALARY NOT CONGRUOUS TO HIS OPPORTUNITY. S 1, BOOK 2202, 41 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ACCOUNTANT—ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A GOOD MAN WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY TO PLACE IN YOUR CREDIT OR ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT? I WANT A GOOD PERMANENT POSITION, WITH RELIABLE CONCERN. LET US TALK IT OVER. B 48 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, college graduate, six years' experience, office manager, assistant, [illegible] Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, 30 years' with experience in credit, cost and office manager with large manufacturing concern, desires position, [illegible] with certified public accountants, [illegible] Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, married, 32 years' experience office manager, auditor and [illegible] Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, married, ten years' experience, fully capable supervising all accounting, [illegible] Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, mentally analytical, [illegible] Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, semi-senior, 22, 2 years' experience, [illegible] Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, certified public, Manhattan, with several years of active experience in the management of branches and organization work, seeks suitable employment. L 250 Times.

ACCOUNTANT - BOOKKEEPER, college graduate, experienced office man, credits, collections, correspondence, cashier, [illegible] Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, payroll auditor, [illegible] Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, 9 years' experience, [illegible] Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, married, [illegible] Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager, college man, 30, thoroughly experienced [illegible] Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, 30, married, [illegible] Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT—Thoroughly in every detail; corporation and chain store experience; [illegible] Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, married, [illegible] Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT OFFICE MANAGER, Private [illegible] Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, WITH BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, WISHES CONNECTION WITH SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZATION. CAPABLE ASSUMING CHARGE DEPARTMENT OR UNUSUALLY CAPABLE AND DEPENDABLE ASSISTANT TO BUSY EXECUTIVE. UNDERSTANDS SALES WORK, GENERAL SALES WORK, MAIL ORDER CAMPAIGNS, CULTIVATING ADJUSTMENTS, COLLECTIONS, POSSESSES TACT, GOOD MEMORY, INTELLIGENCE, PLEASING PERSONALITY. EXPERT STENOGRAPHER AND ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT. F 249 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG WOMAN, WITH BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, WISHES CONNECTION WITH SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZATION. CAPABLE ASSUMING CHARGE DEPARTMENT OR UNUSUALLY EFFICIENT ASSISTANT TO BUSY SALES EXECUTIVE. UNDERSTANDS SALES WORK, MAIL ORDER CAMPAIGNS, ACCURACY, INCISIVE, INTELLIGENT, GOOD PERSONALITY. EXPERT STENOGRAPHER. A 972 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG WOMAN, possessing sensitive [illegible] Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, [illegible] Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, [illegible] Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, [illegible] Times Annex

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANT, certified C.P.A., desires to associate with a business or industry in responsible position; has had considerable experience in an office and complete mind. 1 B46 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, 42, college graduate, experienced in selling office furniture, desires connection with manufacturer; prefer Chicago; $3,000 yearly. 1 B8 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, Junior, 28, college graduate, experienced office man, traffic, statistics, credit, contracts, desires responsible position with advancement; references. D 123 Times.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, experienced both offices and manufacturing of medium and heavy machinery, including machine shop, foundry, welding, tanning, leather belting, etc. 2 B20 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, 27, college graduate, Cambridge, Oxford, knowledge of Far East and Africa, to travel, desires connection with responsible house. C 288 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 28, married, college graduate, office experience, desires position; $3,000 to start. 2 B28 Times Annex.

EXPORT MAN, Spanish, French, German speaking, traveler, buyer; seeks position; reliable. 1 B464 Times Annex.

FACTORY MANAGER, chief engineer, technically graduate, practical, business, 27 years in manufacturing, specialist in factory methods and factory management, highly successful executive, available. Apt. 16, 19 Manhattan Av., city.

FACTORY MAN

Experienced in the details of production, production office, factory, shipping and receiving departments, seeking better field for ability for advancement, rather than immediate compensation. 3 B8 Times.

FACTORY MANAGER—Organization, production, shipping, sales, accounting, seeking position located in or near New York. J 238 Times.

FOREMAN, architectural iron, brass, bronze and work; one good worker; have very valuable value; open for position. 3 B8 Times.

FOREIGN PERSONAL, reliable, married, one child, wishes position taking care of child; prefer Jewish family; do sewing; reliable. Box 188, 1180 M Av.

FOREIGN SERVICE, AMERICAN EXPORT HOUSE; BACKING EXPERIENCE; INCLUDING SPECIAL SPEAKING FRENCH, GERMAN, HUNGARIAN. 2 B8 Times.

GARDENER HEAD, PRACTICAL MANAGER.

Absolutely competent in everything required with a first-class private estate, desires connection where the services of a first-class working superintendent are desired and appreciated; can furnish best of references; very best of character and ability; married, no family; employed and available opportunity; reasonable salary; will consider anywhere in country. Address Gardener, Box 2, Times Annex.

GENERAL MANAGER.

LARGE SEEDS, FERTILIZING AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY RELEASED PURCHASER, ENGINEER GRADUATE, AGE 30, Y 2000 TIMES ANNEX.

GRADUATE NURSE will care for invalid, nervous case or semi-invalid gentleman; or good nurse; willing to travel; best of references. B 2000 Times Annex.

GUARANTEE, chief or assistant manager; hotel, club or restaurant. A 424 Times.

HOUSEWORK, general, Japanese young man; good Samaritan. Oak 128 West 72d St., New York City.

HOTEL MANAGING DIRECTOR, well versed in hotel building, operation and every phase of the hotel business; now employed; large successful hotel; social and health; business qualifications exactly satisfied. M 199 Times.

HOUSE MAN.

Fifteen years experience, all details, books, records, correspondence, seeks utility position; moderate salary. F 407 Times Downtown.

HOTEL TREASURER, 35, earlier office, big city experience, knowledge of Far East and Africa, to travel, desires connection with responsible house. C 288 Times.

HOTELMAN, 28, married, college graduate, office experience, desires position; $3,000 to start. 2 B28 Times Annex.

HOUSE MAN, Spanish, French, German speaking, traveler, buyer; seeks position; reliable. 1 B464 Times Annex.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGER, chief engineer, technically graduate, practical, business, 27 years in manufacturing, specialist in factory methods and factory management, highly successful executive, available. Apt. 16, 19 Manhattan Av., city.

FACTORY MAN

Experienced in the details of production, production office, factory, shipping and receiving departments, seeking better field for ability for advancement, rather than immediate compensation. 3 B8 Times.

INCHARGE MANAGER—Organization, production, shipping, sales, accounting, seeking position located in or near New York. J 238 Times.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER, experienced both offices and manufacturing of medium and heavy machinery, including machine shop, foundry, welding, tanning, leather belting, etc. 2 B20 Times Annex.

INSURANCE, chief or assistant manager; hotel, club or restaurant. A 424 Times.

INTERPRETER, German, Japanese young man; good Samaritan. Oak 128 West 72d St., New York City.

JOBBING MANAGING DIRECTOR, well versed in every phase of the hotel business; now employed; large successful hotel; social and health; business qualifications exactly satisfied. M 199 Times.

JOBBER MAN.

Fifteen years experience, all details, books, records, correspondence, seeks utility position; moderate salary. F 407 Times Downtown.

JOBBING TREASURER, 35, earlier office, big city experience, knowledge of Far East and Africa, to travel, desires connection with responsible house. C 288 Times.

JOBBING 28, married, college graduate, office experience, desires position; $3,000 to start. 2 B28 Times Annex.

JOBBER MAN, Spanish, French, German speaking, traveler, buyer; seeks position; reliable. 1 B464 Times Annex.

LAWYER—EXECUTIVE

Graduate of college and law department of leading university; member of the Bar; 38 years active experience in the general practice of law with experience in the organization and management of corporations, particularly the production and financing of new enterprises; matters judicial, equitable and statutory; with the personal ability to deal with high-grade executives or boards of directors; unquestionable ability and loyalty will be rewarded and appreciated. Address L. E., Box 8th Times Downtown.

LIBRARIAN—Former reference librarian, college graduate, having general knowledge of a good range, fluent in French with an any subject. 3 B8 Times.

MAN, Christian, age 35; having failed in business, I am forced to seek a position; willing to be of service in any capacity; employed; have some of trade; 2 months' notice; my employer satisfied; willing to travel; short or outside position; please reply to Box 6, N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

MAN, 35, married, Christian, has some knowledge of selling, and can organize; willing to work; prefer Jewish; good Samaritan; 1 B8 Times Annex.

MAN, 35, married, Christian, has some experience in

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

CHAUFFEUSE, experienced, private; CLERK.

CHAUFFEUSE OPERATOR.

CHAUFFEUSE.

CHEMISTS for roller action, experienced, not over 35, for Omaha, Neb., steady position; one with drug store experience preferred; must go at own expense. Apply Bell Laboratories, Chemists to Bell-ans, N. Y.

DENTAL ASSISTANT, young woman to learn; define; 3 to 1.30 week days. Call between 12 and 1. Dr. R., 220 West 57th St.

DENTAL assistant, young lady of refinement and ability; in a first-class practice; excellent opportunity. Phone Butler 8600.

DENTAL ASSISTANT, refined operator, experienced. 8 46 Times.

DESIGNER

FOR LADIES' MISSES' UNDERWEAR.

MICHELS BROTHERS,
498 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

DESIGNER, AND PATTERN WOMAN.

DRESSMAKER.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKER, or children's dresses, with position; experienced; capable of cutting. Phone Lenox 1117.

DRESSMAKING, Miss Sh. Ar. experienced, reasonable. Call 9 A. M., 27 East 67th.

DRILLS and writer; to begin at once; work during year; of a type of a kind which will be helpful; we provide proper instruction, independent, pleasant, 22 20 Times.

DRIVER, operator for 5th. Ar. retail store, good position for responsible party. Apply Dairy Value Store, 5th Ave.

EAR TO PHONE OPERATOR—A CHANCE.

ELEVATOR GIRL, experienced, Apply Superintendent, Office, 5th floor, 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

ELLIS OPERATOR.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

ENGRAVER.

ENGRAVING.

EXPERIENCED OPERATOR.

EXPERIENCED OPERATOR.

EXPERIENCED OPERATOR

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Employment Agencies.

PARISTOW EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, INC.

Uptown Office, 30 EAST 42D ST.

Downtown Office, 1133 BROADWAY.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Employment Agencies.

"NATIONAL" EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Instruction.

ARTISTIC BEAUTY CULTURE.

THE TRADE THAT PREPARES

Here is your opportunity to enter a dignified, well-paid and successful profession. All you need is the training.

Learn Hair and Beauty Culture with Jones

under skilled supervision, and have at your fingers, the the latest Parisian methods. Every State Graduate who applies from 1 to 4 day finds they formerly made in a week. You can do the same; we'll help you. Day and evening classes; easy terms; diploma. Call, phone Telephone Bryant 7 or write for booklet.

JONES ACADEMY OF HAIR & BEAUTY CULTURE, 20 East 46th Street.

MERTLE PERMANENT WAVE INSTITUTE, at 1400 Broadway.

Opens a new field for educated young men and women; permanent hair-waving and hair-culture is a novel, attractive and highly paid profession; to learn it is opening, complete, independent.

This Institute is guided by Mr. Merrill; in beauty culture, massage or treatment graduates from the Merrill Institute will positively experience in the civilized world or in demand; to your own business.

DAY AND EVENING COURSES. WRITE FOR BOOKLET, OR CALL PERSONALLY AT THE MERTLE BUILDING, 12 EAST 46TH ST. The course opens on Feb. 12.

HAIR DRESSERS WANTED TO START A BEAUTY PARLOR.

Report advice, plans, color schemes, free. FURNITURE—APPARATUS—BOOTHS. Call or Write for Our Proposition.

THE FORGINSON CORPORATION, 20 West 59th St., New York, 4th Floor.

MALE HELP WANTED.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

WE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF HIGH-GRADE MAN OF WIDE ADVERTISING AND MERCHANDISING EXPERIENCE TO DIRECT OUR ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT. APPLICATIONS MUST GIVE COMPLETE DETAILED INFORMATION AS TO EXPERIENCE, FORMER EMPLOYMENT AND REFERENCES. APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED BY A MR. BARRELL FOR THE BARRELL COMPANY, 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

ADVERTISING—Copy man, about 28. In prominent national agency; only seasoned writer of national copy, experienced in preparing catalogs, booklets and folders, with business point and direct-by-mail experience; only the seasoned. Write fully to Z. W. 2, Box 140, Madison Square Station, New York City.

ADVERTISING department of a large department store would like young man under 25 to start at the bottom; state age, reference and salary. Z 2174 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, department and specialty merchandising experience, preferably buyer, managing and displaying, qualified to create effective advertising. Be department specialty store, or manufacturer's salesman in retail town, under exceptional prize beginning $75 weekly; outline personal preparation. L. S., 381 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

A very fine opportunity in the South for a man thoroughly with ability, ambition, through experience; state age, experience, ability by letter only, and salary; in confidence; strangers of your work.

JOSEPH H. BAER, INC., 17 EAST 49TH ST. NEW YORK.

ADVERTISING ACCOUNT MAN.

To a man of stability and experience; preferably at least one national agency; must have the ability to execute advertising plans and write copy; we offer an unusual opportunity with a reputable agency; salary commensurate. Write in confidence, giving full particulars. Box 3 481 Times.

ADVERTISING AGENCY wants qualified copy writer and artist; hard work; great advertising business; must be fast; salary depending upon period $35 weekly; outline opportunity; personal interview and letter-writers. Address at once, P. M., 723 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

Excellent opportunity open for young writers and assistant advertising manager in leading department stores outside N. Y. Send full information as to experience, age, salary expected and samples of your work to T. Deland, 225 Fifth Av.

ADVERTISING; SOLICITOR—Part time; straight commission basis; great; unlimited and restaurant equipment manufacturer; opportunity monthly publication; exclusive in territory. B 249 Times.

ADVERTISING—Attractive proposition to one controlling large congested agency; intelligent service; accounts; salary open; commission. Hamilton & Hamilton, 225 Fifth.

ADVERTISING AGENT; good opportunities for live man on old established weekly publication; commission. F 278 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING solicitors for big industrial directory in N. J.; commission; live proposition. Apply Mr. Bogart, Commodore Hotel, New York.

ADVERTISING soliciting—experienced special editions; metropolitan daily; commission. L 813 Times Downtown.

ALUMINUM HEATER.

Experienced Man. Good Pay.

EAGLE PENCIL CO., 730 EAST 140TH ST.

APPRENTICE—Factory, residence furnishings; state experience fully; salary. 2 2181 Times Annex.

ARTISTS.

Man's and boys' fashions; newspaper representation; write for interview. J 280 Times.

ARTISTS—Experienced mail order fashion catalogs men and women to go to Chicago for season or year's contract; do not call in person. Phone Pennsylvania 3600, Extension 17124, for appointment Sunday or Monday, between 1 and 2.

ARTIST in advertising agency; good sketches, original, successful, enthusiastic producers given to one who can draw figures; state salary. "Jan 23, 2301 World Tower Building.

ARTIST and layout, young man for advertising agency, near New York; experienced preferred; write all details. Z 2174 Times Annex.

ARTIST—Al retoucher for commercial work; steady position for right man; send particulars to J 273 Times.

ARTIST—Young man, beginner, to start with up-to-date commercial studio; call with samples, 8 West 29th, 11th floor.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted by manufacturing house; salary $25. B 456 Times.

ASSISTANT BUYER FOR LAMP DEPARTMENT.

FREDERICK LOSSER & CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y., REQUIRES AN ASSISTANT BUYER FOR THEIR LAMP DEPARTMENT. A MAN WITH THE ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE TO FILL THIS POSITION SUCCESSFULLY WILL FIND IT A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY AND THE SALARY LIBERAL. APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY IF DESIRED.

ASSISTANT BUYER.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

One of Brooklyn's largest retail establishments needs a young man, preferably experienced in the house furnishing line; write giving full information and pay desired. D 19 Times Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT mid-manager; must have high-class experience with large outdoor selling or food product manufacturer; preferably buyer; write; state salary desired; give full particulars; state age, experience, etc. Address Box 3 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—In the office of a wholesale concern; to do general office work, with knowledge of typewriting; salary to commence $20 per week, with advancement as merited. Address, giving full particulars as to qualifications, references, &c. B 456 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in accounting department of about 20; salary $18; give full particulars as to age, experience, &c. B 456 Times.

AUDITORS, experienced UNEMPLOYMENT AND COMPENSATION INSURANCE PAYROLL AUDITORS; THOSE RESIDING IN NEWARK OR VICINITY PREFERRED; REPLY STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. Z 2181 TIMES ANNEX.

AUDITORS, income tax; salary $2000-$2500 per position, under civil service; individual, D. C.

AUTOMOBILE trimmers, polishers, stylish work; experienced men only; make very good wages; steady work; come prepared to prove. Apply Foreman, 1:45 P. M., 1700 West 52d.

BANK.

An exceptional opportunity to enter the department of large bank for experienced senior man capable of supervising entire responsibility for direction of work and writing reports; through knowledge of banking essential; all applications treated in strict confidence, but no consideration given to applications which does not give full particulars as to age, experience, education, &c.

C. B., 456 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BILLING CLERK—Good opening for an intelligent, accurate and ambitious man; give full particulars. 2 427 Times.

BOOKKEEPER by Christian man of date office; state age, experience, salary. Box 3 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Christian man, 25-35, to assume charge of accounts; state salary desired. Box 3 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Christian man, 25-35, to assume charge of accounts; state salary desired. Box 3 Times Downtown.

MALE HELP WANTED.

[illegible]

BOOKKEEPER.

A wholesale concern in [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] Apply Box [illegible] Times Downtown.

[illegible]

BOOKKEEPER.

A New York city house having out of town [illegible] would like thoroughly experienced man; [illegible] Times.

BANK—FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

A large downtown bank requires two young men, college graduates, preferably in foreign exchange; [illegible] salary desired. B. C. 192 Times Downtown.

CLASSIFIER in office in South America, head south. [illegible] Agency, 6 Church St.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN REAL ESTATE BUSINESS; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE PREFERRED. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING FULL QUALIFICATIONS. CALLER, 280 THE AV.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, a young man or woman, who must be a good penman and thoroughly understand [illegible] by following; [illegible] salary expected and photo [illegible] Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man as helper; check on accounts receivable; [illegible] Apply [illegible] Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, [illegible] Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, [illegible] Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER,

MALE HELP WANTED.

Salesmen.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN with knowledge of copy writing, accustomed with business of auditing and advertising complete contracts, excellent opportunity for man to be first, with ability to handle big contracts. F 186 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN to sell weekly advertisements to Shoe and Dry Goods stores, out of town only; commission. S 186 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN

ADVERTISING MAN

ADVERTISING solicitor, experienced on trade papers, wanted on Boston, Middle, Central states; give full particulars as to ability, references, etc. S 186 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN—Young man who has some knowledge of selling advertising proposition, salary and commission. Write S 186 Times.

AUTO ACCESSORY SALESMAN WANTED

To an experienced man or a partner who can personally introduce specialty; exceptional opportunity; Brooklyn, Long Island or Jersey territory. Phone 3[illegible], Flatbush 6[illegible], Monday morning for appointment.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN

To sell a low-priced General Motors car in Jersey City, N. J.; a good chance to make good money. Call between 10 and 12 A. M. or 2 and 5 P. M. 10 Grand St., N. J.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN

TO SELL LINCOLN CARS. WE WANT EXPERIENCED SALESMEN ONLY WHO CAN SELL QUALITY AND WHO CAN PRODUCE. CAN MAKE REAL MONEY. COMMISSION. SEE MR. WINDSHUFF, WORK MOTORS CORP., 207 WEST 57TH ST.

AUTOMOBILE SELLING. Some Sedans or general line, new, with and for sale, but not terms, with good or all cash. Address Box [illegible], Times Annex. All applications considered. S 186 Times.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN

BOND SALESMEN.

BOND SALESMEN.—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore; opening now for men of the following type: Men who have sold to men of responsibility; state age, qualifications and initial salary required. S 186 Times.

BOOKS SALESMEN for sale of medical books; for men who are interested in the medical field; salary and commission. A 186 Times Annexes.

CANDY SALESMEN wanted, to sell the world famous confections and chocolates; very high class; line of exclusive goods; also a big line of high grade candies; a big commission proposition; no competition; limited trade; nationally known; in all the principal cities of New York, Brooklyn, Pennsylvania, and New England territory. Address, 210 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

CHAIN SALESMEN; want to experienced with Delicatessen Trade in New York and Nassau County; salary and commission; Jewish trade; Bronx, Philadelphia, 180 Grand St.

CLEANING SALESMEN.

EXPERIENCED TO MAN INDUSTRIOUS PERSONAL WORK WITH HIGH-CLASS TRADE WANTED; PAY, EXCELLENT; HIGH-CLASS WORK; LIVE WIRE ACCESSORIES FOR IN EXCLUSIVE; MUST BE AN SALESMAN AND KNOW HIS BUSINESS. APPLY MR. FITZPATRICK, PAY POSITION; LIBERAL SALARY TO RIGHT APPLICANT. AP. PLY IN PERSON, MONDAY 1 TO 3 P. M.

GRAYBAR CLEANING CO.,
[illegible] WEST [illegible].

MALE HELP WANTED.

Salesmen.

CLOTHING SALESMAN FOR PACIFIC COAST.

[illegible]

CONFECTIONERY Business for sale; good profits; [illegible] and [illegible]; [illegible] Plan, 1[illegible] Amsterdam Ave.

DENTAL SALESMAN.

Dealer of experience, [illegible] wanted to call [illegible]; [illegible] Dental Supply Co., 1[illegible] Cedar Lexington, Mo.

FURNITURE SALESMEN to sell line of the best [illegible] [illegible] Furniture Co., 1[illegible] Cedar Lexington, Mo.

FURNITURE SALESMAN, [illegible] wanted; splendid opportunity for right man; state if [illegible]. Portland Furniture Co., Portland, Ore.

FURNISHING SALESMEN, EXPERIENCED, [illegible] WEEK. [illegible] 1[illegible] W. 125TH ST.

HARDWARE—[illegible] Ave., Brooklyn, [illegible] with [illegible] wanted. [illegible] 186 Times Annex.

HEATING SALESMAN FOR
MANUFACTURER.
Experienced in jobs and [illegible] Heating [illegible] and equipment specialty manufacturer. Apply
L. J. Mueller Furnace Company,
Milwaukee, Wis.

HOSIERY SALESMEN, the following well-[illegible] [illegible] New York State, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine. Write Box 186, 280 Broadway.

HOSIERY SALESMEN.

JEWELRY.

[illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Jewelry Co., 1[illegible] Cedar Lexington, Mo.

LIFE INSURANCE SALESMEN TO TAKE ORDERS FOR NEW CASH, GUT RATES AND LARGE, SALARY AND COMMISSION PAID TO EXPERIENCED MAN. 9 THE TIMES BUILDING.

MEAT OR FISH SALESMEN wanted, experienced, to handle dressed fresh fish in addition, new York, Long Island, Northern Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Carolinas, Georgia, Florida. Address, [illegible] Times Annex.

MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS SALESMAN.

[illegible] Mechanical Rubber Goods [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] for different parts of the country.

Only men capable of development into district managers need apply.

Reference in the line desirable and man with a following preferred.

Write full particulars about yourself, past experience and by whom you have been employed; highest salary considered.

Representing salary, salary and commission or straight commission. F 186 Times Annexes.

MEN'S STRAW HATS.

One of the leading New York houses is [illegible] to be in [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] who have an established [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MALE HELP WANTED.

Employment Agencies.

HAMILTON EMPLOYMENT SERVICES,
31 CHURCH STREET,
HUDSON TERMINAL BUILDING,
MAIN FLOOR.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCTS.—(30) experienced man, good personality ..... Salary $[illegible]
CHEMIST—Factory with power, MALE or LABORATORY MAN—Familiar with general handling of drugs ..... Salary $[illegible]
BOOKKEEPER—Commercial exp. ..... $[illegible]
STENOG.—General openings with good appearance ..... $[illegible]
BOOKKEEPER—B. B. exp., good knowledge of auditing ..... $[illegible]
STENOG.—(4) Americans, general exp., age 22-28, good capability to work into sales assistantship, positions ..... $[illegible]
LEDGER-A CLERK—(2) Americans, with exp., good memory ..... $[illegible]
CLERKS, GENERAL—(2) Americans, male accounts receivable bright girls, good memory, accurate at figures ..... $[illegible]
ASS't BOOKKEEPER—American, 25-35 exp. accounts receivable ledger; Jewish preferred ..... $[illegible]
TYPISTS—(4) American; some exp., with growing responsible careers ..... $[illegible]
STENO—Exp.; dictating; advancement ..... $[illegible]
TYPISTS—(2) Queens and Jamaica, good accuracy ..... $[illegible]
CLERKS—(2) Good appearance, H. S. education; (1) B. S. office; (2) L. I. City; (1) Bklyn. (5) Ass't to office, (1) bank, Brooklyn ..... $[illegible]
CLERKS—(3) With good education, pleasant boy; (1) mail Friends ..... $[illegible]
CLERKS—Good by appearance type to swing into responsibility ..... $[illegible]
CLERK—Must have low exp. ..... $[illegible]
JR. CLERKS—(20) Various lines of business, advancement ..... $[illegible]
TIMEKEEPER—Construction work ..... $[illegible]
JR. CLERK-TYPIST—Advancement ..... $[illegible]
JR. CLERKS—(2) Stock Exchange Cashiers, (1) dep. ..... $[illegible]
We have at the present time about 300 actual openings for young men and women of good family and good appearance to learn almost any kind of business. There are opportunities for advancement ..... $10-$18
MANY OTHER OPENINGS.

GUARANTEED EXECUTIVES.

We are directed by corporations to submit data respecting competent men or women available for important positions open. Among others, there are calls at present for accountants, branch sales managers (Chicago), office managers, production managers, sales managers and junior executives. Salaries range from $1,800 to $5,000.

The Tower-Henderson Plan is the most effective method yet developed for bringing good men and good positions together. It has been simply, economically and successfully applied in the interests of employers and employees over the entire country by one of the foremost employment experts of the United States.

It is not an employment agency. We do not charge for placement service. We are company publishers and sells no commodity but a Direct Service, through which employers and employees are brought together to their mutual advantage, at the minimum expense.

Only high-grade positions with reputable firms are listed. Write, phone or call.

Hours 10-4 or by appointment.

TOWER-HENDERSON PLAN,
1133 BROADWAY,
CHELSEA 1100.

MOTOR PLACEMENT ASSOCIATION,
321 Madison Avenue, Corner 42d St.
An employment service that is [illegible] Let employers service that is [illegible] Only correspondence [illegible] positions—to the end "jobs [illegible] are [illegible] helpful service and advice a [illegible] many diversified positions. Call 9 to 5. No Saturdays. Int.

THE VOCATIONAL BUREAU,
11 WEST 42D ST., ROOM 1[illegible].
COPY WRITERS, ART DIR., TYPIST, [illegible] ACCOUNTANTS, [illegible] STENOS (2), SECRETARY, [illegible] TYPISTS (male or F. E.), [illegible] INVESTIGATORS, [illegible] LEDGER CLK., [illegible] WAGE CLK.

BUSINESS OCCUPATIONAL BUREAU, [illegible] SPECIALISTS, [illegible] Call [illegible] Bureau [illegible] Bureau [illegible] Bureau

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Classified Advertisements for publication in the Sunday issue should be received by The Times not later than Saturday, and addressed to Times Sq. Special arrangements can be made.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE, INC.
[illegible]
1776 BROADWAY.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

"NATIONAL" EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
[illegible]
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

"NATIONAL" EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
[illegible]
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

"NATIONAL" EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
[illegible]
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

CADILLAC SPECIAL VALUES IN
CADILLAC RE-CONDITIONED USED CARS
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE
CADILLAC TYPE 51 LIMOUSINE
CADILLAC TYPE 53 LIMOUSINE
CADILLAC TYPE 53 CONVERTIBLE
Call or address
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CORP.
MAIN & FRATT STREETS,
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 1181.

[illegible]

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

USED CARS.

[illegible]

MOTOR TRUCKS.

[illegible]

AUTOMOBILES WANTED.

[illegible]

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.

[illegible]

AUTOMOBILE STORAGE.

[illegible]

LOANS ON AUTOMOBILES.

[illegible]

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING.

[illegible]

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

LA FAYETTE
USED CAR DEPARTMENT.
LA FAYETTE LIMOUSINE
LA FAYETTE COUPE
LA FAYETTE TORPEDO
LA FAYETTE TOURING
OTHER MAKES
CADILLAC "59" Auxiliary Seats
CADILLAC "57" Touring
CADILLAC "57" Roadster
CADILLAC "53" Touring
CADILLAC "53" Roadster
PACKARD Twin Six Touring
PACKARD Twin Six Roadster
PACKARD Twin Six Limousine
PACKARD Twin Six Coupe
PACKARD Twin Six Sedan
PACKARD Twin Six Cabriolet
PACKARD Twin Six Touring Car

FOR SALE.

Home Furnishings.

GREAT REMOVAL SALE.
BUILDING CURBING DOWN.
$100,000 MUST SACRIFICE $100,000
STOCK.
HEADS OFF.
We are now forced to close our prices and sell below factory cost.
LIVING ROOM SUITES $39 up
Dining Room Suites $39 up
Bedroom Suites $39 up
Wardrobe and Kneehole Dressers
and other pieces $10
Dining Tables, oblong $10
$1,200 Dining Room Suites $300
$400 Living Room Suites $150
Day Beds $19 up
Original Rugs $19 up
Tapestry Rugs $1.75 up
Mirrors $2 up
Beds and Silk Sheets, complete $5 up
Shades, Linoleum, cooking utensils, tubs, pillows, sewing machines, carpet sweepers, clocks and everything in the house. Buy everything and anything for the home.
LANGUIR PRODUCTS.
CAPITOL SAMPLE FURNITURE CO.,
Lafayette, near 12th St.
Open daily to 6, Saturday to 9.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOWROOM SAMPLES DIRECTLY OFF THE FLOOR OF THE FURNITURE EXPOSITION
AT PRICES NEVER DREAMED OF:
$125 4-pc. walnut bedroom suite, $[illegible]
$125 4-pc. ivory bedroom suite, [illegible]
$250 4-pc. burled walnut bedroom suite, [illegible]
$350 10-pc. dining room suite, [illegible]
$350 10-pc. Arts and Crafts dining room suite, [illegible]
Lots of other bargains.
CHARGE ACCOUNTS MAY BE OPENED.
$5 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.
FREE STORAGE AND DELIVERY.
LEWIS SAMPLE FURNITURE COMPANY,
[illegible] W. 125th St. (opposite Hippodrome).
OPEN TILL 9 P. M. MONS.—THE ATRA.

BUY DIRECT FROM FACTORY.
$[illegible] mahogany and walnut $[illegible]
$[illegible] walnut bedroom suit, six pieces, $[illegible]
$[illegible] Art. walnut dining room suite, 8 pcs. $[illegible]
GREAT RAPIDS FURNITURE CO.,
205-209 W. 42d St., near Times Sq.

ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE, on account of leaving; complete home furnishings, rugs and all essential items; Jacobean, Italian, Early English, French, Colonial, Sheraton, Duncan Phyfe, Mission, Arts and Crafts, Dining Room, Bedroom, Living Room, Library, Hall, Sun Porch, Kitchen, Linens, Silver, Glassware, Pictures, Lamps, Rugs, Pianos, Player Pianos, Victrolas, Grands, Uprights, Phonographs, Records, Clocks, Bronzes, Vases, Tapestries, Mirrors, Chairs, Tables, Desks, Beds, Dressers, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Chaises, Davenports, Divans, Sofas, Chairs, Rugs, Carpets, Linoleum, Curtains, Portieres, Lace Curtains, Blankets, Comforters, Sheets, Pillows, Pillow Cases, Bedspreads, Blankets, Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Mats, Shades, Kitchen Utensils, Cooking Utensils, Tubs, Pails, Brooms, Mops, Ironing Boards, Sewing Machines, Carpet Sweepers, Refrigerators, Ice Boxes, Gas Ranges, Kitchen Cabinets, Tables, Chairs, Stools, Dishes, Glassware, Silverware, Cutlery, Pots, Pans, Kettles, Everything must be sold at once. 1,320 Lexington Av.

FINE 6-PC. WEST-Side room display available, completely furnished, furnishings for sale, $2,000; will exhibit at pro-rate basis. M. H. Bernard, 1 Madison Av.

PARTY leaving city willing to dispose of new living and bedroom furniture, bedsteads, &c., never used, at sacrifice; to clear. Apt. 7D, 56 West 12th.

BEAUTIFUL bedroom, living room, sideboard with bedroom, kitchen, south gas range. C. Del Santo, 1-4, evenings after 7. 197 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—Victrolas walnut suits, Two side chairs and one arm chair, covered in blue velvet, in excellent condition. $125. Seen by appointment only. Address Victrola, Box 1, Times Uptown.

ORIENTAL rugs, large and small sizes, large patterns at 1/3 to good condition; for sale by private party. Abel, 18 West 37th St.

BEED AND WILLOW FURNITURE direct from factory; lowest prices; unusual styles; many pieces sold. Call for catalogue. LONG BEACH WILLOW CO., 136 East 42d.

COMPELLED to sell magnificent antique rugs, 2, 3x17 Arabian, also similar rugs, by appointment only. No dealers. Bibliophile 3822.

HIGH-GRADE ivory bedroom set, kitchen furniture and other pieces; reasonable. Plaza 202 West 57th. Saturday only.

ARM CHAIR, sofa, bookcase, mission, practically new; also other things. Murray Hill 4878.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FURNISHINGS OF HIGH CLASS APARTMENT. CALL SCHUYLER 6761 BEFORE 2 OR AFTER 7.

BEAUTIFUL solid mahogany library table; Chippendale style; reasonable. 940 Park Av., Apt. 1B.

FURNITURE of living room, piano, drapery, tapestry, lamps, ornaments, $[illegible] value, $[illegible] monthly. Inquire 32 West 76th.

SACRIFICE—Leaving city; 4 newly furnished rooms, $650; 4 rooms, pianos of $125, must sell $[illegible]. Mr. Gold, 1[illegible] Av.

FURNITURE and gas-well oil 7 rooms, excellent condition; moderate. 1 Broadway and 199th. H 419 Times.

NEW furniture of 3-room apartment; used 3 months; bargain quick sale. Pergola, 225 West 34th, Apt. 2.

BOUGHT FOR SPOT CASH.
High-grade second-hand goods and furniture. B. W. Tannenbaum, 1[illegible] Tremont 2[illegible].

BEAUTIFUL 3-piece gold drawing room furniture, practically new. Jefferson 8[illegible].

CHINTZES for sale, call all week. 1[illegible] 9th St., Brooklyn. Bedsteads 6[illegible] W.

BEDROOM dining room suite, furniture, clothes, wardrobe. 6[illegible] West 140th, Apt. B.

CHOICE pieces, antique and modern, complete apartment, rugs, &c. 6[illegible] Columbus.

MAGNIFICENT Sheraton furniture, mirrors, 32 W. 44. 10[illegible], Apt. 4.

LIVING and bedroom furniture, 1[illegible] Broadway, Apt. 2C.

FINE very fine Adirondack Team, 1[illegible] Sat. 7. W. Martin, 41 East 42d St.

Jewelry.

LADY'S magnificent diamond, 40 out diameter, cost $[illegible]; must sacrifice cheap. Demarts, 1 [illegible] Times Square.

GORGEOUS, specially made double platinum bracelet, 42 absolutely perfect diamonds, $[illegible] great bargain. CHANCE, 1[illegible] Times Downtown.

EXCEPTIONAL diamond platinum watch, exquisite design; fully worthless. B 139 Times.

LADY SACRIFICES $[illegible] exquisite 3[illegible]-carat platinum mounted diamond ring; must much more immediately. 6[illegible] Times Downtown.

BEAUTIFUL platinum Tourbillon bracelet watch, set with 8 diamonds; cost $[illegible]; forty years old; $[illegible]. B 1[illegible] Times Sixth.

DIAMOND solitaire ring, nearly 1 carat, perfect; sacrifice, $[illegible]; 10-day time opportunity. A 1[illegible] Times Sixth.

DIAMOND, 2 square perfect, set in platinum, sacrifice by disaster. Mrs. John Dean, [illegible] 6[illegible] Times, 38 Thomas, N. Y.

LADY must sacrifice two gorgeous Tourbillon platinum diamond bracelets. 2 [illegible] Times.

Musical Instruments.

Steinway Grand adult.
Weber Baby Grand Art Renowned.
Weber Baby Grand Ebony.
Vose Baby Grand Mahogany.
Steinway Upright Ebony.
These are exceptional values.
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KRANICH-BACH small grand, owner leaving country; must sell. B 2[illegible] Times.

STEINWAY baby grand; must sell quickly; moving. [illegible] cash. J. 1[illegible] Times.

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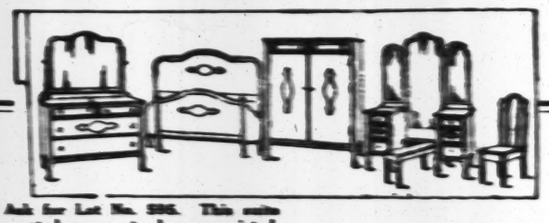

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